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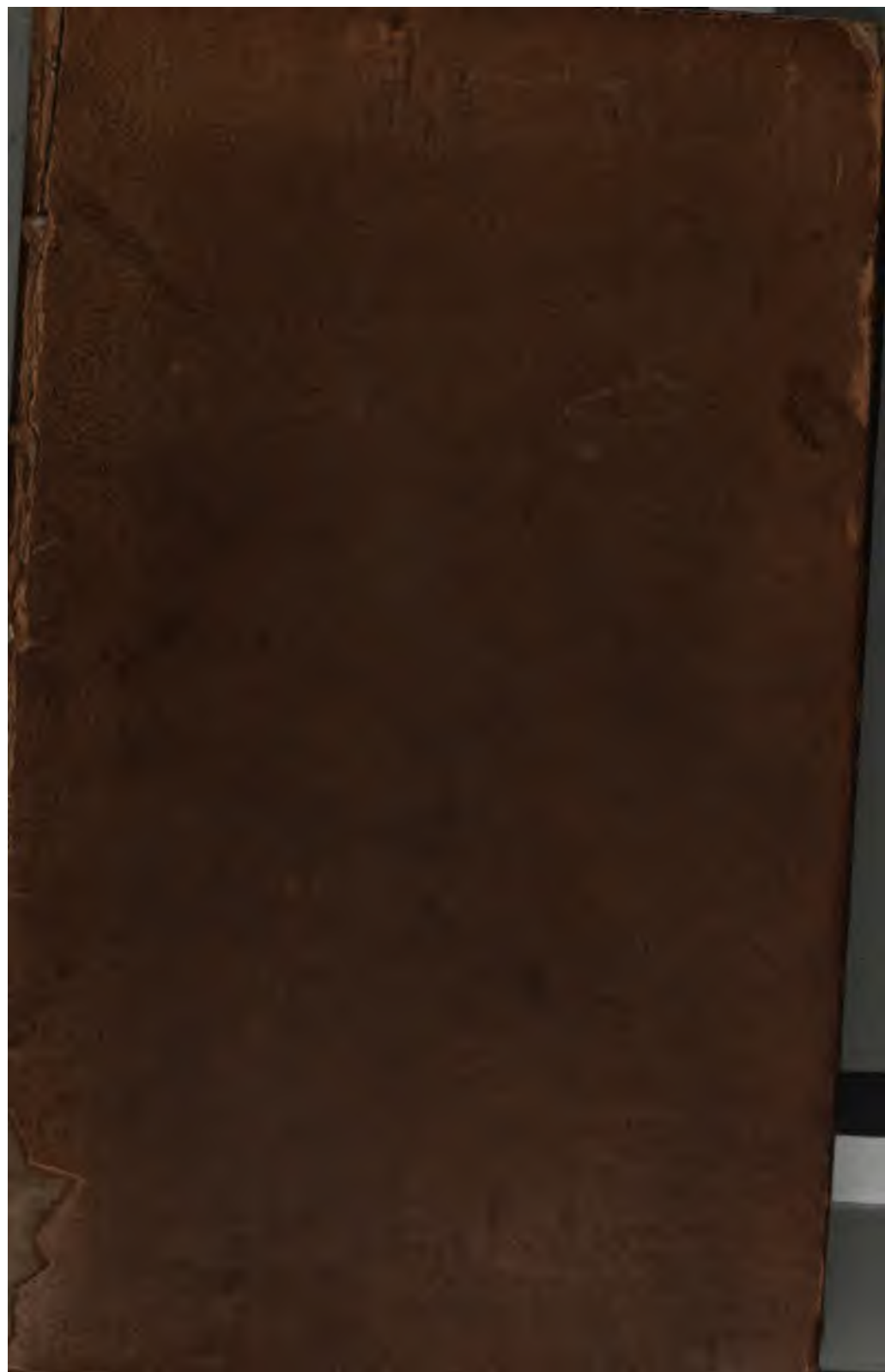
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Earl of Normanton.

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Earl of Normanton.

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W. Lloyd

LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

HIS EXCELLENCY

HUGH BOULTER, D. D.

Lord PRIMATE of All IRELAND, &c.

T O

Several Ministers of State in England,

AND SOME OTHERS.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the most interesting Transactions
which passed in IRELAND from 1724 to 1738.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

D U B L I N:

Printed for GEORGE FAULKNER and JAMES WILLIAMS.

MDCCCLXX.

TO THE
HONOURABLE AND REVEREND
GEORGE TALBOT,
BY DIPLOMA, D.D.
THESE LETTERS
ARE INSCRIBED,
WITH ALL THE RESPECT
AND DEFERENCE
DUE TO A CHARACTER
OF SUCH EMINENT WORTH,
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE,
AND EVER OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

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Advertifement.

THE Letters from which these are printed, are deposited in the library of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*; they are intirely letters of business, and were collected by the late *Ambrose Philips*, Esq; who was secretary to his Grace, and lived in his house during that space of time in which they bear date; they are all in the hand-writing of his Excellency, except some few marked thus †, which are fair copies by his secretary; and they are now first published as they were received from Mr. *Philips*, without any the least material alteration or omission whatever.

As to the merit of these Letters, the impartial publick will form such a judgment of them as they shall be found to deserve; it is past all doubt that they could not be intended for publication by his Grace, and therefore it should seem fortunate that they have been preserved;

served; as they now are, and in all probability will ever remain the most authentick history of *Ireland* for that space of time in which they were written; a period which will ever do honour to his Grace's memory, and to those most excellent Princes *George* the first and second, who had the wisdom to place a confidence in so worthy, so able, and so successful a minister; a minister who had the rare and peculiar felicity of growing still more and more into the favour both of the King and of the people, until the very last day of his life, which happened, he being then for the thirteenth time, one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, on the 27th of *September*, 1742.

To

To the READER.

I HAVE read the following Letters with very great care and attention, and being very well acquainted with the history of those times, and the persons mentioned therein, I have added several Notes thereto, and corrected some typical errors that are in the London Edition. These Letters contain a very true and impartial state of the affairs of Ireland with regard to the Church, the State, the Proceedings in Parliament, the Tythe of Agistment, the Dues of the Clergy in the North, the Numbers of Papists, the distressed state of the kingdom for want of Tillage, the vast sums of Money sent out of the nation for corn, flour, &c. the dismal calamities thereon, the want of Trade, and the regulation of the English and other Coins, to the very great distress of all the manufacturers; many
of

of which grievances this good Prelate lived to see redressed, particularly the regulation of the different species of money, by which Commerce hath been carried on with more convenience. The character of his Grace was very unblemished, as he was pious and very charitable, having left a large part of his fortune for the latter good purposes; yet, with all these Virtues, he was too partially favourable to the people of England, and too much prejudiced against the natives of Ireland, who are mostly descended from the English.

George Sullivan
G. F.

Dublin, March 22d.
1770.

LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

His Excellency HUGH BOULTER

Lord Primate of all *Ireland*, &c.

† To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 28. 1724.

YOUR Grace will have the goodness to excuse my not writing sooner, considering the perpetual hurry I have been in here since my arrival, with receiving and paying compliments, and trying to settle a little in the lodgings I am in, 'till I can find a house to fix in. I had, I thank God, a very good journey and a quick passage hither, and can complain of no inconveniency I suffered, but the weakening of my arm, which obliges me to use another hand to write to my friends. My family have had their health very well here, and the weather has been what I should have counted good in *England*. I miss little here but my friends and acquaintance; and I have little to complain of but that too many of our own original esteem'd *Englishmen*, as intruders.

At my coming away from *England*, I was very much straitened in my time, or I had crossed to *Lambeth* to take leave of your Grace, when I should have recommended to your favour Mr. *Blenner-Hasser*

VOL. I.

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for

for his Doctor's degree, I have known him for many years to be well-affected to his Majesty's family, and he was my chaplain all the time I was Bishop of *Bristol*, and his circumstances and family are such that a good living here will make him easier than any thing he has hopes of in *England*: and as I have given him hopes of doing somewhat for him, he thinks he shall command the more respect if he comes over a Doctor. I have not yet heard whether my predecessors have claimed a right of giving degrees; but if they have, in the present ferment here against the *English*, it would be very unpopular in me to exercise such a power in favour of one of my countrymen, nor would it answer the end he proposes. He will speedily wait upon your Grace in hopes of obtaining this favour at your hands. I am glad to find, by the King's speech and the addresses of both houses, which is the last news we have had, that you are likely to have a quiet session in *England*, and wish, when our turn comes, we may have as easy a one here. I shall always be proud of receiving your Grace's commands, and am, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble, and
Most obedient Servant,

HU. ARMAGH.

† To the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 3. 1724.

IT was Sunday last before I had the honour of your Grace's of the 17th past: I am very glad to find his Majesty's affairs go so smoothly in the Parliament in *England*, I could heartily wish every thing was so easy here.

I have not troubled your Grace with an account of the behaviour of the old grand jury, and the presentment of the new; because I did not question your having

having an immediate account of both from better hands.

We are at present in a very bad state, and the people so poisoned with apprehensions of *Wood's* halfpence, that I do not see there can be any hopes of justice against any person for seditious writings, if he does but mix somewhat about * *Wood* in them. I must do the better sort of people here, the justice to say, they speak with great concern of the imprudence of the grand juries, and the ill stop to justice: but those who would hinder it now are unable. But all sorts here are determinately set against *Wood's* halfpence, and look upon their estates as half sunk in their value, whenever they shall pass upon the nation.

Our pamphlets, and the discourses of some people of weight, run very much upon the independency of this kingdom; and, in our present state, that is a very popular notion. But others, (who possibly have had a hand in raising this ferment at first) declare publicly against all such notions, professing the utmost loyalty to his Majesty; and are very uneasy at the ill humour, and insolent behaviour of the people. I am satisfied, many here think ten or fifteen thousand pounds worth of halfpence would be of service; but they dare not say so to any *Irishman*; nor at present does there seem to be any way of composing matters; all fearing or pretending to fear, the parliament; and except things cool a little, I am apt to think the parliament would fear the madness of the people. Though all people are equally set against *Wood* here, yet many of the present madnesses are supposed to come from Papists, mixing with, and

A 2 setting:

* Dr. *Swift*, D. S. P. D. overthrew this pernicious scheme by writing the *Draper's* letters, and other papers against this base coin. See *Swift's* works, vol. 4. printed by *George Faulkner*.

setting on others, with whom they formerly had no manner of correspondence.

I have been in such an unsettled state, that I have been less able to learn how things go, than I hope to do in some time. As I gain more knowledge myself, I shall take care to give your Grace the best information I can; and shall always be ready to receive your Grace's commands.

I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble,

And most obedient Servant,

HU. ARMAGH.

† *Circular Letter to the Lord Primate's Suffragan Bishops.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 24. 1724.

AS I am very desirous to serve the * Church, to which it has pleased God to call me; I have, since my arrival, been enquiring into the wants of the Clergy here, and the produce of the fund given to supply those wants. And finding, that the fund will, probably raise but 300*l.* per annum, *communibus annis*; and, that this scanty fund is about 1500*l.* in debt; I have been talking with my brethren, the bishops, about encouraging a subscription among them and the inferior clergy, to bring the fund out of debt, and make a small beginning of a larger supply to the wants of the Church; in hopes, that we may (after having done somewhat ourselves) with the better grace apply to the laity for their assistance.

And the proposal at last agreed upon by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Dromore, Elphin,

* His Grace left the whole of his fortune, which was very considerable, except some few legacies, to the charitable uses proposed in this letter.

Elphin, Clonsilla, and myself, to be communicated to our brethren the bishops; and (if approved by them) to be, by them, recommended to the inferior clergy in their respective dioceses, for their concurrence, is this: That every archbishop and bishop would be pleased to subscribe, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, for three years, out of his yearly income, to be rated by himself, deductis oneribus; and (in like manner, and for the same term) that every clergyman, possess of above 100 l. per annum, subscribe at the rate of 1 per cent. And, that every clergyman, possess of preferment from 50 to 100 l. per annum, subscribe Ten Shillings. Any one, notwithstanding, to be at liberty to subscribe a larger proportion if he thinks fit.

This is designed to be employed in aid of the fund of first-fruits: the money so gathered, to be lodged in the hands of Dr. Coghill; and to be laid out in purchasing glebes, or impropriations, as the bishops shall direct. Several of the clergy, who have been talked with here, have expressed a readiness to come into the design, if the bishops would subscribe a double proportion of what the clergy were desired to subscribe, on this occasion. The whole is desired to be entirely voluntary. I have reason to believe the Archbishops of *T. Cashel* and *S. Tuam* will cheerfully come into the design.

I doubt not of your Lordship's readiness to concur with any thing, that may be of service to religion; but I must desire your opinion concerning this proposal; as being satisfied, you are a better judge of what may be done, in prudence to advance the worship of God.

* The right honourable *Marmaduke Coghill*, a civilian, and afterwards a commissioner of the revenue.

to Dr. *Rathier*.

§ Dr. *Syngé*.

God and the protestant religion, in this nation, than myself, who am so newly arrived here.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's very affectionate

Brother, and humble Servant,

HU. ARMAGH.

† *Letter to the Bishop of * Waterford.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 19. 1724.

I HAVE received your Lordship's of the 13th instant, and I am very much surprized at the account it encloses. I do not remember to have heard of any case like it in *England*. The Dean seems to me not to have behaved himself with the respect due to his Diocesan; and I could wish your Lordship had put him more in the wrong, by shewing a little more patience and temper on your side. But, what provocations were first given by the Dean; or, what was the full state of the dispute in the morning, on which the quarrel in the afternoon was grounded, does not appear by the account your Lordship has enclosed.

I am not yet enough acquainted with the laws and constitutions of this church, to be able to advise what is proper to be done by your Lordship in a legal way: but I could heartily wish, that (for the prevention of scandal) some method could be found of adjusting the differences, between your Lordship and the Dean, (of which, I hear, this is but one branch) by an amicable arbitration.

If, upon talking with others, I meet with any advice worth transmitting to your Lordship, you shall not fail of hearing from, my Lord,

Your Lordship's affectionate

Brother, and humble Servant,

HU. ARMAGH.

† 70

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER.

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† *To the Duke of Newcastle, &c.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 19. 1724.

IT is now some weeks since I had the honour of writing to your Grace, as I was desirous to learn as much as I could from all hands, before I gave your Grace the trouble of another letter! I have in the mean time, made it my business to talk with several of the most leading men in parliament; and have employed others to pick up what they could learn from a variety of people: and I find by my own and others enquiries, that the people of every religion, country, and party here, are alike set against *Wood's* halfpence, and that their agreement in this has had a very unhappy influence on the state of this nation, by bringing on intimacies, between Papists and Jacobites, and the Whigs, who before had no correspondence with them: so that 'tis questioned, whether (if there were occasion) justices of the peace could be found, who would be strict in disarming Papists.

The apprehension of the loss they shall suffer if these halfpence are introduced, has too much cooled the zeal of numbers, that were before very well affected; and it has appeared by some occurrences since my arrival, of which your Grace had (no doubt) a particular account at the time they happened: and I fear on any new occasion, it would still more appear, that the uneasiness against the halfpence is a protection for any sedition, uttered or published, that has any thing against the halfpence intermixed with it. So that it is impossible for the government, in our present state, to have justice against any such delinquents, nor do I believe, that any witnesses in such a prosecution, could be safe in their persons.

That there has been a great deal of art used to spread this general infection, and that the Papists and Jacobites have been very industrious in this affair for
very

very bad ends, I find most of the men of sense here will allow. It is likewise certain, that some foolish and other ill-meaning people, have taken this opportunity of propagating a notion of the independency of this kingdom on that of *England*; but I must, at the same time, do justice to those of the best sense and estates here, that they abhor any such notion; and that they esteem the great security of all they have here, to lie in their dependency on the kingdom as well as King of *England*. And I hope the folly of some, and the wickedness of others, in spreading such pernicious principles, will not provoke any on the other side of the water, to take any angry steps, to distress a nation, where the Protestants are generally well affected to his Majesty; and where the title to their estates is visibly interwoven with that of his Majesty to the Crown; and where so great damage can be done them, without sensibly hurting *England*: and I the rather hope so, because there are other methods of preventing any ill consequence of such notions, which are very obvious, and of which I shall, if desired, speak more particularly another time.

At present I shall only proceed to acquaint your Grace, what are the apprehensions people generally have here, of what they shall certainly suffer by the new halfpence being introduced, and which keep a spirit of uneasiness in them 'till the patent is absolutely sunk; for whilst that subsists, though not pushed into execution, 'tis considered here as a storm, that will some day break over their heads.

By the best computations or conjectures here, the current coin of this nation, in gold, silver, and copper, is thought not to exceed 400,000 *l*. The addition of 40,000 *l*. in new copper, to the present copper-money, will make the copper-money of this nation, at least, one eighth of their whole specie. They think where the copper-money is so considerable a part of the whole specie, it is impossible to keep

it from making a sensible part in all payments, whether of rents, debts, or the purchase of goods: that if it be once admitted to have a currency, it will the more work its way into all payments; as men of substance in trade will be tempted by a premium (from the patentee) of 20, 30, or 40, *per cent.* to force its currency among the meaner people; and they again can only pay their landlords and others, in such as they receive: that (when, instead of serving for change, it enters into all payments) it will be impossible to hinder the *Dutch* and others, from pouring in large quantities of counterfeit copper: that the consequence of this must be the loss of our silver and gold, to the ruin of our trade and manufactures, and the sinking the rent of all the estates here.

This is the substance of what the men of sense and estates here, are fully possess with. And when I tell them the copper-money of *England* is considerably short of the intrinsic worth of what it goes for; and that yet I never could hear of any furnish of the *Dutch* pouring in any counterfeit copper there; nor, was it ever attempted to make payments in copper there: what they answer is, that probably all the copper-money there, in being at once, seldom exceeds one hundredth part of the whole specie of money; and so is kept barely for use of change.

I have been talking with them, whether there could not be room for admitting from 10 to 20,000 *l.* in copper? which I have reason to believe they want; or at least, that it would be a kindness to the nation if they had it. But they all agree, in the present ferment, it is impossible to admit any: and they all express a jealousy, that the admitting any new copper would open a door for such a quantity, as would prove ruinous to this nation.

These are the present notions of people here, which 'tis in vain to try to remove: and as long as the
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the fear of the new halfpence lasts, there is no hope of any peace and quiet in people's minds: and much less of any so much as decent proceedings, if a parliament were to sit. This has made me talk further with the same persons, what compromise can be offered to have *Wood's* patent sunk. I have told them there can be no doubt but *Wood* must have been a very great sufferer by the obstructions he has already met with; and must be still a much greater, if his patent be resigned: that I did not find any body in *England* doubted of the legality of the grant: that where the patentee was not proved to have contravened the conditions of the grant, it could not in justice be revoked; [to this they unanimously reply, that he has uttered worse than his patent allows] that *Wood* could not be supposed willing to resign it, without a proper compensation; and that the seditious and clamorous behaviour of too many here, must rather tend to provoke his Majesty and his ministry to support the patent, than to take any extraordinary steps to sink it; and that therefore the most proper way seemed to be, the proposing some reasonable amends to Mr. *Wood*, in order to his resigning the patent.

What those of sense and interest in parliament, and that are well affected, all agree in, is, that, while the fear of these halfpence hangs over this nation, it is impossible to have things easy here, but that they dare not offer any expedient, nor make any such proposals to those on the other side of the water, for fear of being fallen on, as undertaking for the parliament: but that if the ministry will please to make a computation of what it may be reasonable to give Mr. *Wood* for resigning his patent, and for his past losses, and to send an order from his Majesty to pay any body (really in trust for Mr. *Wood*, but without mentioning his name in the order) such a sum *per annum* for such a term of years, as they judge a reasonable

sonable equivalent, they do not doubt being able in parliament, to provide for such payment (if his patent has been first resigned) whatever suspicions there may be, that the payment is to Mr. *Wood*; or whatever opposition is made to it in the house. And if the nation is gratified in this, they do not question, but by degrees publick justice will again flourish, and the former zeal for his majesty and his family revive. And I cannot but say that without doing something like this, there is no prospect of any end of our present heats and animosities.

Your Grace will have the goodness to excuse the length and freedom of this letter, which nothing should have drawn from me but my concern for his Majesty's service, and a desire that your Grace should know the true state of affairs here.

The Archbishop of * *Dublin* has of late been very ill, so that his life was almost despaired of: but his illness has since ended in a regular and painful fit of the gout, so that I do not apprehend he is in any present danger. Your Grace had heard from me sooner on this subject, if I had known his condition before the worst was over: all that I shall say now is, that I think his Majesty's service absolutely requires, that whenever he drops, the place be filled with an *Englishman*, and one with whom I may hope to have a very good agreement. But of this I shall write further another time, as your Grace shall give me encouragement.

I am, &c.

† To

* Dr. King.

† *To the same.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 4. 1724.

IT is now above a month ago, since I troubled your Grace with a very long letter, relating to the affairs of this nation: and I should not have written again on any of the subjects therein mentioned, till after receiving your Grace's commands, if there were not repeated advices from *England*, that upon the report of the Archbishop of *Dublin's* illness, there was a very great canvass on the bench about his successor, without the least regard to what might be represented from hence, as of service to his Majesty. Your Grace knows very well that I was very content with what I had in *England*, and my just expectations there; and that it was purely in obedience to his Majesty's pleasure, that I came hither: and now I am here, the only thing that can make me uneasy, is, if I should not be enabled to carry on his Majesty's service here; the prospect of doing which is the greatest comfort I have in my present station. But if the Bishopricks here, are to be disposed of elsewhere, without leaving me room for any thing more, than (as it may happen) objecting against a person, who may be sent over to the best promotions here, when I have done so; and if I be not allowed to form proper dependencies here, to break the present *Dublin* faction on the bench, it will be impossible for me to serve his Majesty further than in my single capacity. I do not speak this, as if I did not think there are some on the *English* bench, that would do very well in *Dublin*, and would heartily join with me in promoting his Majesty's measures; or that I do not esteem it wise gradually to get as many *English* on the bench here as can be decently sent hither; but that I think being on the *English* bench alone, is not a suffi-

a sufficient qualification for coming to the best promotions here; and that an imprudent person may easily be tempted by *Irish* flattery, to set himself at the head of the Archbishop of *Dublin's* party, in opposition to me. And besides, as there is a majority of the Bishops here that are natives, they are not to be disoblged at once.

I hope I shall never behave myself so as to be thought unfit to take care of his Majesty's interest on the bench here, and beg that, till it be found I am, I may be effectually supported in that authority and dependence, which I can assure your Grace I desire for no other end, than to be the more able to serve his Majesty.

I am, &c.

† *To the same.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 9, 1724.

THERE has been a great deal of heat here, about an affair that has lately happened in the College, of which I had written sooner to your Grace, but that I hoped it might have been terminated here, as the statutes of the College direct, without giving any trouble at *London*. But as I hear from all hands, that very partial accounts of it have been sent over to *England*, and a great deal has been talked of it there among the Lords, and that great endeavours are using there to bring the matter before the Council, I think I should be wanting in my duty to his Majesty, if I did not give your Grace a short information of the case, which may prevent any hasty measures being taken through surprize.

Two Under-graduates of the College, one of them a scholar of the house, had company at their chambers till about an hour after the keys of the College were

were carried, according to custom, to the Provost : * when their company was willing to go, upon finding the College gates shut, and being told the keys were carried to the Provost, the Scholars went to the Provost's lodgings, and knocked there in an outrageous manner. Upon the Provost's man coming to the door to see what was the matter, they told him they came for the keys to let out their friends, and would have them, or they would break open the gates : he assured them the keys were carried to his master, and that he durst not awake him to get them, and then the man withdrew : upon their coming again to knock with great violence at the Provost's door he was forced to rise, and came down and told them, they should not have the keys, and bid his man and the porter take notice who they were : The next day he called the two Deans to his assistance, as their statutes require, and sent for the lads to his lodgings ; the scholar of the house came, but not the other ; to him they proposed his making a submission for his fault in the hall, and being publickly admonished there. This he made a difficulty of doing, and upon their proceeding to the hall, when he came out of the lodgings, he put on his hat before the Provost, and walked off. The Provost and Deans went on to the hall ; and, after waiting there some time, to see whether he would come and submit, they expelled them both.

It seems the Scholar's name is *Annesly*, and he is a remote relation of my Lord *Anglesey's*, the depending on whose interest and support has, I believe, given encouragement to the great ferment and bustle there is in this town, about this affair ; in which my Lord Lieutenant and the two Visitors of the College have been applied to, to get the Scholar restored, who have all by messages or letter, intimated to the Provost,

* Dr. Baldwin.

Provost, their desire that he would restore the lad : nor am I against it, upon the intercession of those great men ; if the lad be obliged to make a full submission, and the Provost have some satisfaction made him for being abused to his face, in a sermon at the College chapel by one of the senior fellows *, who is at the head of all our present stir in this place.

What is said here, to be endeavouring on the other side of the water, is the reducing of the power given the Provost by the statutes, and sharing it with the seniors. As this is a Royal foundation, and the Provost is made by the Crown, I suppose it will scarce be thought adviseable to strip him of that power which his Majesty's predecessors have thought fit to trust him with ; and besides, if I may believe the universal voice of all here, who I am sure are well-affected to his Majesty, nothing but the hearty steadiness of the Provost, supported by the power vested in him by the statutes, can give a check to that ill spirit in the College, which grew up there in the latter part of her late Majesty's reign. I am certain of this, if the Provost is driven to admit the lad without a proper submission, there is an end of his power, and of all discipline in the College.

If your Grace desires a more particular account of this affair, and the statutes relating to it, I shall get it from the proper hands, and transmit it : but in the mean time I thought it necessary to send this account to your Grace, as I shall always esteem myself the common patron of all the King's friends here in the Church and University.

I am, &c.

† To

* Supposed to mean Dr. Delany.

† *To the same.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 20, 1725.

I Had the honour of your Grace's of the first instant, and am very much obliged to you for making a favourable representation to his Majesty of the advice I sent relating to the College; I am sure I shall always endeavour to shew the greatest care and zeal about his service, and I hope his Majesty will never find me negligent in any thing of that nature.

The stand the Provost has made, has brought others to reason; and the lad, after having made such submission, as the Provost thinks reasonable will be re-elected; and one of the senior fellows is to make the Provost satisfaction for abusing him in a sermon at the College chapel: I hope these two steps will secure the Provost's authority for the future. I shall always make it my business to send your Grace whatever information I think may be of service to his Majesty, and shall use my endeavours not to be mistaken in the characters of any persons I have occasion to mention.

I must again recommend Mr. *Stephens* to your Grace's protection; I would hope that (as he will certainly be a promoter of polite learning) if he is sent to Christ-Church, and is willing to take the Treasury there, and employ under him a proper person, for whom he will be answerable, (which is as much as half the Treasurers there since the Restoration have done) that my successor cannot with justice complain, if he is made Canon there: But if it be thought for his Majesty's service to have a more active person there than the misfortune of his eyes will permit him to be, I must entreat your Grace that he may be provided for by somewhat that is near an equivalent in some other Church, when-

ever

ever a vacancy happens at Christ-Church; he is the only friend I have in *England* that I shall trouble the Ministry about there, and your Grace's kind care of him in this affair, shall always be esteemed the highest obligation by,

My Lord, &c.

† *To Lord Townshend, Secretary of State.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 29, 1725.

I AM sensible that I have been guilty of a very great omission, in not having sooner returned your Lordship my most hearty thanks, for recommending me to his Majesty for so great a post, both for dignity and profit; I can assure your Lordship it has not been owing to want of either gratitude or duty to your Lordship: But whatever my post is here, the only thing that can make it agreeable to me (who would have been very well content with a less station in my own country) is, if I may be enabled to serve his Majesty and my country here, which it will be impossible for me to do according to my wishes, if the *English* interest be not thoroughly supported from the other side. When I left *England*, I did not doubt but your Lordship was sufficiently sensible how much this had been neglected for many years, and of the necessity there was of taking other measures for the future; but those of us from *England*, whose hearts are still with our country, fear all this is forgotten, when we hear that the Mastership of the Rolls (which as it is for life, is one of the greatest places in the law here) is permitted to be sold to a * native of this place; as I believe the

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* *Thomas Carter, Esq;* who had also the *King's-Bench* office, and who was made a Privy-counsellor, on his being Master of the Rolls, which he purchased from the Earl of *Berkely*. He was deprived of the last employment in the year 1754, and soon after made Secretary of State for *Ireland*.

thing is past revoking, I shall trouble your Lordship no further about that affair. We should likewise be very much alarmed (if we took it for any other than an idle report) that our Attorney-General is to be made Lord Chancellor here; against whom the *English* here have nothing to object, but that they think the only way to keep things quiet here and make them easy to the ministry, is by filling the great places with natives of *England*; and all we would beg is, where there is any doubt with your Lordship about the consequence of a place here, that you would have the goodness to write hither to know its weight, before it be disposed of. None of us desire to recommend to any such places; but we would entreat that in filling them up, a strict regard may be had to the *English* interest; which if it be neglected in some more instances of consequence, though I am effectually pinned down here, yet others (who are very able and thoroughly disposed to serve their country) will think of returning thither again. I will only add, that (as all accounts from *England* are positive we are to have a new Chancellor) I heartily wish we had one sent as soon as may be, that he may have time to look a little about him, and know somewhat of things and persons here before the next session of parliament is opened.

Your Lordship will have the goodness to excuse these lines, which I have taken the freedom to trouble you with, purely out of my zeal for his Majesty and his service here.

I am, &c.

† T.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER.

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To the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 29, 1725.

I HAVE by this post, at the desire of some of his Majesty's hearty friends here, written to my Lord *Townshend* what a blow we think is given to the *English* interest, by the creation of a new Master of the Rolls, and the uneasiness we are under at the report that a native of this place is like to be made Lord Chancellor. I must request of your Grace, as I have of his Lordship, that you would both use your interest to have none but *Englishmen* put into the great places here for the future, that by degrees things may be put into such a way, as may be most for his Majesty's service, and the ease of his Ministry. Your Grace will be so good as to excuse this freedom from,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 1, 1725.

AS I did myself the honour to write to your Grace the last post, I should not have given you the trouble of another letter so soon, but that I since understand our Lord * Chancellor has desired leave to resign his place, and that the Lord Chief Baron here is recommended to succeed him: Lord Chief Baron *Hale* is a worthy man, and heartily in the *English* interest, and I believe very capable of filling that post; but I must entreat, in the name of all of us here, that if he is thought of, a proper person from *England* may be sent to succeed him in his

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* *Allen Broderick, Lord Viscount Middleton.*

present post, or the *English* interest will go very much backward here, but as there has been so long a talk of a new Chancellor here, I almost take it for granted that the Ministry must have settled who is to fill that place from *England*, and all that I have to say on that supposition is, that as there is a deficiency of 100,000 *l.* to be supplied by the parliament, I should think it most adviseable, if there has been a necessity of promising an addition to the salary, to tempt a man of worth over, which has been much talked of here, the order should come over after the parliament is up, to pay him such addition from the date of his patent. I cannot help suggesting on this occasion, that one reason of our deficiency here, is the fall of the Customs by vast quantities of goods being run here from the *Isle of Man*, which is the great magazine of goods intended to be run, and from whence they are, as opportunity offers, transported hither in small vessels. I can hardly question but the Customs in *England* must suffer more this way than ours do in *Ireland*: And the only remedy we talk of here for this evil, is, if his Majesty were to buy the island of the Earl of *Derby*, and afterwards he may command the proper measures to prevent goods being lodged there for running*. I thought it my duty to mention this, though I do not question but your Grace knows more of the affair than I do.

I am, &c.

To

* This scheme was at last adopted, after about 40 Years deliberation.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 8, 1725.

BY some letters from *Limerick* by yesterday's post, news is brought that the Bishop of *Limerick* is dead: on this occasion I find the Lord Lieutenant recommends his first Chaplain, Dr. *Buscough*, to succeed in that See. As Dr. *Buscough* is of some standing, and has supported a very good character, and is well affected to his Majesty and his family, and I am assured he will constantly concur with me in supporting his Majesty's interest here, I make bold likewise to recommend him to your Grace for his Majesty's favour for the said Bishoprick.

I am, my Lord, &c.

*To Lord * Carteret.*

My Lord,

Dublin, May 12, 1725.

I Heartily beg your Excellency's pardon that I have not sooner returned my thanks for the many favours and civilities received from your Lordship in this kingdom. I endeavour to go on as well as I can in the post your Excellency has left me in, and hope by degrees to grow so much master of the affairs of this nation, as to be able to give you a better account of things than I can at present.

By the last mail we have sent your Excellency an account of the several persons recommended for the chapel of *Rings-End*.

Mr. *Samson* is the person his Grace of *Dublin*, I believe, most wishes to succeed out of the three mentioned in his memorial; and I have that character

* *John*, Lord *Carteret*, afterwards Earl of *Granville* in right of his mother.

ter of his diligence in his present curacy, which is a very great one, and which he has served about sixteen years, as well as of his good life and conversation, that I have no objection to him.

Your Excellency has a memorial in your packet in behalf of Mr. *Vaughan*, curate of *St. John's*, and he will do very well if your Excellency thinks proper.

Mr. *Whitcomb*, fellow of the College, is another candidate, who has a very good character for morals, learning, and affection to his Majesty, and as this preferment is consistent with his fellowship, it would be of more value to him than a living of perhaps double the value. The only objection I know against him is, that he must reside in the College, and either of the other two will go and live at *Ring's-End*, as I think they are obliged to do by the foundation, which requires that the curate there should not be absent from the place above sixty days in the year.

We have not yet got an account from the Commissioners of the arrears at *Lady-day* in the hands of the Collectors, or then standing out; as soon as we have we will transmit that to your Excellency, with an account of what the government then owed.

As we have this day received orders for sending four battalions to *England*, we shall take the best measures we can to have it done with speed. And I find people are now sensible of the difficulty the government would have been under on this occasion, if you had not contrived to take off a year's arrears of the army from the current service.

The army are mightily pleased with the enlargement of their subsistence, as are all the tradesmen who have dealings with the officers.

We have had strong rumours that Sir *J. St. Leger* * is to be turned out, and Mr. *Nusley* to succeed him;

* A Baron of the Exchequer.

him; I have every where affirmed it is impossible to be true; since your Excellency and every one in the service here knows how obnoxious the latter is to all of this country who wish well to his Majesty, and that I believed no such thing would be done without, at least, consulting you before hand.

I shall trouble your Excellency no further at present, but beg leave to subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 22, 1725.

MR. *Blenner-Hassett* is very much obliged to your Grace for your great kindness to him in relation to his living in *Suffex*, and as I know his circumstances, I was very well disposed to second your Grace's good intentions, by letting my living lapse, not doubting by your Grace's interest, if mine failed, of securing a presentation from my Lord Lieutenant. But we have since been so continually alarmed with news of changes from *England*, that he was unwilling to run the hazard of a new Lord Lieutenant with a needy chaplain.

Your Grace will before this have heard that the Bishop of *Limerick* is dead, and that Dr. *Buscough* is recommended to succeed him: I have likewise added my recommendations, but with what success I have not yet heard. Considering the good character he has had for many years, and the little success he has had in *England*, I should think it hard if they refuse him this promotion in *England*.

Since my arrival here I have met with a practice in the Church, that to me seemed very odd, having heard of nothing like it in *England*; which is of Presbyters holding a second or third benefice in commendam, instead of having a faculty: the practice

I be-

I believe was owing to my predeceffour refusing a faculty where it might be thought reasonable, which made them look out for some stratagem to compass the same thing; and what they have pitched upon and practised here, has been by granting the broad seal to hold a second or third, without institution or induction. That your Grace may the better understand the nature of this new tenure, I have here sent you the copy of a fiat of this sort:

This fiat containeth his Majesty's grant and donation of the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Kilmacduach, &c. now void and in his Majesty's disposal, by the death of Stephen Handcock, late Dean thereof unto Charles Northcote, Clerk, Master of Arts, to have and to hold the said Deanery in commendam to him the said Charles Northcote, together with the Prebend of Kilmacdonough, the Rectory and Vicarage of Kilmaghan, the entire Rectory of Boughillane, and the Vicarage of Clonfert, alias Sanctæ Trinitatis Christ Church Newmarket, in the Diocese of Cloyne, which he now holds and enjoys; and also to enter into the said Deanery without institution, installation, or other solemnity; and is done according to his Grace's warrant, bearing date
The 19th day of Nov. 1719.

I have enquired whether there is any act of parliament here, that gives the crown any such power, and am assured there is none, so that I think it stands on the same bottom as a Bishop taking a commendam after consecration. I have discoursed with my Lord Lieutenant of the illegality, as I conceive it, of this practise, and of the dangerous consequences of it, since I can apprehend it to be no other than a sequestration of a benefice, granted by lay-powers, without being accountable for the profits

fits received, and without being charged with the cure of souls; and I do not see but in time they may proceed to make such grants of benefices to laymen. I told his Excellency if he pleased to give the several persons concerned in these extraordinary grants, which are, as far as I can learn, about half a dozen, legal grants of the same preferments they now possess, I will readily grant them faculties for the holding them, that things may be brought into the legal way, and farther abuses may be prevented. His Excellency seemed very much surprized at this method of granting commendams to Presbyters, and is very ready to put this affair into the right channel. But before I proceed any further in this matter, I shall be obliged to your Grace for your opinion, whether what has been done already is legal, that I may occasion no needless disturbance here, and I am sure your Grace's opinion of this matter will thoroughly satisfy his Excellency.

I thank your Grace for your kind hints relating to the power I claim to grant faculties, and other extra-episcopal powers; and I find it stands upon a grant made by King *James I.* to the then Archbishop of *Armagh*, and his successors for ever, in virtue of a clause in one of our *Irish* acts of parliament, which they assure me is a legal grant, and sufficiently confirmed by above one hundred years possession.

I thank your Grace for your kind prayers, and hope I shall always make it my endeavour to promote the good of this Church, though I fear I shall not always meet with the ready concurrence I could wish for here *. However, upon the encouragement your Grace gives me of your friendship, and your abilities to direct in any difficult case, I shall take

* His Grace's scheme, recommended in his third letter, had then failed.

take the liberty to consult your Grace where I am in the least doubtful whether I am going upon sure grounds or not.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

My Lord, Dublin, June 3, 1725.

BY the letters this day we have an account that my Lord Chief Baron *Hale* is to be removed to the Bench in *England*; I could heartily wish, if it could have been without damage to him, who is a very deserving gentleman, that he might have continued here till *Michaelmas* term next, to have assisted at the next sessions of parliament. Your Grace is sensible we have a new *Chancellor wholly unacquainted with *Irish* affairs, and my Lord Chief Justice *Windham* and myself, have not been long enough here, not to stand in need of information on several occasions; and I can assure your Grace, it is very hard to rely on what those of this country advise in any difficult case. But whatever can be done in that affair, I do not question his Majesty's sending us a proper person from *England* to succeed him.

Your Grace and the rest of the ministry were sufficiently sensible (when I left *England*) of the necessity of filling the great posts here with *English*; and if the same measures be not followed, we that are here shall have a bad time of it, and it must prove of great prejudice to his Majesty's service. And on the other hand, if we are continued to be supported, I do not fear but affairs will by degrees be brought to that state which the ministry desire. I am so fully satisfied of the ministry's prudent resolution on this point,

* Mr. *West*, who married a daughter of Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*.

point, that I shall trouble your Grace no further, but subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of Bristol.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 12, 1725.

SINCE your Lordship has not been pleased to write to me, as you promised my Lord Bishop of *London* some months ago, I think it proper to trouble your Lordship with a few lines. I cannot but think myself very ill used by your Lordship, by the violent pushes you have been pleased to make against Mr. *Stephens* coming to *Christ Church* upon a vacancy, when you know very well I had a positive promise of the next canonry there for him, some months before there were any thoughts of my removing hither: his merit for learning, and his affection to his Majesty and his family, you are no stranger to; and as I know the state of the College as well as your Lordship, I know his coming there can be of no disservice to his Majesty, or any ways distress the business of the College, since he is willing to be Treasurer. I find already you have been pleased to say that it is settled that Dr. *Foulkes* shall be Treasurer, and no doubt if Dr. *Terry* continues Sub-Dean, Dr. *Foulkes* is a very proper person, and there will then be no want of Mr. *Stephens* having any office at all; if Dr. *Terry* does not, Dr. *Foulkes* is a very proper Sub-Dean, and Mr. *Stephens* will discharge the office of Treasurer: and you cannot but know that if he supplies that office by a deputy at his own hazard, he does as much as most Treasurers there have done.

I understand you give out, that in the push you make against Mr. *Stephens*, you only consult his Majesty's service, but I know your only aim is serving a friend of your own; which I am not against your doing,

doing, wherever any preferment is fairly open ; but I desire it may not be at the expence of a friend of mine, who has had a positive promise of what you are labouring to get.

My behaviour to your Lordship in relation to your first coming to the College, and your being afterwards thought of for the Deanery, as well as upon your settling in the College, does not deserve such injurious treatment of me as you have been pleased to shew on this occasion. I find if my friend Mr. *Stephens* suffers in this point, it lies wholly at your door ; and I hope though I am on this side of the water, I am not without friends, that may on a proper occasion remember any ill usage to me. I understand you have given out the Canons are against his coming thither : I know those on whose support you must very much depend, have that good opinion of his worth, and know my friendship for him so well, that they are far from being against his coming amongst them. I hope you will consider calmly whether you are using me and my friend as you would be willing to have others use you, or a friend of yours.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 3, 1725.

SINCE the honour of your Grace's of *June 29*, I have been employed on a visitation of my diocese, where I have by my charge to the clergy, made the Protestant Dissenters in those parts easy, and have, I hope, given some courage to his Majesty's friends. I met with all the civility I could desire, both from the gentry and clergy ; and as the latter desired me to print my charge, and as some others think it may be of some service to the government, at least by giving me the more weight among the well-affected,
when

when they see my sentiments in print, I have thoughts of speedily putting it to the press. I am sensible how much I am obliged to your Grace for favourably representing to his Majesty my attention to his service.

My Lord Chancellor arrived here in my absence, but as I have been here now three or four days, we have had some conferences, and I am sure we shall both concur to the utmost of our power in promoting his Majesty's service. I am glad to find by him that we are to have a good Lord Chief Baron here; and it is somewhat the greater pleasure to me that I had some knowledge of Mr. *Dalton* in *England*.

I am the more encouraged to continue any diligence I have hitherto used by the repeated assurances your Grace is pleased to give me of his Majesty's gracious intention to support me here, and can promise his Majesty and assure your Grace that I shall make no other use of what support he is pleased to give me, than to maintain his interest in this kingdom.

As the sessions of parliament is now drawing near, I hope my Lord Lieutenant will be empowered in his speech to speak clearly as to the business of the halfpence, and thoroughly rid this nation of their fear on that head: I should hope if this is done, we shall have a pretty easy session; the manner that is most proper I submit to your Grace and others in the ministry, who are best judges how his Majesty's honour may be best preserved, and this nation at the same time made easy.

As by examining into * *Pratt's* accounts, it appears the nation is run above 100,000 *l.* in debt, besides the 50,000 *l.* for the interest of which provision is made, it must be expected that we shall have
some

* Deputy Vice Treasurer of *Ireland*, which place he lost, and was succeeded by *Luke Gardiner*, Esq;

some grumbling speeches in both houses; but if the dread of *Wood's* half-pence is effectually removed, I hardly doubt of a good issue of the sessions.

I am now come to continue at *Dublin* for the rest of the year, and shall be proud of receiving your commands.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 14, 1725.

AFTER having wrote so lately to your Grace, I should not have given you the trouble of these lines, if it were not out of the great concern I have that his Majesty's service may go on as smoothly as possible in the approaching parliament; and this I would hope may be done, if my Lord Lieutenant is enabled to put an end to all fears about the half-pence in his speech: if he is not, there will certainly be a great heat in both houses, which it will be impossible to keep within any bounds of decency; and this may give an advantage to those that will be glad of making a disturbance about Captain *Pratt's* affair, or would appear some way considerable by raising a clamour. And I wish what favour his Majesty shall please to shew us about the half-pence, be not afterwards taken as an effect of their noise rather than his Majesty's goodness. But the whole I have written is submitted to your Grace's superior prudence.

My Lord Lieutenant and our new Lord Chancellor went yesterday to *Drogheda* to see the place of the action on the * *Boyne*; at their return the proper preparations

* On the first of *July*, 1690, a great battle was fought at this place between the armies of King *William III.* and *James II.* in which the former was victorious. In honour of which success, there is one of the finest obelisks in the world erected there to commemorate this event.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER.

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parations will be making for a good sessions, but most will depend on what instructions your Grace shall transmit.

I am, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 4, 1725.

AS I have been visiting my diocese this summer, and have been persuaded to print my charge to the clergy, in hopes it may be of some service here, I have made bold to send your Lordship some copies. Mr. *Edgecombe* was so kind as to undertake to deliver them to Sir *Robert Walpole*, with a desire to forward them to your Lordship: I must beg of your Lordship to present one to Prince * *Frederick* with my most humble duty, to accept of another yourself, and to dispose of the remaining four as your Lordship pleases.

I cannot omit taking this opportunity of thanking your Lordship for all favours, and assuring your Lordship I shall make the best use I can of the great post you have procured me, to his Majesty's service in this place; and I am sure in so doing I shall best answer your Lordship's expectation. I must likewise acknowledge the obligations we all lie under here for your procuring so great an instance of his Majesty's goodness, as the revoking *Wood's* patent; I cannot say every body here is as thankful as they ought to be on this occasion, but do not doubt but both houses will make the most profound return of gratitude to his Majesty.

I am

* Eldest Son of *George, Prince of Wales*, afterwards *George II.* who was succeeded in the principality of *Wales*, by the said prince *Frederick*, who died *March 20, 1751*. His present Majesty *George III* is the eldest son of his Royal Highness.

I am glad it has lain in my power to provide for Mr. *Power* the clergyman, to his satisfaction, whom your Lordship was pleased to recommend to my care, before I left *England*; I have given him a living of about 150 *l. per ann.* I shall trouble your Lordship no longer, but beg leave to subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 9, 1725.

I HAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 26th ult. I can assure your Grace that it was with the greatest pleasure I saw the exemplification of the surrender of Mr. *Wood's* patent at the council, because I am sure it will make his Majesty's business go on smoothly in parliament, and quiet the minds of all his Majesty's well-affected subjects here. His Majesty's enemies, and those who want to be considerable by making an opposition to his Majesty's business in parliament, could not disguise their looks enough not to shew their great disappointment by this great instance of his Majesty's goodness and condescension to this nation. And though some have laboured to disguise the fact and given out that the patent was surrendered to my Lord * *Abercorn*, yet when the sessions open on *Tuesday* se'nnight, there will be no more room for deceiving the people as to the fact, and I am satisfied his Majesty will then receive the utmost returns of gratitude from both houses, which will be no other than the sense and voice of all the people of this nation, that do not wish for disturbances. I have discoursed with several members of parliament, who all express the utmost thankfulness for this signal instance of his Majesty's favour, and give the greatest assurances,

* A Scotch Earl, and Lord Viscount *Strabane* in *Ireland*.

rances of an easy sessions. I am sensible I have had no other hand in this affair than representing the true state of this nation to the ministry, and am very glad his Majesty employs such as are willing to be informed of the truth, which I shall always make it my endeavour to acquaint them with.

There is a perfect agreement betwixt me and my Lord Chancellor, and I dare say will continue, not only on account of our old friendship, but out of the earnest desire we both have of promoting his Majesty's service; and I am thoroughly sensible of what assistance he will be to me in so doing, and I shall not be wanting in my endeavours to assist him in the same.

I must beg your Grace's acceptance of one of my charges, which I trouble Mr. *Edgewcombe* to take with him to your Grace; and likewise the favour of sending a small parcel to my Lord *Townshend* at *Hanover*.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 11, 1725.

AS I had the honour of writing to your Grace by the last post, I should not so soon have given you a new trouble, but for an accident that has since happened to the Archbishop of *Casbel*. Whilst his lady was bathing his leg with brandy or spirits, they unfortunately took fire, and his leg is so hurt by it, that his life is thought to be in great danger. As his post is the third in this Church, and has a good income belonging to it, I thought it my duty to give your Grace immediate notice of the danger he is in.

As soon as there is any decisive turn in his illness, I shall inform your Grace of it; in the mean time I would suggest, that if he dies, as the parliament is

now just opening, I should rather think it most advisable for his Majesty's service, the better to prevent any uneasiness in either house of parliament, to fill his place with some *Englishman* that is already on the bench here. And I must entreat that no measures may be taken on the other side of the water in this affair, so as not to leave full room for advice or a representation from hence.

There has been some time ago a great discourse here of a design to remove the Provost of this College to a Bishoprick, not so much out of good will to him, as to make way for another to succeed him; but as the person who it is suspected will push for being his successor, is one that in the opinion of his Majesty's friends here would be a very dangerous man in that station, I cannot but take this opportunity of begging, that your Grace and the rest of his Majesty's servants would be upon your guard against any hasty promise being obtained from his Majesty relating to the Provostship here. The present Provost is a very good man, but it is of the last consequence here who succeeds him, by whatever means there happens a vacancy in his place. I shall trouble your Grace no more at present, but subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 21, 1725.

I HAVE had a pretty laborious day of it in the House of Lords, where my Lord Lieutenant opened the sessions with a very good speech. Things went very well in the House of Commons, where they came to a proper resolution for an address without any thing worth calling opposition; but in our House we fought through a resolution for an address with great opposition from the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Tuam*,

Tuam, my Lord *Middleton* and others, and upon a division they carried the words *great wisdom* to be added to his Majesty's *goodness* and *condescension*, for which we were to thank his Majesty, in putting an end to *Wood's* patent; but as this is no doubt meant as a reflection on what is past, or an insinuation of the weight of our clamours, I hope with my Lord Lieutenant's assistance to throw those words out, either in the committee, or when the address is reported to the House.

By the best accounts I can get, the Archbishop of *Casbel* has got over his late hurt, so that I shall trouble your Grace no more on that head, but subscribe myself,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 23, 1725.

WE this day reported to the house the address to his Majesty, and after a long debate, threw out the words *great wisdom* before the words *royal favour and condescension*, so that when the address comes over to *England*, your Grace will see where it was to have come in, and will better judge of the impropriety of it, and that a reflection was designed by it on the ministry, as some of them plainly shewed in the debate it was intended for.

There were 21 against those words standing part of the address, and 12 for it. I am satisfied one thing aimed at by this push was to slur an *English* administration; but I hope by this majority we have pretty well discouraged all attempts of that kind, or any other to make an uneasy session.

I cannot help mentioning to your Grace that my Lord *Forbes* has been one of the most active and I think most peevish Lords here, after his Grace of

Dublin and my Lord *Middleton*, of any concerned in this push. I must on the other side, do my Lord Lieutenant the justice to acquaint your Grace that he has been very industrious these two days to bring the Lords to a proper temper. As I have nothing farther to acquaint your Grace with, I shall beg leave to subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 24, 1725.

AS there is a perfect recess from business in *England*, and we are just entering upon it, by our session of parliament opening last *Tuesday*, I thought it might not be unacceptable to give your Grace some short account of what has passed here.

My Lord Lieutenant was pleased to appoint me to be the mover of an address to his Majesty upon his speech, and to prepare proper heads on that occasion; accordingly after his Excellency's speech from the throne, I proposed an address, and in a short speech run through the several heads I thought proper, and then gave in a written resolution to be an instruction to the committee, that were to draw up the address: upon reading the resolution, after some opposition to the offering such a resolution in writing, his Grace of *Dublin* proposed an amendment to the resolution, by inserting the words *great wisdom*, so that the part where they stood would have run thus, and to express the grateful sense they bore of his Majesty's great wisdom, royal favour and condescension, in putting so effectual an end to the patent formerly granted Mr. Wood, &c. And this reason he gave was in effect, that the ministry had been the authors of that patent, but that his Majesty had been wise enough to let the ill consequences of it, and so had revoked it. This

I opposed,

I opposed, as declared to be intended as a reflection on the ministry, and so a debate ensued; but several of the house thinking it a compliment to his Majesty to own his wisdom, and not seeing the impropriety of it, where we were thanking him for what we ought to ascribe to nothing but his goodness, his amendment was carried.

On *Wednesday* I brought into the committee an address somewhat differing in form from the resolution of the house, and without the words *great wisdom*, but they insisting that the committee were bound down to those words as having been upon debate settled by the house, I was forced to add them, but as it appeared more in the committee that they were intended to reflect on the ministry, yesterday a motion was made in the house upon the report, to leave them out of the address, and after a long debate (in which my Lord *Middleton* laboured to revive the former heat about *Wood's* patent, and where he and others evidently shewed those words were intended as a reflection) they were thrown out by 21 against 12.

I have in these debates done my part according to my abilities, to support his Majesty's service. I am sensible one thing that in part disposed some to be peevish, was the seeing an *English* * Primate here. My Lord Lieutenant was under great concern about this affair, that there should be an attempt against thanking his Majesty in the most decent manner, and spoke to several of the Lay Lords to bring them to temper, without which we had been worsted.

The words *great wisdom* were to have stood in the address immediately before the words *royal favour*. I have sent your Grace one of my Lord Lieutenant's speeches, and shall send you this address and that to

his

* This must be an invidious reflection, as most of the Primates of *Ireland*, since the reformation, have been from *England*.
February, 1776.

his Excellency as soon as they are printed; we presented his Excellency with both to day. The Commons have gone on with great temper and unanimity. Your Grace will excuse this long letter.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 2, 1725.

I Received your Grace's obliging letter of the 23d. past, and before this your Grace will have received two of mine, giving an account of what happened in the House of Lords last week; since which nothing has past worth notice, except our ordering an impudent * poem on those debates to be burned, and the printer to be taken into custody.

I find every body judges that the difficulty of the session is over in our house, by our having had a fair trial of our strength there; and that the male-content of the House of Commons will be less enterprising now they see so little prospect of any disturbance in our house.

I can still assure your Grace the generality here are very sensible of his Majesty's goodness in procuring the surrender of *Wood's* patent. I thank your Grace for transmitting a copy of my last letter to *Hanover*, and am obliged to you for your approbation of what I proposed.

The Archbishop of *Cashel* is in a declining condition still, and probably will scarce outlive many months; whenever he drops I shall immediately acquaint your Grace with it, and with what removes I apprehend may be most for his Majesty's service. I am very sensible of the great obligations I lye under to his Majesty's ministers both in *England* and *Hanover*,

* Entitled, *On Wisdom's Defeat*,
In a learned debate, &c.

ver, both before and since my translation hither, and shall on all occasions shew that zeal for his Majesty's service as may most recommend me to the continuance of their esteem and friendship.

I must take this occasion of reminding your Grace of a paper sent from the Council here just before his Majesty left *England*, relating to the new gold species of *Portugal*: what we desired was that they might be put on the same foot with guineas, in proportion to their weight and fineness; the want of having their value settled by a proclamation is a great hindrance to trade here, and leaves room for their being counterfeited with impunity. If there has been no report yet made from the mint relating to them, I would beg your Grace to call for one; if there has, I must entreat that we may have the necessary orders sent us for publishing a proclamation here.

I am, &c.

+ *To the same.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 12, 1725.

I HAD the honour of your Grace's of the 30th of the last, and am very well pleased that your Grace approves of what I did at the opening of the session, in the business of the address, and that you think it will be graciously accepted by his Majesty. I thank your Grace for transmitting a favourable account of my actions to *Hanover*.

I believe the struggle in the House of Lords is pretty well over; but I find there will be some contention in the House of Commons about paying the debts of the nation; but as the management of that affair is put into the hands of the speaker and the rest of his Majesty's hearty friends, I do not doubt but all will end well.

There

There are great endeavours used to mislead the country gentlemen, but there will be equal pains taken to set them right. When any thing material occurs here, I shall take the liberty to acquaint your Grace with it.

By the promotion of Dean *Percival* to the rectory of St. *Michan's* in this city, the parish of St. *John's* (in this city too) is become vacant; and the chapter of *Christ Church* (who are the patrons) have preferred Dr. * *Delany* to it; he is one of the senior fellows of the College here, and their greatest pupil-monger: what with his fellowship and pupils, he is thought to have six or seven hundred pounds *per ann.* He is a great tory, and has a great influence in these parts; and it were to be wished for his Majesty's service, that he might be tempted by some good country living to quit the College; but if he has St. *John's* with his fellowship, there can be no hopes of his removal: but I am informed, that without a royal dispensation, he cannot keep his fellowship with this new living; I must therefore desire your Grace, that if any application be made on the other side of the water, for his Majesty's dispensing with the statute of the College relating to the value of a living that may be held with a fellowship, that your Grace would get it stopt.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 28, 1725.

I HAVE received the honour of your Grace's of the 14th and 21st instant, and am very glad to find my endeavours to serve his Majesty, and to make the sessions easy in our house are so well accepted: I shall

* Afterwards preferred to the profitable Deanry of *Downton*.

shall always continue the same diligence, and as the affair of the debts of the nation and providing for them, has taken a different turn in the House of Commons from what was hoped, I perceive we must be the more vigilant in our house, for fear the success they have had in the commons should give new spirit to those who want to make disturbances. The Tories have pushed very unanimously with the discontented whigs on this occasion, and I fear his Majesty's friends have not been so diligent in undeceiving the country gentlemen as might have been expected from them; but I hope in another session the debts may be provided for, though in the mean time great numbers must suffer very much by the slowness of the payments.

I have nothing new to send about the Archbishop of *Casbel*, beside my acknowledgments for your kind assurances on that head.

I thank your Grace for pressing the treasury for a report upon the *Portugal* coin, and hope we shall in a little time receive the necessary orders from *England*.

I likewise thank your Grace for the care you have already taken, and design for the future to take in *Dr. De'amy's* affair, which his Majesty's friends here look upon as a piece of service to the government.

I am, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 4, 1725.

I HAVE had the honour of your Lordship's of the 15th of the last, and am very glad that my behaviour in the House of Lords, at the opening of the sessions was acceptable to his Majesty, and approved by your Lordship: I shall always esteem it my duty to serve his Majesty with the greatest zeal, and to the utmost of my abilities on all occasions that

offer

offer here; and shall do it with more chearfulness, as I find his Majesty is willing I should do so.

I am sensible of the hurry your Lordship must have been in upon removing to the *Gobride**, and shall never impute any delay in your Lordship's answers, but to want of leisure.

As soon as any vacancy happens in the Church here, I shall upon your Lordship's encouragement, trouble you with my opinion what may be most for his Majesty's service.

I thank your Lordship for your kind acceptance of my charge, and your trouble in distributing those I sent you. I am, with the greatest sincerity and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 11, 1725.

I HAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 4th instant, and am concerned as well as your Grace, at the ungrateful return here made to his Majesty's late signal favour to us; but I hope all will end well, as the discontented party seem every day to lose ground in the House of Commons: and I can assure your Grace no endeavours are wanting in his Majesty's friends and servants to open the eyes of the honest and well-meaning country gentlemen, who had been very much prepossessed by those that want to embarrass affairs here.

As to Dr. *Delany's* affair; when I was in *England*, and belonged to the University, I was always against persons holding any tolerable preferments with their fellowships, as being a hindrance to succession in Colleges, and excluding some or other, that may want

* A hunting seat of the King's at *Hanover*.

want that help in their education, from getting upon a foundation; and though a power is reserved to the crown to dispense with the statutes of the College here, yet I would hope it will not be done merely for being asked for, where there is not some very good motive beside: whereas in this case, his Majesty's friends here think it is certainly for his Majesty's interest, that the Dr. should not be permitted to hold a preferment with his fellowship that will put him above the temptation of accepting a country living, in some one of which they heartily wish he was settled.

I heartily thank your Grace for your promise not to forget Mr. *Stephens*, upon a vacancy at *Christ Church*, and as the only thing that has been in earnest proposed by way of equivalent, is scarce of half the value or dignity of a Canonry of *Christ Church*, I should desire a specifick performance of the first engagement, and must in that as well as I shall on all other occasions, depend upon your Grace's friendship and support. I am with the greatest sincerity and regard,

My Lord, &c.

† *To the same.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 16, 1725.

I AM very sorry that I must send your Grace word that yesterday the discontented carried every thing before them, and have falsely stated the debt of the nation, and (in effect) closed the committee of supply; and I am the more troubled at this behaviour of the Commons, because it is so unworthy a return to his Majesty's late goodness to us. The army is like to be in great distress by what they have done, to prevent which they talk of doing a most unjust and unreasonable thing, the voting that

the

the payments on the civil list shall be postponed, to supply the exigencies of the army. Great pains have been taken by my Lord Lieutenant, and by all his Majesty's servants and friends of consequence, to bring the members to reason, and much has been said in the House in debates on these occasions, on the side of his Majesty's service; but it was only saying, that the carrying such a question would bring on new taxes, and the question however true of reason in itself, was sure of being lost.

My Lord, I must take the liberty to acquaint your Lordship, that the ill success his Majesty's affairs have met with, is owing to the indefatigable industry and art of two leading men in the House of Commons: the interest of the first of them must every day decrease, as the * father is now out of post, and upon retiring to *England*; and as the † for himself is far from being beloved here: the other has no personal interest; and if he has not the support of a new place, or new countenance, will soon sink in his weight.

Whatever uneasiness is created here by any turbulent or designing persons, whilst his Majesty and his ministers think proper any ways to employ me in the public service, will at least light as heavy upon me as any body here: but I am very willing to undergo my share of any such trouble at any time; if no new encouragement is given to such doings, by buying off any discontented persons here; for if any body is bought off, there will always arise a succession of people to make a disturbance every session; and there wants no accident here to furnish a bottom of popularity, every one having it always in his power to grow popular, by setting up for the *Irish*, in opposition to the *English* interest. And there is no doubt

* Lord Viscount Middleton

† The hon. St. John Broderick.

but some occasion of things going as they have, has been an unwillingness in too many to see an *English* administration well established here; and an intention to make all the *English* already here, uneasy; and to deter others from coming hither. But if those who have places here, and yet have joined in the late measures, are remembered after the sessions; and if nobody finds his account in having headed the opposition made now to his Majesty's service, I do not doubt but the face of affairs will here gradually alter, and we may hope that the next sessions will be more easy and successful.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 20, 1725.

I HAD yesterday the honour of your Grace's of the 13th instant, with advice that their Excellencies the Lords Justices * were pleased to refuse the favour desired by Dr. *Delany*. I can assure your Grace, the opposition I made to it was not from any pique to the Dr. but that I thought myself, and found his Majesty's friends here, were of opinion, that it was not for his Majesty's service that the Dr. should have a parish in this city.

By his petition I perceive your Grace might apprehend that it was only a dignity, of the nature of a sine cure; that he desired to hold with his fellowship, as is the case of prebends in *England*; but this prebend, as most other dignities here, has a parish with cure of souls annexed to it.

I am very sensible of the great regard shewn to me on this occasion by their Excellencies; and hope by degrees,

* In *England*.

degrees, with the assistance I have from his Majesty's ministers, to support and encrease his Majesty's friends in the College: I am sure it is my settled purpose, and shall always be my endeavour to make no other use of the countenance I meet with from your Grace and the rest of the ministers, than the advancing his Majesty's service here.

I humbly thank your Grace for the particular care and concern you have been pleased to shew on this, as well as all other occasions, for my representations and requests.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 30, 1725.

THE prints, *as well as private letters*, by the last mail, inform us that the Bishop of *Chester* is dead: as this makes a vacancy at *Christ Church* that was not so soon reckoned upon, I must apply to your Lordship for your assistance to get that canonry for Mr. *Stephens*. It is probable before long there will be another vacancy, to answer the schemes of some other persons, which may make them less active on this occasion to oppose me: and as your Lordship was an early witness of the promises made me in favour of Mr. *Stephens*, upon my dropping all opposition to Dr. *Foulkes*; you are best able to be my solicitor in this affair; and the many proofs I have formerly had of your friendship make me not doubt but you will give me this further instance of your kindness, by heartily serving my friend Mr. *Stephens* on this occasion. I can assure your Lordship I shall always esteem it one of the greatest obligations laid on,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

My Lord

Dublin, Nov. 30, 1725.

SINCE I troubled your Grace last, the prints inform us that the Bishop of *Chester* is dead, by which there is a canonry of *Christ Church* become vacant: I would hope as there is still a probability of another vacancy before long by the death of Dr. *Burton*, that those who have been forming schemes for some friends of theirs against that vacancy should happen, may be content to stay for it, and that the promise made me that Mr. *Henry Stephens*, Vicar of *Malden* in *Surry*, should have the first canonry that fell, may be performed. It is a favour I have often troubled your Grace about, and your supporting my just pretensions on this occasion, will always be acknowledged as one of the greatest obligations, by

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 8, 1725.

I AM obliged to your Grace for your favour of the 17th ult. but it came not to hand till almost a fortnight afterwards, nor have we had any mail since that which brought the 25th ult.

I am very much obliged to your Grace and the other Lords Justices, for rejecting Dr. *Delany's* request for a faculty to hold a living with his fellowship. I can assure your Grace it was not out of any ill will to the person that I opposed it, but that his Majesty's friends here think it would be very much for his Majesty's service, if he were removed from the College to some other part of the kingdom, instead of having a living here in town, and such an addition

addition to his fellowship, as may put him beyond any temptation but that of a wife, to quit it. This was my reason then, and still continues so, but I am now a little surprized with what I did not then know, that his application was not to be dispensed with from the obligation of any statute, but of an oath he had taken never to hold such a benefice: this, where there is not an expresse clause in the oath, *nisi tecum aliter dispensatum fuerit*, seems to me altogether new.

I can assure your Grace, whatever weight you and others in power on that side of the water are pleased to give to any representations of mine, I shall make no other use of it than for the service of his Majesty, and the peace and quiet of the country I am placed in.

I am sorry to hear your Grace has been disordered with a cold, and hope it may be quite gone off before this. Now the Bishop of *Chester* is gone off; the Bishop of *Bristol*, will, I hope, have an easy time of it at *Christ Church*.

If there had been any thing particular in our bills, especially relating to the Church, I should have given your Grace advice of it. We suppose here that the money bill has been some days at *Holyhead*, and shall be glad to see it, because without it some of the duties expire at *Christmas*. I shall in a little time have occasion to give your Grace an account of a bill now drawing up relating to parsonage-houses.

I hope his Majesty may be safe landed in his dominions before this comes to your hands. I last week removed to a new house here, where I propose, God willing, to spend the rest of my days. I am, with the greatest respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 23, 1725.

AS we are in hopes his Majesty may now be upon the point of landing in *England*, and as probably the bishoprick of *Chester* and canonry of *Christ Church* may be disposed of soon after his arrival, your Grace will have the goodness to excuse my putting you in mind of Mr. *Stephens* of *Malden*, for the canonry. After what I have already wrote on this occasion, I need say nothing farther than that in serving my friend, you will lay the greatest obligation on,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 30, 1725.

IHAVE lately had the honour of your Grace's of the 16th, and am glad my several dates of the last month have come safe to your hands. I am very sorry the endeavours of his Majesty's servants and friends have had no better success here, this session of parliament, and that the people have so little consulted their own true interest. I would hope the reports we have here are groundless, that a certain Lord, who acted with as much peevishness as any body in our house, and had a great hand in animating the commons to their behaviour, is likely to be sent in a great post to the *West Indies*.

I shall always be ready to do my part in pursuing those measures, which shall be thought proper by my superiors, to break that spirit of opposition, which has of late exerted itself so much here.

I must beg leave to put your Grace in mind of the letter from the council here, relating to the new species of *Portugal* gold. I must own we deserve no

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favour

favour * here, but as the parts of *England* we trade with, would find their advantage in having the value of those species settled by proclamation, as well as we of this nation; and, as every body here must be sensible, that under our present behaviour, the granting us this favour must be owing to the application of the *English* from hence, I would hope that the settling of that affair would be of some service to his Majesty.

I thank your Grace for your kind promises to use your best endeavours to procure the canonry of *Christ Church*, now vacant, for my friend Mr. *Stephens*. If his Majesty's service requires the making any person Bishop of *Chester*, who must have that canonry to support his bishoprick, I must beg of your Grace, that at the same time, it may be settled, that Mr. *Stephens* shall succeed to the next vacancy there, by whatever means it shall happen.

I have nothing to trouble your Grace with further at present, than my sincere wishes that you may enjoy a great many years with the same health and happiness as you have gone through this, I am, with the greatest sincerity and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 10, 1725.

I AM sorry to find by a letter I have received from the Bishop of *London* that there has been a necessity of putting my friend Mr. *Stephens* by the vacant canonry of *Christ Church*; however I learn by the Bishop and others, that I was very much obliged to your Grace's friendship on that occasion, and that you have obtained an absolute promise of the next vacancy that shall happen there for my friend;
I must

* Is not this most rash, with regard to *Ireland*?

I must still depend on your friendship for the performance of this new promise.

I hope our bills that we have sent from hence will meet with all convenient dispatch at the council, that our sessions may be brought to a conclusion. I do not despair of seeing a vote of credit carried in the House of Commons at our next meeting, which will make things pretty easy. The poor opposition that was made here on occasion of the last address to his Majesty by Mr. *Brodrick* and his friends, has given a new spirit to the Whigs, and Mr. Speaker and others have assured me, they will omit nothing in their power that may bring a good appearance of his Majesty's friends together against the 17th of this month.

The general report is, that Dean *Swift* designs for *England* in a little time; and we do not question his endeavours to misrepresent his Majesty's friends here, wherever he finds an opportunity: but he is so well known, as well as the disturbances he has been the fomentor of in this kingdom, that we are under no fear of his being able to disserve any of his Majesty's faithful servants, by any thing that is known to come from him: but we could wish some eye were had to what he shall be attempting on your side of the water.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 24, 1725.

AS our bills arrived here on *Tuesday*, the parliament met, according to their adjournment, on this day, to proceed on business, and the first thing done in both houses, was acquainting them with his Majesty's answers to their several addresses; in our house nothing happened, as nothing was expected: but in the house of Commons (as his Majesty in his answer expressed his hopes that they would take care

to put the army in a condition for service, if there should be occasion) there came on a debate of several hours. What was designed to be carried there was an address to his Majesty, to apply so much of the money given this session of parliament as might pay two years interest at seven *per cent.* of the arrears of the army from *Midsummer* 1724, to *Midsummer* 1725; and likewise two years interest of the arrears due to the half-pay officers, from *Christmas* 1724, to *Midsummer* 1725. The arrears of the army for the time mentioned, amount to about 51000 pounds; the arrears due to the half-pay officers for the six months, amount to about 11,000 pounds, and there would then have been left due near nine months to both of them. But after great debates, it was found it would be but by a small majority things could be carried in that way, and that much the same thing could be compassed in another way, into which the house came at last without a division; which was to address his majesty to apply 10,000 pounds for the use of the army in what manner he shall think proper; so that what is understood here is, that their several debentures for the time mentioned, will be struck so as to carry interest for two years; and there is no doubt but the officers will then be able to part with them as ready money. I think they have likewise engaged to provide for these 10,000 pounds, together with the arrears themselves that shall be found then standing out, at the next sessions of parliament.

I was willing to send your Grace an account of this, as being the best thing that has passed in the house this session, though with as ill a grace, and with as perverse an opposition, as such a thing could be done with.

As the house sat late on this occasion, and I have the account of what passed only by word of mouth, it is not so nicely exact as I could have wished to have

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 53.

have sent it to your Grace. I am glad to find by the publick papers, that things go in your parliament with such zeal and affection to his Majesty, as we hope here will intimidate his enemies both at home and abroad. I am, with the truest respect, my Lord,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Reverend Mr. Power.

SIR,

Dublin, Feb. 24, 1725.

I Received yours of the 24th of *November*, in answer to mine of the 20th, and delivered your present, which was kindly received.

What I write to you now is by the express orders of my Lord Primate, to inform you that his Grace hears from persons of credit such things of you as are highly displeasing to him. You are represented as a person who have neither discretion in your words and conversation, nor proper decency in your actions and conduct, nor a due regard to the offices of your function; and that the result of your whole behaviour has given such offence to the generality of your parishioners, that your congregation falls off daily from you. I am ordered to acquaint you, that my Lord is very much troubled to have so indifferent a character of a clergyman, whom he has promoted; and that he will not rest satisfied with such a behaviour as brings a scandal on religion, and a disrepute on himself.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

AMBR. PHILIPS.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 22, 1725.

I HAD the favour of your Grace's of the 10th instant, and am very much obliged to you for your kind congratulations on my being made one of the Lords Justices: I can assure your Grace I shall in that station, as I have in what I already enjoy here by his Majesty's favour, most faithfully endeavour to promote his Majesty's service.

I am very sensible of the great hurry of important business there has been in *England*, so as to hinder your regularly corresponding about our small affairs.

We have indeed at last put a pretty good end to a troublesome session of parliament; but without somewhat done to shew that the opposing his Majesty's service here, is not the way to make court in *England*, we can hardly fail of having as uneasy a session the next.

In obedience to his Majesty's letter upon the address of the Commons here, my Lord Lieutenant is issuing the debentures of the army for one year, and of the half-pay officers for six months, so as to carry quarterly payments of interest for two years from *Christmas* last, till the parliament meets again to pay off the principal; and I hope those arrears will by this method be circulated for those two years, whilst the current service is answered by the revenue coming in in the mean time.

But I cannot but observe that those who have made the great disturbance in parliament, are as busy now in frightening the bankers and other monied men from having any thing to do with these war-rants, and advancing any money upon them, as they were in hindering the payment of our debts in
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the house: I hope it will be without any effect, but I think their past and present behaviour requires that the government should shew their repentment of such proceedings; and the more so, because one of the arts by which they have drawn too many well-meaning members to join with them in parliament, has been telling them that by their opposition they were making court on the other side of the water. I am very sensible that by the language some from hence, who talked in that way, have met with at their arrival in *England* from the ministry, they know the contrary. But the country gentlemen here will never be persuaded of this, but by seeing those men turned out of our privy council. And I would hope that the disobliging two or three members of the House of Commons in *England*, will not be thought of greater consequence than the keeping things quiet here, by shewing a just displeasure against those who would embroil this kingdom.

There is another thing I must beg leave to mention, and on which subject I shall speak my sentiments very freely to the ministry, when I have the honour to wait upon them in *England*; and that is the granting places for more than one life, or the reversion of places now full. I see plainly so far as it has prevailed, or shall hereafter prevail, it tends to loosen that small hold the crown still retains in this nation: as I shall therefore always oppose any applications of that nature from hence, so I hope the ministry will have the goodness to discourage all solicitations of the like kind on the other side of the water.

Here have been great complaints of the amendments and defalcations made in our bills by the Attorney General: I must own I could wish he would have consulted my Lord Chief Baron *Gilbert* or Baron *Hale*, before he had determined things to be pro-

provided for by law here, which our judges assure us are not provided for; but on this subject I may possibly trouble your Grace some other time.

I have formerly wrote about Mr. *Carter*, and I hope when the judges return from their circuits, to be able to point out such a way of dealing with him, as will make his opposition in future sessions of little weight: I am sure the rudeness with which he has, in his speeches in parliament, treated the *English* ministry, not to say the whole nation, as well as those of us who are settled here, deserve that he should be made an example of.

Your Grace will have the goodness to excuse the liberty I have taken in this letter, in which I can assure you I have no other view than in the best manner I can, to promote the interest of *England* and his Majesty's service in this country.

I am very glad to find by your Grace's letter that things have so good an aspect both at home and abroad, and heartily wish they may go on with success.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 5, 1726.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left the castle about four in the afternoon last *Friday*, and after some stay in the bay of *Dublin*, set sail about ten that night; as the wind continued very fair that night and the next day, we had no doubt here but that on *Saturday* in the afternoon his Lordship must be landed at *Hyle-lake*. It was then thought proper to have the commission for the Lords Justices sealed that night, when we were sworn in council. Yesterday we received the ceremonious compliments of the city and university in the presence

fence chamber : what farther compliments are to be made on this occasion are to be received in the closet. I do not question but there will be a good agreement amongst us ; but if by any accident there be not, I shall endeavour to take care that it may not be through any fault of mine. When any thing of consequence occurs here, I shall be sure to acquaint your Grace with it ; in the mean time I beg leave to subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord, *Dublin, Apr. 16, 1726.*

THE bearer is wife to Mr. *Cassel* ; he is the person who gave from time to time the best accounts of the popish priests, and what was doing amongst that party : he tells me his wife will have occasion to wait on your Excellency, to solicit an affair of his, and desired I would give her a few lines to introduce her. I hope your Lordship will be so good as to excuse this trouble, since it was a favour I could not well deny him.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, May 14, 1726.*

WE have from time to time transmitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant an account of all we have learnt relating to the ship *Patience* seized at *Killybeg's*, and by this mail have sent the copy of a letter to one *Deaz*, a Jew, that probably discovers the truth of the captain's design.

I find the papists are in several parts here employed in fasting and prayers, by an order from the pope,

pope, as they say, and a promise of indulgence, but on what occasion they do not own.

There seem likewise to be men lifting in several parts, but whether for *France* or *Spain* is uncertain, though they pretend for the former : but by the laws here it is capital to lift or be lifted in any foreign service, without leave from the crown.

We have had strong reports that Mr. *Nutley* is going to be made a judge here, but as he has had very severe censures past on him by the House of Commons, at the beginning of his Majesty's reign, and is counted one most in the secrets of the Tories, I have ventured to say that I was sure there could be nothing in it.

Since my Lord Lieutenant's arrival at *London* nothing has happened that has required my writing to your Grace, nor should I give you any trouble at present, only to assure your Grace that as any thing of consequence happens, I shall be sure to inform your Grace of it.

I rely on your Grace's goodness for Mr. *Stephens*, whenever a canonry shall fall at *Christ Church*.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 19, 1726.

IN my last I gave your Grace a hint that numbers were lifting here for foreign service. We have daily new accounts from several parts that the lusty young fellows are quitting the country, on pretence that they are going to *England* for work. Such as have occasion to employ many hands, begin to feel the effects of this desertion, and nobody here questions but that all these really are going into foreign service.

We

We shall not be wanting in our endeavours to keep every thing quiet here: but as accounts from all hands seem to forebode some mischievous designs among the papists, I am very apprehensive that before some months are past, there will be a necessity of putting the militia here in good order, to prevent any surprize, especially since six regiments have been drawn from hence. But of this affair I have not yet had an opportunity of talking with the other Lords Justices; nor shall we attempt any thing of that nature till the designs of the papists here clear up farther, and we are able to make a proper representation of the state of this nation, and receive his Majesty's commands what he will please to have done.

We have given all possible dispatch to the transportation of the forces, and in whatever else occurs, shall use our best endeavours to serve his Majesty, and secure the peace of this kingdom.

I am, in duty to his Majesty, obliged to acquaint your Grace that the new list of privy counsellors has very much offended several that are best affected to his Majesty here; and that we of the *English* nation think by this increase our weight will grow less in the council than it was: and besides, we think it very much lessens that authority we imagine it is designed we should have here, to have a thing of this moment settled and finished, without our being in the least consulted * whether we were of opinion it would be for his Majesty's service to admit such a number and such persons.

I am confident we shall serve his Majesty here to the utmost of our power, but that power must every day grow less, if it appears that things of the greatest

* My Lord Lieutenant had no regard to the Primate and the other Lords Justices in this instance.

est consequence are fixed on the other side of the water without our privity.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 19, 1726.

I THINK it my duty to acquaint your Excellency, that every day fresh accounts come in to us that there are great numbers listing here for foreign service; the word given out in these parts is, that they are going over to *England* for work. Complaints come in daily from such as employ numbers of hands, that the lusty young fellows are quitting them upon this pretence. There are likewise accounts from several parts that unusual fastings and devotions are set on foot among the papists, and very seditious sermons preached amongst them.

We have given the necessary orders to all custom-house officers to have a watchful eye on all who attempt to leave the kingdom: and shall as new informations come in, go on giving the best orders we can.

But by the best judgment I can make, in some time we shall be under a necessity of putting the militia here in order, to prevent any surprize. But of this we have not yet had time to consider maturely; and as whenever it is done, it may cause some alarm, we shall do nothing of that nature, without first laying the state of affairs here before his Majesty, and receiving his commands.

I am very sorry, my Lord, to be forced to acquaint your Lordship, that the new increase of our privy council has given very great uneasiness to several well-affected to his Majesty here, on account of the characters of several of the persons. And I cannot but say that the *English* think it is a great weak-

weakening to that weight we had in the privy council before.

When General *Macartney* arrives in *England*, I am confident he will report that we have used all possible diligence in expediting the transport of the forces, which we hope, if the wind permits, will sail from *Cork* the middle of next week.

When we are masters of any regular examinations relating to what is transacting among the papists here, we shall transmit them to your Excellency, to be laid before his Majesty. In the mean time I thought it proper to let your Lordship know in general what is doing here.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 21, 1726.

THE encouragement your Grace has been pleased to give me, to ask your advice in any difficulty I meet with here, occasions my giving you this trouble. I find myself very much aggrieved by the Archbishop of *Dublin* in some points, the which are of such a nature, that I cannot (without prejudice to my successors) suffer them to go on, without looking out for some remedy. But I am unwilling to take any step, before I have the favour of your opinion and advice, as to what measures are most proper to be taken by me, or rather by the crown, which is, I think, at least as much concerned as I am, in the case I shall now lay before you.

The power the Archbishop of *Armagh* claims of granting licenses for marriages, at uncanonical hours and places, is as follows:

In the 28th of *Hen. VIII.* there was a statute past here, entitled, *the Act of Faculties*; which for the
bulk

bulk of it, is only a recital of the *English* statute of the 25th of *Hen. VIII.* concerning *peter-pence and dispensations*; with an application at the end to the kingdom of *Ireland.* There is likewise another statute past here 2^{do}. *Eliz.* entitled, *an act for restoring to the crown the ancient jurisdiction over the estate ecclesiastical and spiritual, and abolishing all foreign authority repugnant to the same*; which act is almost verbatim the same with the *English* statute 10^{mo}. *Eliz.* of the same title, as to the general part; and as to the repealing and reviving part, repeals or revives such statutes of *Phil.* and *Mary,* or *Hen. VIII.* as were thought proper to be repealed or revived. And in both these acts, there is a power lodged in the crown, to authorize such person or persons as the crown shall think proper to exercise the several powers therein mentioned in this kingdom.

In virtue of these two statutes (which in the beginning of the grant are mentioned as the foundation of the several powers therein granted) King *James* the first, by letters patent to *Christ. Hampton,* Archbishop of *Armagh,* (dated *April 10. anno regni of England 20. and of Scotland 55.*) did among other things, grant full power, authority, and jurisdiction to him the said *Christ. Hampton* and his successors Archbishops of *Armagh* for ever, from time to time and at all times requisite, to give, grant, and dispose of all manner of such licenses, dispensations, compositions, faculties, grants, rescripts, delegacies, instruments, and all other writings (of what kind, nature, or quality soever they be) as by force of the said Act of Parliament may be given and granted, in the most large and ample manner: and did likewise by the same letters patent, enable *Christ. Hampton* and his successors, &c. to appoint a commissary or commissaries, under them. In virtue of these letters patent, my predecessors have from time to time appointed commissaries, who as occasion has offered,

offered, have granted faculties for marriages at uncanonical hours and places, which are here usually termed *prerogative licenses*.

The authority of these licenses never has (that I can learn) been disputed, nor is it now; but his Grace of *Dublin* is pleased to set up his licenses as of equal force with the prerogative licenses; which licenses of his differ no farther from the common episcopal licenses in *England*, than what necessarily follows from their being directed here, to the clergyman who is to marry the parties; whereas in *England*, they are directed to the parties to be married. The canons indeed here are very severe against any clergyman marrying in uncanonical places or hours: the 52d. canon here punishing the so doing in a beneficed clergyman, with deprivation; in a non-beneficed clergyman, by degradation: whereas by the *English* canon, the punishment is only suspension *per triennium*.

But to give a currency to the common episcopal licenses (which are all his Grace of *Dublin* even pretends to grant) he has been pleased (both in private conversation, and at his publick visitations) to encourage his clergy to marry at any hour, and in private houses, purely in virtue of one of his licenses; assuring them they need not be afraid of the canon, since he is the only person, who can call them to account for breach of the canon, and that (they may depend upon it) he never will call them to such account.

The use the Archbishop of *Dublin* makes of his licenses in this way (by making them serve for marrying at uncanonical hours and places) is usurping a power, which no ways belongs to him by any law or custom. And as the power I claim entirely depends on the supremacy given to the crown in spiritual matters by these acts of parliament, and is derived to me (and my successors) from the crown; I take
this

this proceeding of his Grace to be a direct invasion of the authority of the crown, as well as an injury to me. And therefore I think the crown as much concerned to stop these irregular proceedings as I am.

Now what I desire of your Grace is, to inform me, which is the most proper method for either the crown or myself, or both, to put a stop to this illegal practice: and likewise which is the best and easiest way of convicting and punishing any clergyman in the diocese of *Dublin*, who breaks the canon in this manner, though his proper ordinary will not meddle with him.

And as the ignorance I have observed in the most eminent common lawyers of *England* in ecclesiastical matters, persuades me that I can have very little help from consulting the lawyers of this country, who are much inferior to those of *England* for skill and experience, I am the more desirous to have your Grace's advice in this matter: and the grievance I labour under on this head, is the greater here, because the people are more vain than in *England*; and those of moderate fortunes in this country, think it beneath them to be married at the regular time and place. And in the way his Grace of *Dublin* has put this affair, the breaches of the canon relating to marriages, and the invasions of that power granted by the crown to the Archbishops of *Armagh*, are more numerous here than they would be, if any bishop made the like attempt in *England*.

I shall in a post or two send a copy of this case to the Bishop of *London*, to desire his opinion likewise: for I have a troublesome and perverse opponent to deal with; and cannot have too much assistance. I hope his lordship will wait upon your Grace to discourse over the subject with you, that upon any difficulties which either may offer, I may have your
joint

joint sense, or if opportunity should not offer of your consulting together, I shall be very thankful for your Grace's advice singly.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 11, 1726.

AS we had some disturbance in this town last night, I thought it my duty to give your Grace a short account of it, to prevent its being taken for an affair of greater consequence than it proved.

As there had been various reports spread about the town, that the papists intended to make a rising about the 10th of *June*, though we had no reason to apprehend any such thing would be attempted, yet we thought ourselves obliged in prudence to give the proper directions to the forces here to be in readiness, if any thing should happen either on *Thursday* night, yesterday, or last night. All things were quiet till yesterday in the evening, when a very numerous rabble assembled in *Stephen's Green*, as they usually have done on the 10th of *June*, and between eight and nine (upon a message to the Lord Mayor from some of the inhabitants of the Green, complaining of such a riotous assembly) the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and some aldermen, attended with a number of constables, came on the Green to disperse the rabble, but meeting with opposition, and being assaulted with stones, bricks, and dirt, the Lord Mayor sent for assistance to the forces, and had first a detachment of about 40 foot, and afterwards about the like number of horse; at first the rabble would not disperse, but upon some of the foot firing with ball, and wounding three or four of them, and the horse appearing soon after, they dispersed, and about 30 of them are taken and imprisoned. They

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will very speedily be examined; and we are not without hopes of finding out some gentlemen, who by some circumstances are thought to have had a hand in occasioning this disturbance. If we are able to come at any design of importance, we shall send advice of it; but at present I do not find that there was much more in it than the popish rabble coming down to fight the whig mob, as they used to do on that day, only that upon the prospect of a war, the papists are better in heart, and so might come in greater numbers.

We have given the necessary orders without any noise or shew, to have every thing ready to prevent the prisoners being rescued, if any such attempt should be made. I am, with great sincerity and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 11, 1726.

THE bearer (*Hugh Tillam*) is a servitor-batchelor of *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, and is disposed to take orders and go to the *West Indies*. I have a certificate of his sobriety and studiousness from his tutor, *Dr. Delany*; he tells me he takes with him some recommendations to your Lordship, to which he desires I would add mine in this letter: your Lordship, upon examination, will be best able to judge whether he has learning sufficient; if he has, and you think it proper, I would recommend him to your Lordship to find some way of employing him in the Church in the *West Indies*.

I am, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 16, 1726.

I HAVE received the honour of your Excellency's of the 19th past, and am very much obliged to your Lordship for the kind account I find you have been pleased to give his Majesty of my behaviour. It will always be a great pleasure to me, if I have been any ways useful in assisting you to promote the King's service, which you have always at heart.

I have taken what opportunities offered thoroughly to contradict the reports spread here relating to Sir J. St. Leger and Mr. Nurley, as I shall all others which tend to disserve his Majesty.

I am afraid the hurry of business has made your Excellency forget my Lord Roscommon's case. As there are King's letters for giving a pension to some other Lords, I was in hopes we should have received one for encreasing his pension, which is less than what is allowed to others, and half of it goes to his brother's widow, as I am informed.

Mr. Philips is extremely pleased with the honour you do him of so kindly remembering him.

Dr. Wye of Drogheda, has wrote to me to recommend one of his sons to your Excellency, for your interest for a commission, if ten new regiments are raised, as has been rumoured.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 25, 1726.

I HAVE just now received the honour of your Grace's of the 21st, and am thoroughly sensible of the hurry you and the rest of his Majesty's servants must have been in, on account of the great affairs now transacting.

It is a great satisfaction to me that what I endeavour to do for his Majesty's service is well taken. Every thing here has been very quiet since the 10th of *June*.

As to the affair of the privy counsellors, your Grace may depend on my endeavouring to make that and whatever else is once over, as easy as I can; and that on all occasions I shall be ready to suggest what I think may be most for the King's interest.

By letters that came to town yesterday, there is advice that the Bishop of *Cloyne* is in a very dangerous way; as soon as there is any farther advice about him, I shall communicate it to your Grace; but I thought proper to acquaint you with this at present, to prevent any surprise in naming his successor, for some here are not without fears that interest may be made for a tory on this side, to succeed to that or the next vacancy on the bench.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 28, 1726.

I HAVE this day seen a letter from a good hand, that gives advice of the death of the Bishop of *Cloyne*: I have by this post wrote to his Excellency on this affair about a successor.

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The person I would recommend, if he is acceptable to your Grace and the ministry, is Dr. *Skirret*, who has attended me hither as chaplain; but if your Lordship thinks he is not so fit, I would recommend Dr. *Maule*, Dean of *Cloyne*, to succeed to the bishoprick; he is counted one well affected to his Majesty, and is very diligent in the discharge of the cures he has at present, and has the honour of being known to several Bishops in *England*.

I shall trouble your Grace with no more at present, but subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London,

My Lord,

Dublin, June 28, 1726.

SINCE my last there is advice come by a good hand, that the Bishop of *Cloyne* is dead. I have by this post wrote to the Duke of *Newcastle* and my Lord Lieutenant about this affair.

I must beg the favour of your Lordship to learn on what terms Dr. *Skirret* stands with the ministry: if he is acceptable to them, I would willingly recommend him for a successor to the Bishop deceased; if your Lordship finds they are prejudiced against him, I think Dean *Maule*, who is Dean of *Cloyne*, would be one of the most proper of this nation to succeed.

As I am not present to talk with the ministry, I cannot put the management of this affair into better hands than your Lordship's, who I am sure will be for what you think most for the good of the Church, his Majesty's service, and my reputation.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 28, 1726.

THERE is advice in town that the Bishop of *Cloyne* is dead, which by the accounts of last *Friday* is very likely to be true. On this occasion I must desire of your Excellency to recommend Dr. *Skirret* for his successor, if he be any ways acceptable to the ministry: and in that case, as your Excellency knows the great incumbrances on that bishoprick, I must beg the favour of your Excellency to reserve for him the other preferments in the gift of the crown, enjoyed by the late Bishop, that the Dr. may not be ruined by taking that bishoprick.

If Dr. *Skirret* is one the ministry are set against, I should willingly recommend Dean *Maule* for that bishoprick, who as I am assured is one well-affected to his Majesty, and is very diligent in the discharge of his present cures.

I have had the honour of your Excellency's of the 11th. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 30, 1726,

Yesterday the Lords Justices met, and we wrote a common letter to my Lord Lieutenant relating to a successor to the late Bishop of *Cloyne*, in which three persons are named: Dr. *Maule*, Dean of *Cloyne*, Dr. *Howard*, Dean of *Ardagh*, and Mr. *Gore* *, Dean of *Down*. I have already wrote to
your

* Chaplain to the House of Commons, and brother to Sir *Ralph Gore*, Bart.

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your Grace my sentiments about Dean *Maule*, and give you this farther trouble only to do justice to the other two gentlemen, that Dean *Howard* is accounted well affected to his Majesty, as is Dean *Gore*; but Dean *Maule* is senior to them both.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 30, 1726.*

UPON the Lords Justices meeting yesterday, we joined in a letter to my Lord Lieutenant, naming three candidates for the bishoprick of *Cloyne*; Dean *Maule*, Dean *Howard* of *Ardagh*, and Dean *Gore* of *Down*: the last two are counted well affected to his Majesty, but are juniors to Dean *Maule*; and the last is not, that I can hear, in circumstances to afford to take the bishoprick of *Cloyne*, which has a burthen of about 2500 *l.* on it; so that I make no change in my recommendation by the last.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord, *Dublin, July 2, 1726.*

SINCE the last trouble I gave your Excellency, I have received a letter from Dr. *Wye* of *Drogheda* (whom your Lordship was so kind as to make your chaplain, and to encourage him to hope for somewhat in the church) to desire that if Dean *Howard* should be made Bishop of *Cloyne*, your Excellency would be pleased to bestow on him the deanery of *Ardagh*, and chantership of *Christ Church*: he has been a great many years minister of *Drogheda*, which is a considerable cure.

I have

I have likewise had a letter from the Bishop of *Meath*, the which I send enclosed to your Excellency: I suppose it is to desire you would be pleased to send an order to present his son to the living of *Moyne*, about which there may possibly be a law-suit with Mr. *Carter*, who pretends to be patron of it. I shall in the mean time endeavour to learn what I can of the title of the crown, and what will be the best method to maintain it.

I am, &c.

P. S. Mr. *Daniel Pulteney* arrived here yesterday, and was admitted clerk of the council this day.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 2, 1726.

DR. *Rowan* fellow of the college here designs to wait on your Lordship with a petition to his Majesty, to appoint him Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations in this University, with a power of taking such gentlemen for pupils as are willing to put themselves under his care, and he will oblige himself to read such a number of lectures in a term as shall be thought proper, without any salary from the crown for the same, only on condition of enjoying his fellowship with all its emoluments, and the like privileges as are already granted to the professors established in this college.

He has always been well affected to his Majesty and his family, and is of abilities to fill the professorship he asks for with reputation. And I think it can be of no disservice to the College, that he should enjoy the same privileges as other professors enjoy; and hope that his being encouraged to continue in the college, may help to keep up there a good affection to his Majesty. I therefore take the liberty

liberty to recommend him to your Lordship for your favour in promoting his request. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 6, 1726.

I HAVE the honour of your Excellency's of the 28th of the last, and humbly thank you for remembering the Earl of *Roscommon*, and hope to hear after your Lordship's return to *London*, that his Majesty is graciously pleased to make an addition to his former pension.

The present vacancy of the bishoprick of *Cloyne*, as it occasions no doubt, very numerous applications to your Lordship, so it brings some upon me.

Mr. *Abbadie*, Dean of *Killaloo*, has been with me to desire my recommendations to your Excellency to be thought of for some deanery which he supposes may happen to be vacant by promotion on this occasion. He represents (and has shewn me papers from former governors here confirming) that he had a promise in King *William's* time; of the first considerable preferment that fell, (which happened to be the deanery of *St. Patrick's*) but that deanery being thought improper for one who could speak no *English*, he was put off with that of *Killaloo*, with a farther promise of making him amends in somewhat better, which has never been performed. But his great uneasiness, is that many years ago, when there was an extreme scarcity of money here, he was obliged to let all his preferments *during his incumbency for about 120 l. per ann.* though now they would let for about 300 *l. per ann.* he would be glad to take a preferment of 200, or 250 *l. per ann.* for what he has, (which is the deanery of *Killaloo*, with four sinecures, all in

in the gift of the crown united by an episcopal union *pro hac vice*.) Your Lordship knows him to have the character of a man of learning, and one well affected to his Majesty.

I have likewise received a letter from Dr. *Dongworth*, who would be thankful for either of Dean *Howard's* preferments in *Dublin*, if he should be removed to *Choyne*; and another from Dr. *Tisdale* to the same purpose, who I perceive has wrote to your Excellency on this occasion. Your Lordship knows them both, and will have the goodness to excuse my giving you this trouble.

We had signed an order for paying the pensions recommended to me by your Excellency before the receipt of yours, and I shall every quarter take care of their speedy payment. I am, my Lord, with the greatest respect and sincerity,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 12, 1726.

I HAVE received your Grace's answer to mine about marriage licenses, but I find I have expressed myself so obscurely in the case as to be misunderstood. The Archbishop of *Dublin* does not pretend to have power to grant any other than episcopal licenses, nor does he grant any other; but what I complain of is, that he encourages his clergy to marry at uncanonical hours and in uncanonical places, though their license contains no such power. I shall follow your Grace's kind advice in not being too hasty to engage with so litigious and obstinate a person, whatever my grievance may be.

On occasion of what your Lordship writes to me about my apparitor-general's patent, I have enquired of my commissary how that affair stands, who tells
me

me that my apparitor-general has nothing to do in, nor fee out of, the prerogative court, for any wills proved there. That the officer there answering to the apparitor, is called the marshal of the court, and has twelve-pence fee for every will proved there, as the apparitor-general has for every will proved in the consistory court : but that the two jurisdictions are kept as distinct as they could be if they resided in two different persons. As this is the case of my apparitor-general, I think it can be of no service in the controversy depending before your Grace, to have a copy of the patent of my apparitor-general ; but if you think it may, I shall as soon as you are pleased to intimate it, send a copy of his patent.

My commissary likewise tells me, he cannot by any writings now extant (though he has made a most diligent search) trace the least foot-steps of any extra-episcopal power relating to faculties, grounded on prescription, but that all such power rests here on the King's commission ; so that either the pope had more fully swallowed up all metropolitical power here, than he was able to do in *England*, or those antient records, in which somewhat would have appeared to the contrary, have been destroyed in the wars.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 12, 1726.

I Understand Sir *Hans Sloan* has waited upon your Grace to desire your favour in introducing Dr. *Welfsted* to the King, with a book he has dedicated to his Majesty. As I believe Sir *Hans* has read the book, he will be able to give you an account of the nature and design of it.

I can assure your Grace there are few in the kingdom of more learning than Dr. *Welfsted* ; and I believe

lieve but very few who have greater skill in phyfic than he has ; and as I have intimately known him almost from the time of our first going to the university of *Oxford*, I can assure your Grace on my personal knowledge, that he has been all along a hearty friend to, and advocate for, the revolution, and a steady adherent to the interests of the house of *Hanover* in the worst times, for which I am satisfied he has been distressed in his business by the disaffected. After what I have with the greatest truth said, it will be but a slight recommendation of him to your Grace, that he is one of the oldest and heartiest of my friends, and that whatever countenance you give him, or favour you are pleased to shew him on this or any other occasion, will be esteemed a very particular obligation laid on me, who am with the greatest respect and sincerity *,

My Lord, &c.

To

* The reader hath already observed with pleasure, what a steady friend his Grace shewed himself to be to Mr. *Stephens* ; to Dr. *Welfed* he was still more so, for that worthy gentleman having fallen into decay in the latter part of his life, my Lord Primate, though he was no relation, gave him two hundred pounds a year at the least, during his life ; nor was his friendship wanting to the Doctor's family after his decease ; the Primate then maintained a son of the Doctor's as a commoner at *Hart* hall in *Oxford*, with an intent of effectually providing for him, but the poor young gentleman died before he had taken a degree. Dr. *Welfed* was one of the editors of the *Oxford Pindar*, and esteemed an excellent Greek scholar ; he had been chosen immediately after the revolution, together with the Primate, Dr. *Wilcocks* Bishop of *Rechester*, Dr. *Sacheverell*, and the incomparable Mr. *Addison*, a demy or fellow of *Magdalen* college, *Oxford* ; and this went by the name of the golden election many years afterwards in that college : the most worthy Dr. *Hough* was President of *Magdalen* college at this time, and was the cause of my Lord Primate's promotion afterwards, by recommending him to be chaplain to Sir *Charles Hodges*, then secretary of state.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 14, 1726.

WHILST your Excellency was in this kingdom, I delivered you a petition from Mrs. *Pepper*, widow to General *Pepper*. I remember your Excellency was then of opinion, as the General had fold out of the army, and died in good circumstances, she could not without very great favour, obtain any pension as his widow: this makes me rather discourage her from going to *England* to solicit for a pension, which would engage her in a certain expence, upon a very uncertain prospect; but as the General has left a son behind him, for whom he made no provision, she is very desirous somewhat may be done for him in regard to his father's services: I find, as he is in very indigent circumstances, he would be very glad to serve his Majesty in any capacity. His mother says he is very sober, and very well-affected to his Majesty.

As he waits upon you personally with this, he can best satisfy your Lordship as to his own character, and what he would be thankful for. I take the liberty to recommend him to your Excellency's favour to put him in some way fit for a gentleman, if you shall find him such as Mrs. *Pepper* has represented him to me.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 26, 1726.

IHAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 19th, with the account of his Majesty's having determined to give the bishoprick of *Cloyne* to Dean *Maule*,

Maule, and am very thankful to his Majesty for having that regard to my recommendation, and for his gracious intention to do something for my chaplain, *Dr. Skirret*, on a proper occasion. We have been expecting the two or three last mails to receive his Majesty's commands by my Lord Lieutenant, about that bishoprick, but we have not yet heard any thing from his Excellency *.

I am very much obliged to your Grace for taking in good part, the accounts I send you of affairs here, and my opinion of them; I am sure they are by me entirely designed for his Majesty's service.

The middle of next week I intend to set out for the north upon my visitation, which will occasion my absence from *Dublin* for about a fortnight.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 30, 1726.

I AM very much obliged to your Lordship for the very distinct advice you give me relating to the practice of the clergy of this city, in marrying at uncanonical hours and places, in virtue of the common licenses: though it is a direct breach of the canon, without any pretence to support it, yet I shall follow your advice, not to begin any information against any offender, till I have thoroughly mooted the point here. My Lord Chancellor is entirely of your Lordship's opinion, as to the course to be taken in this affair.

I had answered your letter relating to the bishoprick of *Cloyne* sooner, but that I have been every day expecting that we should receive his Majesty's commands about

* His Excellency perhaps was not in haste to give an account of a transaction he did not like.

about it; but they are not yet arrived, which (as I have had a letter from the Duke of *Newcastle* with the same advice as your Lordship sent me) I am a little surprized at, and suppose my Lord Lieutenant must have kept the order till at his arrival in *London* he could endeavour to get it altered.

I understand his Lordship came to *London* the end of last week, so that I suppose we shall very speedily receive orders one way or another.

I am glad to find your Lordship has the same good opinion of Dean *Maule* that I have; and am obliged to you for the good advice you give me about my future recommendations. I have followed your Lordship's directions, and said nothing of what you wrote about the bishoprick, still waiting his Majesty's orders, and Dean *Maule* has still continued in the country.

I thank your Lordship for the account you give me of Dr. *Skirret's* uneasiness for not being named singly in my recommendation, and am glad you think I was in the right; indeed what I proceeded upon was, that if I had named him singly, and that nomination was not hearkened to, I did not doubt but the bishoprick would be filled before I could have time to send over another recommendation. I own if I had been upon the spot to recommend by word of mouth, I need not have named a second, till I had found the first I named was objected to, but in so remote a situation as I am in, I could not hope for time for a second nomination. I find by an angry letter I received from the Doctor, that you were pleased to shew him mine, which I could rather wish had not been done.

As we Bishops hold annual visitations here, next *Wednesday* I intend to go on the visitation of my diocese, and shall be absent from *Dublin* about a fortnight.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 20, 1726.

I HAD not the honour of your Excellency's of the 26th past, till I was upon my visitation, which has been the occasion I have answered it no tooner. I have a very good opinion of Dean *Howard*, as likewise of Mr. *Synge* and Mr. *Ward*; and shall be glad to see the first advanced, and the other two well provided for. Upon the receipt of your Lordship's, I wrote to have an account sent you of Dean *Maule's* preferments, which I did not know, but Mr. * *Lingen* has, I am told, upon my writing, sent your Lordship their several denominations. The living of *Mourn Abbey* has I believe, usually gone with the deanery of *Cloyne*, which induced Dr. *Maule* to build a house there. The living of *Cork* is by act of parliament, upon the first vacancy, to be divided into the two parishes of St. *Mary Sbandon*, and of St. *Paul*: the first will upon the division be left worth better than 200 *l. per ann.* the latter worth near 100 *l.* the dean is not yet come to town, but on his arrival, if Mr. *Lingen's* account is any ways wrong, I will send a better. I find there is likewise fallen the deanery of *Clonsfert*, about which the Lords Justices have written in my absence. The Bishop of *Clonsfert* has desired I would recommend Mr. *Forbes* to your Excellency for that deanery, as one who would be of great service to him in the government of that diocese.

The late Dean of *Clonsfert* held two or three little things in the diocese of *Kildare*, concerning which I find your Excellency has transmitted to you the Bishop of *Kildare's* memorial, to desire they may be disposed

* *William Lingen*, Esq; one of the secretaries to the Lords Justices.

posed of to one who may reside on them personally. I should be glad if your Excellency would by them, or by *St. Paul's at Cork*, at present provide bread for poor *Mr. Horner*.

There has been a great mistake committed in the King's letter relating to *Dean Maule*, by ordering him the same commendams his predecessor held; this is contrary to what is practised commonly, which is where a bishoprick wants a commendam, to find it in the preferments of the person promoted; and besides, I do not hear from any body that the crown has any pretence to the provostship of *Tuam*. But of this I shall write farther to your Excellency when *Dean Maule* comes to town. The affair of *Youghall* was over before my arrival, but I think it has gone as my Lord *Burlington* desired. I humbly thank your Excellency for your care of my Lord *Roscommon's* affair. I am,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 6, 1726.

THE bearer is *Mr. Abbadie*, Dean of *Killaloo*, one who for many years has made a figure in the world, by the writings he has published: I find upon enquiry, he was by King *William* recommended to the government here for somewhat considerable, and would have had the deanery of *St. Patrick's*, which fell soon after, but that having no knowledge of our language, it was thought improper to place him in the greatest preferment in this city: However it was then fixed that he should have the next deanery that fell, which happened to be that of *Killaloo*, which was given him with one or two little things to make him amends for its falling short of the other deanery, and with those helps he had but about half the

value of what had been designed him. At first he made about 240*l. per ann.* of his preferment, but afterwards, upon a great scarcity of money here, was obliged to let his preferments during incumbency for about 120*l. per ann.* which I find was a pretty common case at that time with a great many other clergymen. He had afterwards repeated promises of having somewhat farther done for him, but nothing beyond promises. As this is but a small income, and now he grows old he finds he wants an amanuensis to assist him in his studies, he would gladly have somewhat better either here or in *Eng'land*. He has firmly adhered to his Majesty's family here in the day of trial, and is every way a worthy man. I shall do my endeavour to serve him here, but as opportunities may not offer here so soon, he desired I would recommend him to your Lordship, in hopes somewhat might be done for him in *England*.

He would hope, if that consideration may be of service to him, that as his preferments are all in the gift of the government, they might easily be obtained for some friend of your Lordship's, if the Dean had somewhat given him in *England*.

I take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordship's favour and countenance, and if it shall lie in your way to help him to somewhat in *England* that may be an honourable subsistence for him, the small remainder of life he is likely to live, you will do a kindness to a person of merit, and very much oblige,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 13, 1726.

I HAVE before me your Lordship's of the 10th past, which I had answered sooner, if we had any thing stirring here worth writing about.

I am

I am glad the ministry were so unanimous in supporting the nomination of Dean *Maule* to the bishoprick of *Cloyne*. His instruments were passed last week, and he was last *Sunday* consecrated by myself (at the desire of the Archbishop of *Cashel*) and the Bishops of *Kildare* and *Fernes*. We are on these occasions forced to go to *Dunboyne*, the first parish in my province, to avoid a quarrel with his Grace of *Dublin*, who expects any Archbishop that consecrates in this town, should take a formal licence under hand and seal for so doing.

There has been a mistake in granting a commendam to the Bishop of *Cloyne*. As they followed the pattern of the grant to the late Bishop of *Cloyne* at the secretary's office, they have made the provostship of *Tuam* part of his commendam, which we have no reason as yet to believe to be in the King's gift.

I find by your Lordship's account that Dr. *Skirret* must have placed himself so as to overlook that part of my letter which your Lordship did not read to him, which I am sure was exceedingly rude in him. I thank your Lordship for your kind advice.

I have lately received a letter from Mr. *Pope*, (whom I recommended to your Lordship just before I left *England*) to desire I would remind you of him, for fear he should be forgotten through the multiplicity of your business. As his behaviour deserves, and when your Lordship shall find a proper occasion, I should be obliged to your Lordship to think of him.

I am, &c.

P. S. I have lately heard from Mr. *Stephens*, who is full of his acknowledgments of your Lordship's great civility, and the encouragement you give him.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 12, 1726.

HAVING by a mail this day heard from *England*, that Dr. *Gilbert* is likely to be removed from *Christ Church* to the deanery of *Exeter*, I must beg leave to put your Grace in mind of Mr. *Stephens*: as he was put by that very canonry to prefer one just returned from serving at *Hanover*, I hope if this vacancy should happen, his Majesty will be graciously pleased to bestow on him what has been so long promised me on his account. I wholly depend on your Grace's friendship on this occasion, and am, my Lord, in all sincerity,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 26, 1726.

WE continue so very quiet here, except on account of the recruits for foreign service, that I should have nothing to inform your Grace of, if it were not for the present indisposition of my Lord Chancellor*: he has been ill for four or five days with a great cold and fever; he was blistered last night with little or no success, but is so much mended upon the blister running very well this afternoon, that he is thought to be out of danger.

I hope your Grace has received mine of the 12th instant, about Mr. *Stephens*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord, Dublin, Dec. 3. 1726.

AFTER about twelve days illness of a fever, my Lord Chancellor died this day about two in the afternoon: his death is very much lamented here by all, but especially by the lawyers, whose good will and esteem he had entirely gained by his patience, civility, and great abilities. As he was an old friend and acquaintance of mine, I am very much troubled at this loss, as well as I am heartily concerned for the terrible blow it is to his family.

I earnestly wish his place may be filled by one that may give the same satisfaction he has given.

I take it for granted his successor will be an *Englishman*; but I cannot help suggesting that I think it would be of service, and especially against the next session of parliament, if either the Lord Chief Justice *Windham*, or Lord Chief Baron *Dalton* were advanced to that station, and their vacant places supplied from *England*.

They have both established a very good character here, and are well skilled in the affairs of *Ireland*, beyond what a new comer can hope for under a year at least; and I think such a promotion would be an encouragement to a person of some worth to come over in one of their places, where they saw it was a step to the highest post in this country.

I am, &c.

To

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 3, 1726.

THE uncertain accounts I have sent your Grace of the health of my Lord Chancellor, have been owing to the various accounts we got here from his physicians, and the turns in his distemper; but he this day died about two o'clock in the afternoon: he had by his abilities and humanity gained a general esteem here, and especially among the lawyers, with whom he was most concerned.

I heartily wish his place may be filled with one that may give equal satisfaction. I take it for granted that his successor will be a native of *England*, who, besides his being duly qualified as a lawyer, must be one of an undoubted whiggish character, or it will give great uneasiness in this country.

I cannot help suggesting on this occasion that I think it might be for his Majesty's service to advance either the Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham*, or my Lord Chief Baron *Dalton* to that post. They have both a very good character, and are very well liked here: they both know the country, and the business very well, and are both very well known: so that either of them will be capable of doing more service to his Majesty next session of parliament among the members of both houses, than a new comer will be capable of doing: and I would hope it may be an inducement to some person of worth to be willing to succeed either of them from *England*, when they see the rightly behaving themselves as Judges a step to the highest post in the law here. They have both discharged their places with that reputation, that I have no other reason for recommending my Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham* first, but his being the senior
of

of the two. If either of them be thought of for Lord Chancellor, we may soon have the place filled.

Your Grace will excuse what I have said, as proceeding not so much from friendship for those gentlemen, as a desire most effectually and speedily to promote his Majesty's service here.

I am, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 3, 1726.

THIS afternoon, about two o'clock, we lost my Lord Chancellor, after about twelve days illness. He has left behind him a very good character, and his death is very much regretted here.

I have no doubt but his place will be filled up with some *Englishman*: but whoever is thought of for it, besides a proper knowledge in his profession, ought to be one that has always been attached to the revolution and *Hanover* succession, or it will create great uneasiness here.

I hope your Lordship will have the goodness to forgive my suggesting what I think would be for his Majesty's service on this occasion, which is the advancing either my Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham*, or Lord Chief Baron *Dalton* to the chancellorship. They have already acquired a very great reputation by an able and impartial discharge of their offices, and are very well beloved for their great civility to all who have had any affairs with them. They have a good knowledge of *Irish* affairs, and are acquainted with a great number of both houses of parliament. Nor do I think that it will be possible for any new comer either to establish so good a character, or gain so much esteem as they have, before next session of parliament; much less will such an one have that know-

knowledge, either of persons or things here, against that season as they have.

Of the two, as my Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham* has been here longest, I rather think him the most proper*.

If it be thought adviseable to advance one of them, I hope his place will be supplied from *England*: and I should think that the preferring one of them to be Chancellor, will not only be an encouragement to *Englisb* judges here to acquit themselves well, but be an inducement to persons of worth to come over hither, when they see a judge's place a step towards the highest station in the law here. But all this is submitted to your Lordship's better judgment, by

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 6, 1726.

IN my last to your Grace, I gave you an account of the death of my Lord Chancellor, and what I thought might be for his Majesty's service on this unhappy occasion. I give your Lordship this farther trouble, to desire your interest with his successor, to make † *Mr. Philips* his secretary: he is one who has always been hearty in his Majesty's interest, and that of his family: he has the honour to be known to your Grace, as having been secretary to the *Hanover* club

* He was soon after this recommendation appointed.

† Notwithstanding *Mr. Pope* hath said, that

Still to one Bishop Philips seems a wit,

and in another place,

— *Ambrose Philips be preferr'd for wit:*

I do not find he is ever recommended on that account in these letters; he is recommended in this, for qualities *Mr. Pope* could not well have been recommended for, *viz.* that he had been always in his Majesty's interest, and that of his family.

club in the Queen's time. He is at present with me in my family, and might officiate as secretary to the Lord Chancellor without leaving me. What service your Grace shall please to do him in this affair, will be esteemed a very great obligation laid on,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 20, 1726.

I HAVE just now received the honour of your Grace's of the 13th. I am too sensible of the great hurry of your station, to expect an answer to every letter I trouble you with.

I am very glad to find the affair of giving us a new Lord Chancellor, has met with that dispatch; and I can assure your Grace he is one who by his behaviour here has made himself very acceptable, and that his promotion will be very much liked; and he has on all occasions been very diligent at the council to advance his Majesty's service there. And he and I have always had a perfect agreement together. We are to have a council to-morrow, against which time his patent will be got ready, and we shall there deliver him the seals.

Since the arrival of this news my Lord Chief Justice *Whitshed* has been with me, to desire he may be recommended to succeed Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham* in the Common Pleas. He complains, that he finds the business of his present station very fatiguing as he advances in life, and says the two stations are about the same value; but the Common Pleas is a place of less trouble: he represents that he has with great zeal and fidelity served his Majesty, and made himself many enemies by so doing, and would hope for this favour as a reward of his services.

I must

I must do him the justice to say, that he has certainly served his Majesty with great zeal and affection, and has drawn on himself the anger of the Jacobites by so doing, and the malice of other discontented persons here, by discountenancing seditious writings in the affair of the half-pence: and if we may have another person of worth from *England* to succeed him, I think he may deserve the favour he desires. But I hope the filling up two of the Chief Justices places with persons from *England*, is a point that will not be departed from notwithstanding.

I thank your Lordship for the kind assurances you give me of supporting Mr. *Stephens* in the promise made me on his behalf.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 21, 1726.

WE have at last gone through the affair of the coin, and sent our desire to his Majesty, which we hope will somewhat alleviate our present calamity.

The substance is, putting gold coins and *English* silver on the current bottom they pass for in *England*, so as to leave no temptation to any trader to carry out *English* silver from hence, or import gold hither preferably to silver. As to the advance made on foreign silver, it is but one half-penny in a piece of eight, above its current value in *English* money, and can be of no consequence to any in *England*, but to such as want to buy it up as bullion for exportation, and to them it will be no great matter. It has been with some difficulty that we have been able to manage things so well, and to keep off meddling with *English* silver, and trying to get the advantage of *England*; as likewise to prevent the addressing for a mint

mint to be established here. We have avoided any calculations, both to prevent our request being sent to the officers of the mint, and running a length of time there; and because we were satisfied no calculation of ours could give any light or be of any weight on your side of the water. If in this particular we have not complied with the very words of your Excellency's letter to us, I am sure we have done our best to answer your intentions, which were to assign the most proper methods to remove the great want of silver here that were likely to be granted us from *England*.

Your Excellency knows very well the great scarcity of silver here, when you left us, and I can assure you it has gone on increasing to the great detriment of trade, among the lower people and manufacturers, and to the putting all degrees under great difficulties to find money for common marketing; and without some speedy remedy the evil will be of dangerous consequence here. We must therefore beg of your Excellency, out of your tender regard to this kingdom, to press for a speedy relief: your known goodness and your particular knowledge of our case, make it needless to add any thing farther, on this occasion. I am, with the greatest and most sincere respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 22, 1726.

I HAVE received the honour of your Excellency's of the 13th, and am very glad his Majesty has made so good a choice of a new Chancellor, and do not doubt the public business being perfectly well carried on by him. I had great hopes when I wrote on that occasion, that my sentiments agreed with
your

your Lordship's, as your Lordship had for so long been an eye witness of my Lord Chief Justice's behaviour, and of the satisfaction he gave here. He was yesterday admitted Lord Chancellor in council.

Since the arrival of the messenger, my Lord Chief Justice *Whisbed* has been with me, and desired I would write in his behalf, that he might succeed Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham* in the Common Pleas; he thinks his present place is about the same value, but complains of the great fatigue of it, as he advances in years; and he pleads his faithful services to the crown: your Lordship knows better than I that he has served his Majesty very faithfully, and that in some very troublesome affairs; and that he has by so doing made himself many enemies here; and if he could be made easy, so that we had an *Englishman* of worth to succeed him, it would be very well; and what he desires is a reasonable compensation of his past services. But I hope it will be a point still kept up to have two *English* chiefs amongst the judges: the whole I submit to your Lordship's better judgment.

I have this day seen my Lord Chief Baron, who thanks your Excellency for your kind remembrance of him on the late remove, but is disposed to keep in his present post.

It is talked here that there is one soliciting for an advancement on this occasion, whose success would not be pleasing here. I have this day seen the Attorney General, and find if there were to be a vacancy in the King's Bench, he would not care to remove thither.

I shall speedily answer your Excellency's of the 17th.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 26, 1726.

ON *Thursday* last the messenger brought me the honour of your Excellency's of the 17th, and I think not only myself but the generality here are very well pleased with the choice his Majesty has made of a Chancellor and Lord Justice. I believe *Mr. Wyndham* will give great satisfaction in both posts, and from the experience I have had of him already in public business, I am satisfied we shall act with a perfect agreement.

I am obliged to your Lordship for setting the least value upon my friendship, and shall always esteem it one of the happinesses of my life to continue in your Lordship's good graces.

I have been to wait on *Mrs. West*, to assure her of your Excellency's kind intentions to procure her some favour from his Majesty: but as she sees no body, I was not admitted, but I have taken care to let her know how kind your Excellency is to her. We were all sworn Lords Justices on *Friday* last. *Mr. Conolly* is gone into the country for the holidays.

As *Chappel-izod* * is now at liberty, I have thoughts, with your Excellency's good liking, to borrow it for a country-house, as I cannot hope to make much use of my house at *Drogheda*. I heartily wish your Excellency a happy new year, and many of them. I am, my Lord, with the utmost truth and respect,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To

* A palace belonging to the King, adjoining to the Phoenix park near Dublin.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 1, 1726.

THE Archbishop of *Cashel* died this morning, about five o'clock, after a few days indisposition from a cold. The person I would recommend to succeed to *Cashel*, and who is willing to remove is the * Bishop of *Derry*; to whose bishoprick I would recommend the † Bishop of *Meath* as a successor; and to his bishoprick the bishop of *Dromore*; and to his Dr. *Cobb*, Bishop of *Killala*. If the scheme goes on thus far, I would recommend Dr. *Skirret* for the bishoprick of *Killalla*; and if he is not pitched upon, Dr. *Howard*, Dean of *Ardagh*.

If it be thought proper to send some Bishop from *England* to *Cashel*, *Derry*, or *Meath*, I should be sorry if any should be sent because of his little worth or troublefomeness there, for such an one will do the *English* interest a great deal of mischief here, and I hope it will be considered whether he be one that is likely to agree with me.

I am, &c.

P. S. I have reason to believe the Bishop of *Derry* will not be fond of removing to *Cashel*, if the Bishop of *Meath* be not thought of for his successor; and in that case the Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* § is a very proper person to remove to *Cashel*; and either the Bishop of *Dromore* or *Fernes*, to *Kilmore*; or in that case, *Kilmore* and *Ardagh* is worth the acceptance of an *English* Bishop, being reckoned at better than 2000*l.* per annum.

To

* Dr. *Nicholson*.

† Dr. *Downes*.

§ Dr. *Godwin*; he was soon afterwards appointed, another vacancy having happened, by the unexpected death of Archbishop *Nicholson*.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 2, 1726.

Y Eſterday morning died the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*, after a few days indispoſition from a cold. Laſt winter I had the honour of talking over with your Excellency what removes on the Bench might be proper, in caſe of his death. As all then mentioned were approved by your Lordſhip, and are ſtill alive, I would ſtill recommend for the tranſlations then talked of; the Biſhop of *Derry* to the Archbiſhoprick of *Caſhel*, the Biſhop of *Meath* to the biſhoprick of *Derry*; the Biſhop of *Dromore* to the biſhoprick of *Meath*; and the Biſhop of *Killala* to the biſhoprick of *Dromore*.—If the ſcheme goes on thus far, I would recommend Dr. *Skirret* to ſucceed to the biſhoprick of *Killala*; and if he is not pitched upon, Dean *Howard*; and if he has *Killalla*, I hope your Excellency will remember Mr. *Synge* for part of the Dean's preferments.

If it be thought proper to break this ſcheme, by ſending ſome Biſhop from the Bench in *England* to *Caſhel*, *Derry*, or *Meath*; I hope we ſhall not have one ſent for being troubleſome or good for nothing there; and I hope, regard will be had to his being likely or unlikely to agree with me. I remember I have in converſation mentioned two that I ſhould not deſire to ſee here; one for the reſtleſſneſs of his temper, the other for the great liberties he was pleaſed to take with my character upon my being made Primate.

If it ſhould not be thought proper to remove the Biſhop of *Meath* to *Derry*, I am ſatisfied the Biſhop of *Derry* had rather continue where he is; and in that caſe the Biſhop of *Kilmore* is a proper perſon to remove to *Caſhel*; and either the Biſhop of *Dromore*

or

or *Fernes* to *Ki'more*; and the Bishop of *Killalla* to *Dromore* or *Fernes*: I must own I think it would keep things more easy here, if the Archbishoprick should be bestowed on a Bishop here.

I heartily wish your Excellency many happy new years, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 3, 1726.

I THIS day received your Excellency's of the 20th of *December*, and am entirely of your Lordship's opinion, that what his Majesty is graciously pleased to do for Mr. *West*'s family should be in trust for his widow and children: Mrs. *West*'s conduct since my Lord Chancellor's death, has so far given countenance to some whispers which went about before, that though his Lordship's death was very much lamented, it is not so popular here to do much for his widow. His son I believe is pretty well secured by the marriage settlement, and by a voluntary settlement the late Chancellor told me his father had made on him and the grandson after his decease; but I fear no provision at all is made for the daughter. I shall talk with some others about the *quantum*, and the best method of doing it: and shall afterwards acquaint your Lordship with the result of their sentiments.

Colonel *Cornwallis* this day brought your Excellency's orders relating to the embarkation of the two regiments for *Gibraltar*, and we immediately gave all the necessary orders on that occasion, and have dispatched an express to Colonel *Parker*, with his orders and a letter of credit. We are now expecting General *Macartney* with the orders relating to the other four regiments, till whose arrival we can do nothing more

more than we have done, which is stopping the ordinary payments in the treasury, that we may have money to clear the several regiments to be embarked, and answer what other disbursements this service may call for. As soon as he comes, we shall hasten all the proper orders.

The Archbishop of *Casbel* dying last *Sunday* morning, we have by a messenger yesterday, sent your Excellency what recommendations we thought proper on that occasion; and I trouble you with a letter in particular.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 5, 1726.

SINCE I had the honour of writing last to your Excellency, Mr. *Proby* a clergyman is dead, and the living of *Loughcrew* in the diocese of *Meath*, being in the King's gift, is at the disposal of your Excellency. My Lord Chancellor has a relation here a clergyman, one Mr. *John Willoughby*, in recommending whom we shall join next *Saturday*. But as your Excellency might in the mean time have a letter from some other hand, I give you the trouble of this; to prevent the effects of a more early application than we can make jointly.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle,

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 5, 1726.

AS we talk here that some new regiments will be raised, * Colonel *Cavalier* was with me to day,

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to

* He was a *French* officer, who wrote his own Memoirs, and the History of the Civil Wars, in the *Cevennes*, in the reign of *Lewis XIV.*

to desire I would recommend him to be put in commission on this occasion. I told him it was wholly out of my way to recommend to the army, but as he had very much distinguished himself abroad in the last war, I would venture to take the liberty to acquaint your Grace that he is alive, and very willing to serve his Majesty if a war comes on.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 16, 1726.

I HAVE had the honour of your Excellency's of the 7th, and I hope that if my Lord Chief Justice *Whitshed* is removed to the Common Pleas, we shall have one from *England* sent to the King's Bench.

I am glad the Bishops are likely to be made according to the scheme settled with your Excellency when you was here. I am obliged to your Excellency for your kind manner of granting me the use of *Chappel-izod*.

We have given the necessary orders for making the computation for filling the army, and shall return it with all possible speed.

* Mr. *Williams* was with me last night from Mrs. *West*, to desire me to write to your Excellency to forward the settling some pension on her and her children. I am pretty well satisfied all the effects Mr. *West* has left, will do little more than answer his debts on both sides of the water. But as I am settled here, I do not care to meddle in any thing of a pension, that I apprehend will not be so popular as I could wish, for the sake of my deceased friend. As your Lordship cannot but be sensible of the clamours that

* Secretary to the late Chancellor *West*.

that will be raised upon the *English* here, if any of his *Irish* creditors should go unpaid, I could wish the trustees of the pension may have a power of applying part of the pension to pay those debts, if there should be any fear of those creditors being neglected.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, Dublin, Jan. 17, 1726.

AS we are likely to have thirty-four new companies raised upon this establishment, I take this opportunity to put your Lordship in mind of Mr. *Hayward*, whom I recommended formerly to your Lordship for a lieutenant's or captain's commission. I know the new companies are to be supplied with officers out of the half-pay list here: but as several on that list are too old to serve, there may be room for him on this occasion: if there be, I shall take it as a great obligation if your Lordship will be so kind as to remember him.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, Dublin, Jan. 21, 1726.

IHAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 12th, and am extremely obliged to his Majesty and the ministry for the weight they have been pleased to give my recommendations with his Majesty upon the vacancy of the Archbishoprick of Cashel. I can assure your Grace I had no other view in the several parts of that scheme, than promoting his Majesty's service, by obliging a number of persons that are all very well affected,

and will, I doubt not fill their respective new stations, to the satisfaction of his Majesty's friends here.

I thank your Grace for recommending Dr. *Skirru* to my Lord Lieutenant for the deanery of *Ardagh*; but nothing here that is not considerably better than what he enjoys in *England* can be of service to him, since by the laws of this country, he must quit whatever he has in *England*, to be capable of taking any thing here.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 21, 1726.

THERE is one Lieutenant *John Cunningham*, in Colonel *Haye's* regiment, who was recommended to me by the Bishop of *Fernes*, to be my gentleman usher: I find he has been eighteen years a lieutenant, and has on all occasions shewn his zeal for his Majesty and his family: he is gone to *Gibraltar* with his regiment; but as there are two companies to be added to that and the other regiments of foot left on our establishment, if the list of captains on the half-pay here should not furnish out captains enough that are proper for the thirty-four additional companies, I should be obliged to your Excellency to think of him for a captain's commission, in some of them, and his place may be filled by some lieutenant on the half-pay.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 24, 1726.

I THANK your Grace for your opinion about matrimonial cases, which I had done sooner, but that your letter has been mislaid.

I find

I find by the King's speech and addressees of both houses, with the other accounts of things, that it is very probable we shall have a war, since there seems to be nothing wanting on the part of our adversaries, but money. I must own I am not so angry on this occasion with the King of *Spain* for his breach of faith, as with the Emperor, who on account of the services done him in person and his family, lies under the greatest obligations possible to the kingdom of *England*.

As it is possible the present prospect of affairs may bring on a publick fast in *England*, which will likewise be attended with a fast here, I should be very glad in such a case to have the same form of prayer used here as in *England*, as has been generally practised; but then it will be of some consequence to have that form as soon as may be, that we may print it here, and have our fast as near the day appointed in *England* as we can.

I must on this occasion desire the favour of your Grace to furnish me with such a form, if there should be a fast, and to let me know before-hand in what time after the fast is once fixed, I may hope to receive it. As what is particular on such occasions is only proper psalms, lessons, collects, gospel and epistle, with some few responses, an account of them may be easily transmitted with a letter, as soon as they are fixed in *England*, without staying for a printed copy.

I am, &c.

To

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 26, 1726.

AS his Grace of *Dublin* * has of late been pretty much out of order, though I cannot hear for certain that he is in any great danger, several letters may go from hence representing him as dying. That such accounts may not occasion any hasty measures being taken, I must beg leave to suggest, that the archbishoprick is a place of very great importance, and a good agreement betwixt the Primate and the Archbishop is of great consequence to the *English* interest here; I would therefore humbly intreat that no steps may be taken about appointing his successor, upon any rumours of his death, till my representations on that subject are considered, which I shall not fail to be speedy in sending, whenever it pleases God to remove his Grace. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 26, 1726.

IHAVE had the honour of your Excellency's of the 21st, and as far as I can hear, the late promotions on the Bishop's bench are very agreeable to the generality; I have not heard of any who has found fault with them but the Archbishop of *Dublin*. As his Grace is at present very ill, it is possible there may be occasion for speedily thinking of a successor for him. If it please God to remove him, your Excellency shall have my thoughts by the first opportunity. I shall take the first time that offers to tell the
new

* *Dr. King.*

new Bishop of *Meath* what your Excellency says : I believe he is very sensible how very much he is obliged to your Lordship for his translation, and that if the recommendations or wishes of some in power here could have prevailed, that bishoprick had gone another way.

I can guess at the solicitations your Lordship must have about Dean *Howard's* preferments, by the share I have had here to get me to write to your Excellency about them.

I have enquired about St. *Werbung's*, and am told the value of it is about 250 *l. per ann.* and St. *Audoen's*, which Mr *Synge* now has, is near 200 *l. per ann.* But though the removing to St. *Werbung's* without *Finglafs*, will be no great advancement in point of profit, yet as it is a more creditable post, and has been usually a step to a bishoprick, and as Mr. *Synge* is engaged in a great quarrel with his present parishioners, I believe he will hardly refuse to remove to St. *Werbung's* alone ; and as your Excellency observes, he may have it made up another time : as to his living of St. *Audoen*, by his promotion it will come to the disposal of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and whether he will give it to Mr. *Ward* I cannot tell ; indeed if his Grace should drop, and Mr. *Synge* be removed during the vacancy, St. *Audoen's* will come to your Excellency's disposal.

I have not had an opportunity of enquiring of the Bishop of *Fernes* about Mr. *Saurin*, whom I do not know, but have heard much of his brother at the *Hague*.

I know Mr. *Mitchel* very well, and take him to be a worthy gentleman, and think as he does, that some other trustee would be more proper than Mr. *Williams*.

I am sorry Mr. *West's* circumstances come out so bad, that his widow and children do certainly want some help ; but as we reckon he must have received
above

above 6000*l.* by his being Lord Chancellor, it is hardly believed here that he could worst his circumstances by coming hither.

Beside the parish of *Drogheda*, Dr. *Wye* who is lately dead, was possessed of the parish of *Dunleer* in that neighbourhood, and of two or three little parishes that were supposed to be united to *Dunleer*, which is in the gift of one Mr. *Tenison*, who derives his title from the Lord *Dartmouth* : upon Dr. *Wye's* death it comes out that my Lord *Dartmouth* had only a grant of the patronage of *Dunleer* from the crown, and that the patronage of some or all the other parishes does not appear to have been granted away by the crown, in whom it was by the forfeiture of the old patrons ; that Dr. *Wye* was presented to *Dunleer* by my Lord *Dartmouth*, before he parted with the estate there, that the Dr. having no competitor, took the other parishes, which had been enjoyed by his predecessor, and held them till death : but as it does not appear that those parishes have ever been united as the law directs, or that the right of the crown, if any union was, has been considered and settled by having a proper share of turns, a caveat is entered with me, to institute nobody either to *Dunleer* or the supposed union, till enquiry is made what is the true state of this affair : and I would beg of your Excellency not to make any promise of the King's turn to the whole or any part of that supposed union, till the affair is better understood. As this discovery is made by Dr. *Wye's* family, who has left eight or nine children unprovided for, and one of them a clergyman of sober life and good character, (who was his father's curate at *Dunleer*) your Excellency will be pleased to consider how far it may be proper to do somewhat for him, if those livings or some of them should appear to be in the gift of the crown.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 2, 1726.

SINCE I had the honour of giving your Grace an account of the Archbishop of *Dublin's* illness, he has been for some days thought past recovery, but is now looked upon by all to be out of danger for the present; if any alteration should happen, I will give your Grace advice of it.

I am sorry that we had occasion to send off a flying packet last night to my Lord Lieutenant, with an account that the men of war and transports designed for *Gibraltar* are driven back to *Cork*, and that two of the transports are missing, and one of the men of war disabled for present service: I would hope by the news from *England* this day, that those forces will not be wanted at *Gibraltar* so soon as was apprehended.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 2, 1726.

IT is a great pleasure to all his Majesty's friends here to hear what vigour and resolution both houses of parliament shew in defence of his Majesty, and the support of those wise measures he has taken in the perplexed state of affairs into which the union betwixt the Emperor and *Spain* has brought all *Europe*.

I am too sensible of the great load of business your Lordship must have on your hands at such a juncture, to trouble you about so small an affair as is the subject of this letter, without first begging your pardon;

pardon ; but I hope the concern I have for my friend will be thought a just excuse.

I have advices from several hands, that some are forming schemes to put Mr. *Stephens* by the next canonry of *Christ Church* which may become vacant, under the specious pretence of an equivalent.

As the first promise was made me for him near three years ago, upon my giving way to Dr. *Foulkes* having the next turn there, which he has since had, and was again renewed to me before I left *England*, I must put myself under your Lordship's care for having a specifick performance of the canonry promised Mr. *Stephens*.

Whoever they are that make a push for their friends in opposition to him, I am sure they cannot have a greater zeal for his Majesty's service than I have ; and I question whether they are in posts where they have greater opportunities of serving his Majesty than the station his Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow on me ; and I hope I have not been behind them in the success I have had in my endeavours to promote his Majesty's service here. Mr. *Stephens* is the only clergyman I shall desire to be provided for in *England* by his Majesty's favour ; and I intreat your Lordship to support the promise you was so good as to make me.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 9, 1726.

I Received your Excellency's kind letter of the 2d instant, and am very much obliged to your Lordship for your friendship in relation to the filling up of the archbishoprick of *Dublin* whenever it happens to be vacant : your Lordship was very good in the discourse you had with one of the ministers, and

I hope

I hope they will consider what you represented, that it will be for his Majesty's service to appoint such an Archbishop as I can depend upon for acting in concert with me. I am entirely of opinion that the new Archbishop ought to be an *Englishman*, either already on the bench here, or in *England*: as for a native of this country, I can hardly doubt but whatever his behaviour has been or his promises may be, when he is once in that station, he will put himself at the head of the *Irish* interest in the church at least; and he will naturally carry with him the college and most of the clergy here. I am satisfied the person Mr. *Conolly* wants to have in that station, is the Bishop of *Elphin*, whom your Excellency knows as well as I do. As for one on the bench in *England*, I hope the ministry will never think of sending any body hither, because he is restless there, since his restlessness there will have no consequence to the publick, but he may here be sure of a dissatisfied party to head.

His Grace of *Dublin* tells every body the bishop of *Bristol* has a promise of being his successor, which I should be very sorry to find true.

Since the Archbishop's illness I have talked with the new Bishop of *Derry**, and acquainted him what your Excellency had told me formerly of your kind intentions in relation to him, for which he expressed the greatest thankfulness, but said, he was by his late translation made so very easy, that he should desire to be excused from any farther remove; which I find were your Lordship's thoughts about him.

About ten days ago I wrote to a Bishop in *England*, and another in *Ireland*, to know their thoughts about removing to *Dublin*, if a vacancy should happen,
but

* Dr. *Downes*, father of Dr. *Downes*, late Bishop of *Raphoe*, a son who even did honour to such a father.

but have not yet received any answer from either of them : what I proposed to myself was to be able to lay down two schemes, either for one of the bench here or one in *England* to have *Dublin*, as soon as I could have settled upon receiving their answers, and to leave it to the ministry to judge which they thought most proper : as soon as I hear from them, I shall be able to write more explicitly to your Excellency, and do in the mean time desire your friendship, that nobody may be pitched upon who may make me uneasy, since that cannot be done without diserving his Majesty.

His Grace is rather better than he has been ; but it is very uncertain whether he may ever come abroad again.

I am satisfied there will be a good deal of murmuring here to see the archbishoprick filled with an *Englishman*, but I think it is a post of that consequence, as to be worth filling aright, though it should occasion murmuring.

I thank your Lordship for keeping yourself on the reserve about *Dunleer*, till that affair is better cleared up, and your disposition to consider young *Wys* if there be room for it.

We have a report here that Mr. *Saurin* is to have the chancellorship of *St. Patrick's*, which as it is either inseparably annexed to *St. Werburg's*, or will leave *St. Werburg's* not worth Mr. *Synge's* removing to, if it can be separated from it, I suspect to be a mistake for the chanterhip of *Christ Church*.

I had yesterday a letter from Mrs. *West* *, that she hears from *London*, that the pension to be granted her is likely to be only during pleasure ; she is very willing to take it so, rather than have the affair delayed for any length of time, but would be very glad if it might be obtained, as was at first proposed, for
a certain

* Widow of the late Chancellor of that name.

a certain term of years; and seems very apprehensive that upon her death, without a fresh application of friends, it might drop in the new way; I sent her word, that a great many pensions on this establishment, granted only during pleasure, were paid as regularly for many years, as if they had been first granted for a certain term; and that as the pension was to be vested in trustees, her death I thought would make no change if the children were then living, but that I would write to your Excellency in her behalf, to get the most advantageous grant for her.

I must before I conclude, beg pardon of your Excellency for giving you the trouble of so long a letter, and am, with the greatest respect and truth,

My Lord, &c.

P. S. I had forgot to mention to your Excellency that as the Bishop of *Derry's* patent was not past till this week, I believe he cannot receive the *Candlemas* rents of that bishoprick without a letter from the treasury in *England* on his behalf; I remember I had such a letter at my coming hither for the *Lammas* rents of the primacy: as they amount to near 600*l.* which is a sum of consequence to his Lordship, I beg leave to recommend his case to your Excellency for obtaining this favour for him. In *England* there is a clause of course in the patent for the restitution of temporalities to any Bishop giving him the profits or rent that became due during the vacancy.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 16, 1726.

I HAVE received your Grace's favour of the 7th, and thank you for your kind promise of sending me a copy of the prayers for a fast in *MS.* as soon as the

the thing is fixed. I do not wonder that we at this distance are unable to judge whether we are to have peace or war, when those at the helm, who know all that passes, are at a loss to know which we shall have. The reasons of the conduct of *Great-Britain* are reprinted here, and have given great satisfaction to his Majesty's friends: as for others nothing can satisfy them.

Our late promotions on the bench have been generally well approved of, and the more as two natives of this country have been considered in them.

His Grace of *Dublin* has been very ill, but seems now to have got over the present shock. I wish his place may be well filled, whenever it pleases God to remove him. I am sorry to hear your Grace has been out of order this winter, but hope the approaching spring will entirely set you up. I thank you for your kind wishes, and am with the greatest sincerity and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 18. 1726.

WE were yesterday surprized with the melancholy news that the new * Archbishop of *Cashel*, on *Tuesday* morning last died of an apoplexy at the palace at *Londonderry*. I am very sorry we have lost so learned and worthy a man.

We have been very much teased with applications on this occasion: the Bishop of *Kildare*, who is the oldest Bishop on the bench here, except the Archbishop of *Dublin*, would willingly remove thither;

I must

* Dr. *William Nicholson*, author of an *English, Scotch and Irish Historical Library*. He was translated from *Carlisle* to *Derry*, and from thence to *Cashel*, and died the month following.

I must do him the justice to say, he is an hearty *Englishman*, and I believe a thorough enemy to the pretender, his only fault is, that he is rather counted a tory here: if he were thought of, the * bishoprick of *Kildare* and deanery of *Christ Church* will come to be disposed of: if he is not thought of, and the archbishoprick of *Cashel* be filled from hence, I should recommend the † Bishop of *Kilmore* for *Cashel*, the § Bishop of *Fernes* for *Kilmore*, and the Bishop of *Clonsfert* for *Fernes*; and out of consideration of his brother Sir *Ralph Gore*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Dean of *Down* for the bishoprick of *Clonsfert*.

But as we are now but nine *English* Bishops on the bench here out of two and twenty; I must inform your Grace that I think it would be for his Majesty's service to fill *Cashel* from the bench in *England*, or to send one from *England* to the bishoprick vacant by any translations made here: if the first is done I hope nobody will be sent hither from the bench in *England* for being restless or good for nothing there, or who is not likely to agree with me, since this will certainly weaken the *English* interest here. If the latter method be taken, I hope a divine of some character will be sent hither, since the encouragement is not contemptible, *Kildare* and *Christ Church* being worth 1600 *l. per ann.* and *Clonsfert* worth better than 1200 *l. per ann.*

I hope likewise that whatever recommendations go from hence, none but a native of *England* will be thought of for *Cashel*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

T.

* Dr. *Welbore Ellis*.

† Dr. *Timothy Godwin*.

§ Dr. *Isiah Hort*.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 18, 1726.

WE had yesterday the melancholy news, that the Archbishop of *Cashel* died of an apoplexy on Tuesday morning last at *Londonderry*. I am afraid his family will lose about 500 *l.* by his late translation.

Upon this vacancy of the Archbishoprick, the Bishop of *Kildare* has been with me and the other Lords Justices, and desires to be considered as being the oldest bishop on the bench except his Grace of *Dublin*: he is upon all occasions a most hearty *Englishman*, and I believe an enemy to the pretender; but your Excellency knows he is rather a tory.

The Bishop of *Kilmore* is the next *Englishman*, that may be thought of, and I scarce doubt but he would take *Cashel*, though he is not here to be asked the question.

The Bishop of *Fernes* would either take *Cashel*, if the Bishop of *Kilmore* should be unwilling to remove, or take *Kilmore* if he accepts *Cashel*.

The Bishop of *Clonsfert* would be very glad to succeed the Bishop of *Fernes*, though he will hardly gain any thing by the remove; but as he has the rectory of *Louth* in commendam, which whenever he leaves it, will fall into the vicarage, and not come to the government to dispose of, he would desire to keep that, without having the commendam the present Bishop of *Fernes* enjoys: and in this case there will be a benefice of 290 *l. per ann.* to be given either as a commendam to the new Bishop of *Clonsfert*, or as your Excellency shall judge proper.

For the bishoprick of *Clonsfert* there are several who would gladly succeed to it. Dean *Daniel*, Dean *Dobbins*, Dean *Cross*, but as Sir *Ralph Gore* has been with

with the Lords Justices to recommend his brother the Dean of *Down* to the bishoprick that shall be left vacant upon other translations, and answers for his brother's behaviour: I think it will be most adviseable to gratify Sir *Ralph Gore*.

But if the Bishop of *Kildare* should be translated to *Cashel*, I could wish some *Englishman* were to succeed him; and if it were one that would be a proper person to succeed to *Dublin* upon a vacancy it would be the less invidious, but in that view it ought to be one from the bench in *England*, which it may very well be, since *Kildare* and *Christ Church* are a good 1600 *l. per annum*.

Though the Bishop of *Elphin* is mentioned in our common letter, and probably Mr. *Conolly* may write in his behalf, yet I believe your Excellency will be of my opinion, that it will be too dangerous a step to trust him in that post.

My Lord Chancellor and I have been computing, that if some person be not now brought over from *England* to the bench, there will be thirteen * *Irish* to nine *English* Bishops here, which we think will be a dangerous situation.

Upon the encouragement your Excellency has given me, I take the liberty to acquaint you, that the oldest friend I have on the bench in *England*, is Dr.

VOL. I.

H

Smalbroke,

* *February, 1770.* At this time there are but two archbishops, natives of *Ireland*, Dr. *Arthur Smith* of *Dublin*, and Dr. *Michael Cox* of *Cashel*. The six suffragan bishops, are, the honourable and right reverend Dr. *Henry Maxwell*, of *Meath*, Dr. *Jemmet Browne*, of *Cork*, Dr. *Nicholas Synge*, of *Killaloe*, Dr. *James Leslie*, of *Limerick*, Dr. *William Gore*, of *Elphin*, and Dr. *Charles Agar*, of *Cloyne*. There was at one time in the House of Lords of *Ireland*, a majority of native bishops; all of whom were gentlemen of good families, of the greatest charity, piety and learning, among which were five, who had been fellows of the university, to wit, Dr. *Howard* of *Elphin*, Dr. *Edward Synge*, of *Clonsfert*, Dr. *Clayton* of *Cork*, Dr. *Whetcombe*, Archbishop of *Cashel*, and Dr. *Thomas* of *Cloyne*.

Smalbroke, Bishop of *St. David's*, and that I should be very glad to see him here; he has heard very ill reports of the air of *Dublin*, and been frightened with paying down 2000*l.* for buildings on that archbishoprick. But possibly he may not be afraid of *Casbel*, which is most certainly in a good air, and where there is nothing to pay. I shall by this post write to him, to wait on your Excellency to deliver his own sentiments.

I should be satisfied if the Bishop of *Glocester* or *Bangor* were sent hither either on this occasion, or to *Dublin* when it falls, but I have formerly mentioned* two on the bench to your Lordship, whom I should be sorry to see here.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 11, 1726.

I AM sorry that I have occasion to acquaint your Lordship, that your very good friend the Archbishop of *Casbel*, was on *Tuesday* morning last found dead on the floor in his room at *Londonderry*: we have lost a very worthy man, and I fear his family will lose 500*l.* by his late translation. The scheme I would recommend if the Archbishoprick of *Casbel* is to be filled up from hence, is the Bishop of *Kilmore* to have *Casbel*, the Bishop of *Fernes* to have *Kilmore*, and the Bishop of *Glonsfert* to have *Fernes*, and on account of the worth and interest of his brother Sir *Ralph Gore*, Chancellor of the Exchequer here, the Dean of *Down* to have the bishoprick of *Glonsfert*.

But

* The Bishop of *Bristol* was certainly one of the two.

But I must own as by the death of Archbishop *Nicholson* there are but nine *English* Bishops on the bench here, and by this scheme there will be thirteen *Irish*, I cannot but think it will be most for his Majesty's service either to send one from the bench in *England* to *Cashel* or *Kilmore*, (which latter is worth about 2000*l. per ann.*) or else to put an *Englishman* into *Clonsfert*, that the *English* interest may not decrease here. Your Lordship knows the oldest friend I have on the bench is the Bishop of *St. David's*, whom I should be glad to see here; but I hope if he is not sent, no person will be sent hither for being restless and uneasy there, or good for nothing, or that is not likely to agree with me.

The Bishop of *Kildare* would gladly go to *Cashel*, who is the senior on the bench, except the Archbishop of *Dublin*; he is a hearty *Englishman*, and I believe an utter enemy to the pretender, but he is counted a tory here. If he should be translated to *Cashel*, his bishoprick and the deanery of *Christ Church* are worth an *Englishman's* coming for, being a good 1600*l. per ann.*

Mr. *Saul*, formerly of *Magdalen* College, and in your Lordship's former diocese of *Lincoln*, would I do not question willingly take the bishoprick of *Clonsfert*, which is better than 1200*l. per ann.* or *Kildare* and *Christ Church*; your Lordship knows him very well, but I should be sorry to have some weak person sent hither.

As I do not know but very pressing instance may be made from hence, to have the Bishop of *Dublin* translated to *Cashel*, I must acquaint your Lordship that he is an enterprising man, I do not doubt but he would soon set himself, and

H 2

* Dr. *Theophilus Bolton*, a man of great learning and abilities.

that station, at the head of the *Irish* interest here*.
I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 7, 1726.

I HAD this day the honour of two of your Excellency's, one of the 21st, the other of the 25th of *February* last.

Since I wrote to your Lordship about Mr. *Wye*, Mr. Prime Serjeant has been with me, in favour of a brother of his, who has a living of about 100*l.* *per ann.* in my gift, which he would willingly quit for *Dunleer*, if it be in the gift of the crown. It is not for the advantage in point of profit that he would make the exchange, but that he would come nearer *Drogheda*, where he was born, and where some of his relations live; he is an elderly bachelor in very good circumstances, and I hope has generosity enough to be persuaded to build a parsonage house at *Dunleer*, if he had that living. As I know the regard your Excellency has for the Prime Serjeant, and as I should be willing myself to oblige both him and his brother, and as in this scheme Mr. *Wye* will have a living with a parsonage house upon it, as there is on Mr. *Singleton's* present living, I did not discourage the Prime Serjeant from writing to your Lordship in favour of his brother; and if I see Mr. *Wye* before I know your farther pleasure, I will tell him I have heard from your Excellency, that if *Dunleer* is in the gift of the crown, some provision shall be made for him.

The Crown-solicitor has been ordered to attend me, to have instructions from me what enquiries he
is

* He did so when he was afterwards made Archbishop of *Cashel*, to his great honour, and the benefit of his country.

is to make in the offices, to know whether the crown has a right to *Dunleer* or not: but he has not yet come near me; I shall endeavour to quicken him, and as soon as we know any thing certain in this affair, we shall acquaint your Lordship with it.

I think his Majesty's grant to Mrs. *West* is very kind, and though it be during pleasure, will probably be continued as long as she lives, or her children can be supposed to want it; and I fear if it had been for a certain term of years, and had not been vested in proper trustees, it had soon been sold for ready money.

As to a memorial from the Bishop of * *Derry*, I remember I had the quarter due in the vacancy granted me, without a memorial. We shall to-morrow acquaint your Lordship with the vacancy of the living in that diocese, of which I thought we had wrote by the same post as the Bishop.

I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the kind discourse you had with the Bishop of St. *David's*, and find him not so much afraid of *Ireland* as he was before; when I have sent him some particulars about the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, which he wants to know, I believe he will be very well satisfied about taking *Dublin* if he can, when it falls; and I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency for your kind concurrence on that occasion.

§ I find your Lordship of different sentiments from what I have about filling *Cashel*; I should have been very glad if it had fallen at any time when I could have had a personal conference with you on that subject. I rather think the Bishop of *Elphin* should be kept longer in a state of probation; I am satisfied his

* Dr. *Henry Downs*, who was translated from *Meath* to this Bishoprick.

§ My Lord Primate's opinion prevailed at this time.

his great friend is Mr. *Conolly*, and that most of those who solicited here for him, were set on by him; but it is with great satisfaction that I find you think it is not convenient to place him in the see of *Dublin*; and indeed I think none but a native of *England* ought to be in that station.

I shall cheerfully shew what countenance I can to the gentlemen you are pleased to name for the Bishop of *Killala*'s preterments, particularly to Mr. *Saurin*, who as being a stranger, will most want it. We shall to-morrow give the necessary orders about dispatching their instruments. I am,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 11, 1726.

THE occasion of my troubling your Excellency at this time, is to put you in mind that it is generally the custom for the Bishop of *Meath* to be one of the Privy Council here, which if your Lordship approves of, a warrant might soon be sent to admit the new Bishop.

I have lately had some discourse with some officers here, who are under great apprehensions of the difficulty there will be of raising in *England* the additional men designed for the several companies here, after the *English* levies are made, and the summer is come on; and they think if care was taken to admit none into the service but protestants, who are the sons of protestants, it might be very easy to raise the number wanted in the north of this kingdom, out of persons very well affected to his Majesty. As our foot is now reduced to eleven battalions, and there can be no doubt but the emissaries of *Spain* are at work here to dispose the papists to make a disturbance; if this method were approved of,

of, we might soon have our battalions full, to our greater security.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, Mar. 11, 1726.*

I HAVE of late been talking with several officers of the army, who are very apprehensive, that considering the great levies of men now making in *England*, and that the summer comes on apace, it will be very difficult to raise the number of men with which our companies are to be augmented, if they are allowed to beat up for volunteers only in *Great Britain*: and they humbly think that if leave were given to raise men in this country, and none to be admitted but such as can have good certificates of their being protestants themselves, and that their parents were likewise protestants, it would be easy in a short time to raise the number wanted here, in the north of this kingdom, of men hearty and zealous for his Majesty and his family.

As we have no more than eleven battalions of foot left in this kingdom, it would be of service towards keeping things quiet here, to have our companies augmented as soon as may be; and it would likewise discourage the papists from too hastily listening to the auxiliaries of *Spain*, who are no doubt at present very busy amongst them, and giving them hopes of some disturbance here.

I thought it my duty to transmit to your Grace what is suggested here, as proper for his Majesty's service but with an entire submission to better judges

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 16, 1726.

I HAVE troubled your Lordship but with one letter about the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, because I supposed that affair would have been soon settled; but as it runs into some length, and we have various reports about it, I shall venture sending this letter, though it may possibly come too late to signify any thing.

All the *English* here think it will be a dangerous step to make the Bishop of *Elphin* Archbishop. As to another scheme wrote from *England*, of sending one from thence either to *Kilmore* or *Fernes*, as it will be one who is not on the bench in *England*, I think he may very well begin with *Clonsfert*, which is worth 1500 *l. per ann.* and hardly 100 *l. per ann.* less than *Fernes*, and then three on the bench will be obliged here.

I have by me a letter of your Lordship's, which I shall speedily answer.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 18, 1726.

UPON Dr. *Skirret*'s making a jest of my having recommended him to *Killala*, I sent him word that I thought myself discharged from recommending him any more; and I have since given him 100 *l.* to make him amends for his two jornies hither; so that I have now done with him.

I do not find we have yet had a new application in form about Mr. *Monroe*'s children; when we have I shall serve them what I can on account of your Lordship's recommendation.

I do

I do not know any thing of the present patent here for printing common prayer books: there is one edition in folio here, that is at least equal to the best in *England*. If any such application is made as your Lordship mentions, I shall be ready to do any thing that is fair and reasonable for one whom you are pleased to concern yourself for.

We are in great expectation here of what the Commons did last *Monday* about the Emperor's memorial.

I was in hopes to have heard before this from your Lordship, what is doing about the archbishoprick of *Cashel*.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, Mar. 30, 1727.*

WE have lately received his Majesty's commands about augmenting the eleven battalions here, and have given all the necessary orders on that occasion, and have the money ready to advance to the recruiting officers.

By the reports we have here, I am afraid Serjeant *Birch* will not come hither, but I hope my Lord Chancellor will send us one in his room that is thoroughly well affected.

I was in hopes we should have known his Majesty's pleasure about the Archbishoprick of *Cashel* before this. As there must have been some rubs in that affair, I could wish your Grace had been at leisure to let me know them, and I might possibly have cleared up any difficulty. I should guess by the flying accounts we have, that the Bishop of *Kilmore* will be removed to that Archbishoprick: he is the best beloved by his Majesty's friends of any that have been mentioned from *England*, as standing here in competition for that see, as well as much senior to
the

the others, which used to be a consideration of weight in *England*; and the *English* here think it of great consequence that it should be given to an *Englishman*.

Every thing here is very quiet, except that in spite of all our endeavours, recruits are still going off for *Spain* as well as *France*.

A Bill that is going on in *England* for reversing an outlawry * here, gives very great uneasiness, both as it will affect the possessions of several who have been fair purchasers under the faith of an act of parliament here; and as it is looked on as a leading case to others of the same nature, which may shake the property of many hundreds in this nation.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 30, 1727.

I HAD this day the honour of your Excellency's of the 25th; I am sorry I should be guilty of such a neglect as not to date my letter.

I am now pretty well master of what title the crown has to *Dunleer*, which the Attorney General is persuaded is a very good one. When the Prime Serjeant returns from the circuit, I will talk with him about it, and if his brother is willing to support the title of the crown, as I believe he will, I shall immediately give your Lordship advice of it; in order to receive your commands; and I shall take care of Mr. *Wye*. When the Attorney General arrives, he will talk with your Lordship about this affair.

Mr. *Gardiner* has the money ordered for the new levies, ready to advance to the officers, and likewise a month's subsistence for *April*, part of which will go for levy money.

We

* Supposed to be that of Lord *Clancarty*.

We have signed the proper orders relating to the pay of the four regiments, from *Christmas* to *Lady-day*; and likewise to place a serjeant, corporal, drummer, and twenty-five private men in each company on the military establishment, from *Lady-day* last.

We have been frequently pressing Mr. Gardiner to get the publick accounts ready to be audited as soon as possible; and he this day told me the remainder of Mr. *Prat's* accounts, from *Christmas*, 1724, to the time of his being dismissed, are now engrossing; and that his clerks have almost finished the accounts from thence to *Christmas*, 1725, which he will soon order to be engrossed; but he thinks that it would save a great deal of trouble, and 300*l.* to the government, if the accounts from *Christmas*, 1725, to *Lady-day*, 1727, were audited at once, and not broke into two audits: but as your Lordship has intimated formerly, you would have them passed from *Christmas*, 1725, to *Lady-day*, 1726, and then from *Lady-day*, 1726, to *Lady-day*, 1727, we shall make no alteration in that method, without knowing your pleasure. My Lord Chief Baron will set about auditing the remainder of Mr. *Prat's* accounts as soon as the Barons return from their circuits; and will afterwards make all possible dispatch that the approaching term will allow in auditing the rest of the accounts to *Lady-day* last.

I am glad to find an alteration is made as to the height of the men required in former levies; since it was thought it would have been pretty difficult to raise the number wanted, if that size had been insisted on.

As the chief reason why a general officer viewed all the recruits as they arrived from *England*, was to see that they answered that standard, your Excellency will be the best judge, whether there will now be any occasion for sending a general officer to *Cork* to view the new levies as they arrive there.

I am

I am sorry to hear it reported that Serjeant *Birch* refuses to come hither, but I hope we shall have another sent us that is thoroughly well affected.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 1, 1727.

ON *Monday* last Mr. *Saurin* * came to me with your Grace's letter of the 7th past; I recommended him to the Bishop of *Kildare*, who installed him on *Thursday* in the chantorship of *Christ Church*, and is ready to do him what service lies in his power. I am glad to hear so good a character of this gentleman from your Grace, and hope he may be of service in this church. I shall very readily shew him what favour I can.

I fear, notwithstanding some accounts from *England* flatter us with the hopes of a peace, we shall have a war. The Emperor seems by his carriage to be bent on it, and the *Spaniards* have now money to carry it on for some time. Whenever a war is declared, and a day of fasting settled in *England*, I shall expect to be favoured with the form of prayer from your Grace.

What has kept the disposal of the archbishoprick of *Cashel* so long in suspense I cannot tell: I hope as some accounts suggest, it will be given to the Bishop of *Kilmore*, who is very well beloved here, and many years senior to those who are talked of as his competitors. We have lost a very valuable and useful person in the late Archbishop of *Cashel* §.

God

* He was a very worthy *French* refugee.

§ *Nicholson*.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 125

God preserve his Majesty if he commands abroad,
and give him good success!

I hope your Grace will recover your strength as the
warm weather comes on, and I heartily wish you all
health and happiness. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London,

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 1, 1727.

I HAVE received your Lordship's of the 11th
past, by Mr. *Saurin*, and am glad to find he
is a gentleman of so good a character; I have re-
commended him to the Bishop of *Kildare*, who is
ready to do him any service in his power, and has
installed him last *Thursday* in his chantorship. I shall
be always ready to shew him what countenance I
can.

I hope the Bishop of *Kilmore* is to go to *Cashel*, as
our most authentick accounts run here; there is not
one on the bench better beloved by the King's
friends here, and he is several years senior to all who
are talked of as his competitors. I should have
been glad to have heard from your Lordship pretty
early how things were likely to go, but I suppose the
uncertainty of what was designed might hinder you
from writing.

We a little impatiently expect some news from
Gibraltar, though the officers here that have been at
that place, give such accounts of it, that we are not
apprehensive the *Spaniards* can take it.

I must desire your Lordship's friendship to Mr.
Stephens, in whose behalf I some time since wrote a
very pressing Letter to my Lord *Townshend*.

I am, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 1, 1727.

THOUGH we have in common this day put your Excellency in mind of our being without any guard against *Spanish* privateers, yet I cannot help farther suggesting, that there is no doubt but that we have too many here who neither want the disposition nor opportunity to give an account of our nakedness to *Spain*, and that it may be a temptation to the enemy, if it be only for the disgrace of the thing, to come and insult us in the very harbour of *Dublin*.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 25, 1727.

AS I have heard nothing from your Lordship since mine of the first instant, and as we have not yet had any orders about the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, I cannot help writing a line or two more on that subject, though it may possibly come too late.

It is reported here that our Speaker has wrote that the House of Commons will be very much disoblged if the Bishop of *Elphin* has not *Cashel*. I am on the contrary assured, that among the whigs of that house; setting aside the Speaker's creatures and dependants; there is hardly one who will not be better pleased to have the Bishop of *Kilmore* made Archbishop than the Bishop of *Elphin*.

I must likewise inform you, that I have discoursed with every *Englishman* of consequence in this town, whether clergy or laity; and can assure you that there is not one who is not of opinion that the giving the arch-

archbishoprick to Bishop *Bolton* will be a very great blow to the *English* interest in this kingdom. I would beg of your Lordship if the affair be not over, to represent this to the ministry.

I shall likewise write a letter to the Duke of *Newcastle*, to desire the ministry to consider who is the proper person to recommend to bishopricks here, an *Irish* Speaker, or an *English* Primate *. I shall trouble your Grace no farther at present, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 27, 1727.

SINCE the Prime Serjeant † is returned from the circuit, he has been looking over the title of the crown to the living of *Dunleer* and the other parishes that are, or are supposed to be united to it; and is desirous to have a presentation to them for his brother *John Singleton*. As we are not well able to settle whether they are rectories or vicarages, or which are one which the other, he thinks it will be safest if your Excellency pleases to direct that Mr. *John Singleton* be presented to the parishes of *Dunleer*, *Cappache*, *Disert*, *Moylare*, *Drumcarre*, and *Monasterboys*, and against the patent is drawn, we will take care to give every parish its proper title of rectory or vicarage.

I begin now to be pressed by the clerk presented by Mr. *Tenison*, who has this day brought his presentation-

* Bishop *Bolton* was at this time set aside, and Dr. *Godwin*, Bishop of *Kilmore* appointed; but afterwards the necessity of affairs required, as the Primate thought, that Bishop *Bolton* should be appointed, and it was accordingly done; but the government had reason afterwards to repent of what they then did.

† *Singleton*.

sentation ; and, would willingly have a presentation from the crown to oppose to theirs, as soon as may be. I have still very good reason to believe the title to all to be in the crown, or at least this turn, if there has been a valid union ; and if not, all are certainly in the crown, except *Dunleer*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 29, 1727.

THE bearer colonel *Cavallier* * desired I would favour him with a letter to introduce him to your Grace ; if there had been occasion to raise any new regiments, he would have been glad to have served his Majesty at this juncture in the new levies. As there has been lately a promotion of general officers, and some of his juniors have been made brigadiers, he comes over to *England* in hopes that it was purely his being out of the way that made him be forgotten. The figure he made, and the faithfulness and the courage with which he served the crown in the last war, are the occasion of my recommending him to your Grace's favour and protection in this affair, though it be so much out of my sphere. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To

* *N. B.* This is that colonel *Cavallier* who made so great a figure in the *Cevennes*, against the powerful armies of *France* ; he was in some respects the *Paoli* of those days.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1727.

WE were for two or three posts here under a very great concern upon the news we received of the dangerous state of health Sir *Robert Walpole* was in: his death will at any time be a very great loss, but we could not but esteem it a more than ordinary stroke, if it had happened at this critical conjuncture. As our repeated accounts from *England* now give us assurance that he is out of all danger, I cannot omit congratulating your Lordship on the happy occasion of his recovery, which must be a great satisfaction to you, both on account of the private relation and friendship between you *, and your Lordship's concern for the publick interest.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1727.

WE had this morning advice that Mr. *Forbes* is dead: he was Vicar of *Dunboyne* cum *Kilbride*, and minister of *Ballymaglessan*, both in the diocese of *Meath*: the former is reputed to be worth 150 or 160 *l. per ann.* and is undoubtedly in the gift of the crown: the latter is worth about 60 *l. per ann.* and is supposed to be in the gift of the crown, but is claimed by the Bishop of *Meath*, as being in his patronage. As we do not meet till to-

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I

morrow,

* These two friends and brothers-in-law unhappily differed afterwards. Lord *Townshend* retired into the country, and was the greatest improver of Land ever known in *Norfolk*: he introduced the cultivation of turnips.

morrow, I was willing to give your Excellency the earliest advice I could of this vacancy.

The Bishop of * *Meath* has been with me to desire I would recommend Dr. *Philip Whittingham* for the vicarage of *Dunboyne cum Kilbride* : if he is preferred to it, he must quit the parish of *Moylisfer* in *West Meath*, worth from 80 to 100 *l. per ann.* which is likewise in the gift of the crown, to which the Bishop would willingly recommend Mr. *Hugh Vaughan*, whom we have formerly recommended to your Excellency for some small living.

I know Dr. *Whittingham* to be a very worthy man, who has a wife and several children ; and Mr. *Vaughan* is one of a good character. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Dr. *Coghill* have been with me likewise to recommend Mr. *Rogers*, Fellow of the College, to the living of *Ballymaglessan* ; † (he is one of a very fair character) if that living be in the gift of the crown.

This evening Mr. Dean *Winter* has been with me, to apply for Mr. *Horner* to succeed to the living of *Dunboyne*, and himself to succeed to the living of *Clayne*, which Mr. *Horner* now has. *Dunboyne* is better than *Clayne*, and beside there is a powerful popish gentleman in *Clayne* parish, that gives Mr. *Horner* a great deal of trouble, and whom the Dean will be better able to deal with, as he is a native, and one of a good estate.

As for the Dean and Mr. *Horner*, your Excellency knows them both so well, that I need say nothing of them. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

* Dr. *Ralph Lambert*.

† My Lord Primate provided for this gentleman afterwards with one of his own livings : he was esteemed much.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 13, 1727.

I HAD the honour of your Excellency's of the 6th, and we have likewise had your order about Mr. *Singleton's* presentation. I have been for near three months pressing the proper officers to get the papers out of the Rolls office, that will shew whether Mr. *Tenison* has any title to *Dunleer*, or whether it is in the crown : but partly with the assizes intervening and partly the natural laziness of people here, I have not yet compassed it ; but on *Wednesday* next am promised this affair shall come before the Attorney-General in form, and if he reports the patronage to be in the crown, we shall present Mr. *Singleton* to it. I shall take care of Mr. *Wye* on this occasion, according to my promise.

We have spared no pressing to get Mr. *Pratt's* affairs ended, and hope in a little time to sell his estate. There shall be nothing wanting on our parts to finish his matters, and to have Mr. *Gardiner's* * account passed to *Lady-day* last, before your Excellency's arrival here.

Your Lordship will by this post receive an account of what recruits are arrived here already ; and we shall still send fresh accounts every fortnight according to your order.

I am, &c.

I 2

To

* Mr. *Gardiner* succeeded Mr. *Pratt* ; the first named perhaps the best ; the last the worst Deputy Vice-Treasurer that ever was in *Ireland*.

To the Duke of Newcastle,

My Lord,

Dublin, May 20, 1727.

I HAVE so long forborn troubling your Grace about the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, in expectation of our speedily receiving his Majesty's commands about it; but as no orders are yet come, and the reports we have here about what is intended are various, and his Majesty's speedy going abroad must occasion some determination in that affair very soon, your Grace will excuse my giving you this trouble to renew my recommendations of Dr. *Godwin*, Bishop of *Kilmore*, to the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, and of Dr. *Hort*, Bishop of *Fernes*, to the bishopricks of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*.

The present Bishop of *Kilmore* has been some years longer on the bench than any that have been talked of for the archbishoprick; and is, I may safely say, the best beloved by his Majesty's friends here, of any *English* Bishop: the Bishop of *Fernes* is senior to the Bishop of *Elphin*.

If it be designed I should have that weight with the Bishops as to dispose them to unite in his Majesty's service here, I think my recommendation ought to be regarded on this occasion; and I can assure your Grace, it is not any particular friendship to the Bishop of *Kilmore*, but a regard to his worth, and to the most likely method of keeping up a good understanding among his Majesty's friends on the bench, that makes me so hearty in recommending him. I hope I may depend on your Grace's friendship to support me in this affair, and shall always remain,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, Dublin, May, 23, 1727.

I Should sooner have acknowledged the receipt of your Grace's recommendation of the 11th inst. but that upon speaking to my Lord Chancellor about the * Lady Tyrconnel's affair, he told me he had lately increased the number of delegates in her cause, and that he would immediately acquaint your Grace with it. As the affair lay wholly in my Chancellor's power, and was over before your Grace's writing, I had not an opportunity of shewing my readiness to comply with your recommendations on this occasion, but when I have, I shall always shew that

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Dublin, May 23, 1727.

I Had the honour of your Grace's of the 25th inst; and am of your opinion that it would have been better to have held a fast at the beginning of the sessions: but I suppose the ministry might fear that such a step would have been interpreted a sure prognostick of a war, and might have given a shock to publick credit. I am sorry that the blame of this omission is unjustly thrown on your Grace.

I find by the King's speech, it is still uncertain whether we shall have peace or war; if the latter, I depend on your goodness to send me the form of prayer for the fast.

We

* Relict of the Duke of Tyrconnel, who succeeded Lord Clarendon as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of James II. Her Grace was a sister to Sarah, Dutches of Marlborough.

We have yet no orders about *Casbel*, and I am sorry that my Lord Lieutenant * should insist so much for one, who is much a junior, and as dangerous an *Irishman* as any on the bench.

I have heard your Grace has been out of order of late, but at the same time I had the satisfaction to be informed that you was pretty well again. I heartily wish your Grace all health and happiness, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 30, 1727.

LAST Saturday we sent your Excellency a memorial relating to the living of *Cabirconglish* in the diocese of *Casbel*, fallen to the crown by the vacancy of the archbishoprick. Mr. *Hugh Vaughan*, whom your Excellency named to Mr. *Samson*'s living in *Cork*, if it had been in the gift of the crown, has been with me this evening to desire me to recommend him for this living, and will to-morrow deliver in a memorial on that subject, which we shall transmit to your Lordship; but as he hears the former memorialist is gone for *England* to solicit for it, he was desirous another post might not be lost.

I understand we shall have a third memorial from Mr. *Gregory*, who has been curate there for some years, which we shall likewise send your Excellency.

* N. B. The Lord Lieutenant did not then carry his point against the Primate, though he had the assistance of the Speaker to back his recommendation; Bishop *Bolton* was a high tory, and a great friend of Dean *Swift*'s, and was undoubtedly a man of abilities; more need not be said, as his true character may be easily drawn from these letters.

cy. I hear the the living is worth from 160 to 200 l.
per ann.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 4, 1727.

YESTERDAY we had advice that Mr. Justice * *Parnell* was dead at his house in the country. Mr. Prime Serjeant, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, have made no application about succeeding to his place : but I hear they have not made very positive declarations against accepting it. Mr. *Dixon*, who has a very good character both for his abilities and for his affection to his Majesty, has made some application to be recommended ; and the Lords Justices are disposed to recommend him, if those above-mentioned are not for removing ; which, I find, as the session of parliament is coming on, it is rather wished they may not desire. But I find we all think, as term is over, and considering the present circumstances, it may be better to keep that place open for some time.

My Lord Chancellor will write more fully on this subject to your Excellency. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 6, 1727.

I AM sensible of the trouble I have lately given your Grace with repeated letters relating to the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, at a time you was over much pressed with business of much greater consequence

* He was brother to the Rev. Dr. *Parnell* the celebrated poet.

quence to the publick; and I do not wonder that your Lordship could not find leisure to return any answer: but by his Majesty's letters we received yesterday relating to that affair, I find I was not forgot; I most humbly thank your Grace for supporting my recommendations on this occasion, which I can assure you had no other intention than his Majesty's service, and the strengthening the *English* interest here.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 8, 1727.

I HAVE been applied to by Mr. *Amory* of *Camberwell*, who has the honour of being known to your Lordship, to recommend his nephew Mr. *Amory*, of the Church of *Windsor*, to your Lordship for a small prebend of *St. Paul's*: I remember your Lordship had occasion to enquire into his character when I was in *England*, and seemed well disposed to have done somewhat for him in the King's Chapel on a fair occasion; but that view is at an end, by his having a little living given him in the neighbourhood of *Windsor* by that Church; but still as he has a needy mother and sister to support, he stands in need of some farther help, which if it suits with your Lordship's conveniency, I would recommend him for. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 10, 1727.

I HAVE just now received your Excellency's of the 6th, and hope you will please to remember
Mr

Mr. *Vaughan* on some other occasion, since your Lordship was at this time pre-engaged in favour of Mr. *Masse*.

I am glad to hear his Majesty is probably landed in *Holland* after an easy passage.

The accounts had been some time ago passed to *Lady-day* was twelve-month, had they not been stopped for a letter that is expected from *England*, at the application of Mr. * *Edgecomb*, not to bring on Mr. *Pratt*'s balance on the new account, which must be done according to the methods of auditing accounts here, if no such order comes: but Mr. *Gardiner* assures me the account to *Lady-day* last is preparing as fast as it can, so that no time shall be lost by the aforesaid delay: and I hope the account will be passed to *Lady-day* last before your Excellency's arrival here. There shall no endeavours be wanting on my part to compass it. Mr. *Pratt*'s estate is now selling, but the sale goes on but slowly that I can find.

On *Monday* I set out on my provincial visitation, and shall be absent from *Dublin* near five weeks, but as we have a peace now, I shall hardly be wanted for that time.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 10, 1727.

I AM so very sensible that in the great hurry of business there has been in *England*, my recommendations have not been forgot, that I have already returned your Grace my hearty thanks, as I do again
by

* One of the Vice Treasurers of *Ireland*, afterwards created Lord *Edgecomb*.

by this, for your kind support of me in the disposition of *Casbel*.

I have a great value and friendship for the * Bishop of *Salisbury*, and in part know the services he has done the government both formerly and of late, and I am very well acquainted with Dr. *Hoadley* his brother, and know his affection to his Majesty, and that he has spirit to help to keep up the *English* interest here; so that I am very well satisfied with his promotion to the bishoprick of *Fernes*; and I have the more reason to be so, because in my first letter on the vacancy of the archbishoprick, I hinted that I thought it would be for his Majesty's service here, after some translations to fill up the last bishoprick from *England*, since the *English* grew the less number on the bench here.

Next *Monday* I intend to set out on the visitation of my province, which will take me up near five weeks time. I am glad the certainty of a peace gives me an opportunity of quitting *Dublin* to look after my province this summer, which otherwise I should have been unwilling to do, if the war had gone on.

I hope before this the news of his Majesty's landing in *Holland* is arrived at *London*. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 29, 1727.

I MOST heartily condole with your Excellency upon the sudden and unexpected death of his late Majesty: I was engaged in the visitation of my province when the melancholy news overtook me, and had some thoughts of going on, since his Majesty would

* Dr. *Hoadley*, afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*.

would be proclaimed, and all the usual orders given before I could possibly reach *Dublin*, but upon finding the other Lords Justices were uneasy at my absence, I returned hither last night.

Every body is extremely pleased with his Majesty's happy and quiet accession to the throne, and with his most gracious declaration in council; *and they do not doubt but his Majesty will pursue those wise measures which will make him as great as his father, and his people as easy as they were under him.*

As a new parliament must be called here, and a session come on as soon as possible, I must take the liberty to represent to your Excellency how much it would be for his Majesty's service, by giving them courage to exert themselves, and a weight with others, if my Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron had new patents speedily for their places, as likewise the other judges; I mention only the two first in particular, because the present doubtful tenure they have of their places must be a great weakening to the *English* interest, and of ill consequence in the elections, and at the session of parliament.

There is another thing I cannot but suggest to your Excellency, though I am under no fear of the experiment being made, that any thing which looks like * bringing the tories into power here, must cause the utmost uneasiness in this kingdom, by raising the spirits of the papists of this country, and exasperating the whigs, who your Lordship knows, are vastly superior among the gentlemen of estates here.

I find Mr. *Broderick* has declared he will stand for Speaker against Mr. *Conolly*, and uses his utmost efforts to secure as many as he can among the new members. The whole kingdom is in the utmost ferment

* This was no bad admonition to Lord *Carteret*, who appeared to have been much inclined to favour them.

ment about the coming elections; but I hope this will have no worse consequences than are usual on such occasions.

I can safely appeal to your Excellency for my having to the best of my power served his late Majesty, and supported the *English* interest here; and I shall always serve his present Majesty as faithfully; but to be able to do it with the good effect I desire, I hope I shall be as well supported as I have been: your Excellency knows I have nothing to ask; and I believe Princes have seldom over many that are disposed to serve them as faithfully on so easy terms.

It would put a good spirit into the King's friends here, and particularly the *English*, if they knew by your Excellency's means what they had to depend on. I beg your Lordship's pardon for the freedom and length of this letter, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 30, 1727.

I Heartily condole with your Grace upon the unexpected death of his late * Majesty, and at the same time congratulate you on the happy and peaceable accession of his present Majesty to the crown.

I was engaged in the visitation of my province when the news overtook me, and found myself obliged to return to *Dublin*, by the importunity of my friends here, though I had not got through half my work. This my absence has occasioned my not writing sooner to your Grace.

The

* *George I.* who died almost suddenly at *Osnabrug*, the palace of his brother the Bishop of that district, in his way to *Hammer*, by eating a melon.

The signing of the preliminaries before the late King was taken from us, has I hope procured us that peace, which I fear we should have been otherwise very uncertain of till next summer.

Every thing here is as quiet as in *England*, excepting the heats attending the election of a new parliament, which must come on immediately with us, as the former parliament is dissolved by the King's death, and the funds will expire at *Christmas* next. His Majesty's most gracious declaration in council has given universal satisfaction here.

But your Grace will easily see there is great room for people's hopes and fears, till things are a little better settled, and it is seen what ministry is to be in *England*, and who are to keep or lose their places here.

Your Grace knows I have nothing to lose, but I may be made more or less capable of serving his Majesty, of doing good in the Church, and of supporting the *English* interest, which labours under great disadvantages in this country, according as I have more or less countenance from *England*. I have in particular done my endeavours here to serve his late Majesty with the greatest faithfulness, and shall serve our present Sovereign with the same fidelity; but the services I can do will be much lessened, if I am not supported in my station; and as I am satisfied your Grace will come in for a great share of power under the King, I must beg the favour of you to give me your support here upon proper occasions.

It would certainly be of great service against our approaching parliament, if my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Chief Baron had their places speedily confirmed by new patents; and till that is done they can neither have courage, nor a proper weight. For matters abroad we have his Majesty's declaration, but what measures are likely to be pursued at home
are

so variously wrote over hither, that the King's best friends know not how to act. If your Grace shall think it any ways proper, I should be glad to know a little of what we are to depend upon.

I am sensible I have very much trespassed on your Grace's time and patience, but the great kindness I have formerly met with from your Lordship, encourages me to give you this trouble.

I am, My Lord, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 1, 1727.

I WAS engaged in the triennial visitation of my province, when the melancholy news of the King's death overtook me, and the importunity of my friends here brought me back to *Dublin* before I had half finished my visitation.

I most heartily condole with your Lordship upon this great and unexpected loss, and at the same time congratulate your Lordship on the quiet and peaceable accession of his present Majesty to the throne of his father.

We have no other bustle among us than what arises from the warm canvass going on in all parts about the election of members for the ensuing parliament.

His Majesty's most gracious declaration in council has given great satisfaction here.

I am sensible of the great hurry your Lordship must be in at this juncture, and should not have interrupted your more weighty affairs, if I had not thought myself obliged to take the first opportunity to thank your Lordship for all favours, and particularly for the support I have found from your Lordship to enable me the better to serve his Majesty in this country; and I desire the continuance of
the

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 143

the same from your Lordship on all proper occasions.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, July 1, 1727.*

I MOST heartily condole with your Grace upon the unexpected loss of his late Majesty, and at the same time congratulate you on the peaceable accession of his present Majesty to the crown.

I was engaged in the visitation of my province when this news overtook me; and returned to *Dublin* but last *Wednesday*.

Every thing here is very quiet, and all are very well pleased with his Majesty's most gracious declaration in council.

It is very happy that the preliminaries were signed before this fatal stroke, since otherwise it seems very probable the Emperor would have taken till next spring to consider whether it were better for him to have peace or war.

I take this opportunity to thank your Grace for the support you have given me since my coming hither, and to desire the continuance of your favour on all proper occasions.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord, *Dublin, July 4, 1727.*

I Yesterday received your Lordship's of the 29th past, and most heartily condole with you on the unexpected death of his late Majesty: the news overtook me in the middle of the visitation of my
pro-

province, and the importunity of friends has brought me back to *Dublin*.

I am glad to hear things are likely to go in the state pretty near as they were, and hardly think they will mend by changing in the Church; however, I remember when I was in *England*, it was thought other persons would come into play in the Church upon the change which has now happened.

I have been particularly concerned for Mr. *Stephens's* ill luck on this occasion, and will follow your Lordship's advice to try what my old friends can or will undertake for him.

The priest your Lordship mentions has been several times with me, and I do not find any of my brethren object to his sincerity; but most of the priests here are so ignorant, and there is so much hazard in trusting them in our church, that it is very hard to put them in any way here of getting their bread. If *O'Hara* could be put into some little business in the *West Indies*, I believe it would be better for him; but I have not yet talked with him whether he is willing to go thither, nor shall I, till I know whether your Lordship would be willing to send him.

By the change that your Lordship thinks will happen in the church affairs, I shall be greatly at a loss for your friendship; but hope still for your assistance as it shall lie in your way, and shall on all occasions hope for the continuance of your good advice, as often as I find reason to have recourse to it.

It is very likely Dr. *L—l* will look out for some other way to push, as things now stand.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 6, 1727.

AS Dr. *Baldwin*, Provost of the College here, goes now for *London*, to wait upon his Majesty with an address, and to know his pleasure about their chancellorship, which he had whilst he was Prince; I have given him this my letter, to introduce him to your protection as there may be occasion. He is a very worthy gentleman; a man of learning, and extremely well affected to his Majesty and his family, and shewed himself to be so in the latter end of the Queen's time, when he was Vice-Provost.

There has lately been an election of a fellow in the College which has occasioned a quarrel there, in which he has been very much misrepresented and abused: and he has been threatened with their preferring a petition to the King, and having the power given him by the statutes reduced. The power he has is indeed beyond any thing any Head of a College has in *Oxford*, but is all little enough to keep the college here from being a seminary of * jacobitism: through the strength of a faction in the College against him.

I would beg leave of your Grace that he may have the liberty to lay his case before you, as there may be occasion, and that you would give him your protection as far as he wants it, and your Grace shall think it reasonable.

I am, my Lord, &c.

V O L. I.

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* His Grace must be very much mistaken, or to speak in the softest terms, he was grossly imposed upon by some ignorant malicious people, as the fellows of the university of *Dublin*, have been as remarkable for charity, piety, religion, learning and loyalty, as any other College in *Europe*, since the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 8, 1727.

I HAVE had the honour of your Grace's, with the King's speech inclosed, which is truly gracious and condescending, and gives the utmost satisfaction to his Majesty's subjects here; and we do not doubt but his Majesty speaks his sincere sentiments and intentions.

I thank your Grace for the favour you intend me of sending the prayers as soon as possible, when that affair is once settled; and I think your Lordship is very much in the right on that occasion, to implore the divine blessing on his Majesty's endeavours for a happy and lasting peace.

I am sorry to hear your Grace is obliged to keep close at *Lambeth* during the present hurry, and pray God to give you better health for the good of the Church and service of his Majesty. We have since seen the address of both Lords and Commons to the King, and are all pleased to find them so hearty and loyal. The last day of *June* I wrote to your Grace to desire your friendship and support in my station upon this turn, which I again request. I likewise recommended my Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron to have their commissions renewed speedily, and must desire your Grace to speak to my Lord Lieutenant and the ministry to this purpose, as an opportunity offers; they have both discharged their offices with great diligence and abilities, and very much to the satisfaction of the people here; and have both heartily concurred with me in the council and elsewhere, in whatever might promote the *English* interest here.

I have no apprehensions but that my Lord Lieutenant and the ministry desire to continue them in their places,

places, but it would give them more courage and more weight in our present circumstances, if they were presently confirmed in their employments.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 8, 1727.

AS by his late Majesty's demise all commissions here expire of course, within six months, I take the liberty to put your Grace in mind that I think it would be for his Majesty's service, as we are in a ferment over the whole nation about elections, that the commissions of consequence which are designed to be renewed, were renewed with all convenient expedition.

And in particular I think it would be of service in the present juncture, if my Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron had speedily new grants of their places. They have both attended their courts with the greatest diligence, and have given an unusual dispatch to the business of their courts, to the general satisfaction of the country, on account of their abilities and impartiality. They have always most heartily joined with me in whatever might be for his Majesty's service, and the support of the *English* interest here; and the speedy renewing of their commissions would enable them to act with more courage and with greater weight than they can do whilst others may imagine their places are doubtful. My Lord Lieutenant knows their behaviour, and the character they have gained here so well, that I do not doubt but his Excellency is for their continuing here; and indeed a change in their places would very much weaken the government now the session of a new parliament is so near.

I take this affair to be of such consequence, that I shall write to my Lord *Townshend* on the same subject.

I hope your Grace will not forget my friend Mr. *Stephens*, if a vacancy should happen in *Christ Church*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 8, 1727.

AS all commissions here are only held precariously for six months at present, I beg leave to put your Lordship in mind that I think it would be very much for his Majesty's service if such commissions (especially those of note) as are thought proper to be renewed, were renewed speedily.

And I must in particular recommend to your Lordship our Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron to have new commissions for their places, with all convenient expedition. They have both attended their courts with a diligence unusual in this country, and administered justice with great abilities and impartiality, to the satisfaction of the country, where they have both gained the greatest esteem and love; and they have on all occasions cheerfully concurred with me in whatever was for his Majesty's service, and the *English* interest in this kingdom. It would be a great encouragement to his Majesty's servants here, and would give me as well as them the more courage in our serving his Majesty, to see those who have so well behaved themselves in two of the greatest posts here, distinguished by having their new commissions speedily granted. They are known to my Lord Lieutenant to have given that general content here, that I do not question his Excellency's being for their continuance here.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 11, 1727.

I HAD yesterday a memorial delivered me from Mrs. *West*, which she desired I would transmit to your Excellency. I have enquired into the fact whether she has no other provision than 250 l. per annum during the father's life, and by a paper drawn up by Mr. *Mitchel* with the words of the marriage settlement, am satisfied she has no other provision made for her, and that in the opinion of the lawyers both in *England* and here, neither she nor her daughter, till the son is dead without issue, can be entitled to any part of the thirds of old Mr. *West*'s real or personal estate. I find it was taken for granted in drawing up the settlement that Mr. *West* the father would die before his son. As these are circumstances I did not know before, and that makes Mrs. *West*'s case very deplorable, I cannot but most earnestly recommend her and her children to your Excellency's favour to obtain the renewal of the annuity granted them by his late Majesty.

* Mr. *Mitchel* will be able to give your Excellency full satisfaction that this is truly her case and the case of her daughter. I am,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 15, 1727.

I AM very much obliged to your Excellency for the honour of yours of the 8th instant: if I had the honour of any share in his late Majesty's affection, I am sure

* Brother-in-law to Mrs. *West*; he had married her sister: both the ladies were daughters of Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*.

sure it must have been very much owing to your kind representations of my services.

And I am sensible of your goodness in acquainting his present Majesty, that the supporting of me here will be for his interest; and I desire the continuance of your good offices with the King.

I am glad we are not likely to have any alterations in Ireland, and that the commissions here will be renewed immediately upon the renewal of those in England.

We are obliged to your Lordship for the early care you took of us *English* here; and every body here is sensible of what advantage it will be to his Majesty's service that we have had a Governor of your Excellency's abilities long enough amongst us to know as much of this country as any native.

While the same measures are pursued as were in the last reign, we shall be all easy here; and it must be left to his Majesty to judge what persons are most proper to be employed in his service. The assurances your Lordship gives me in these affairs are a great satisfaction to me.

I hear there is a clause in an *English* bill, which speaks of the chancellorship of the University here as most certainly vacant by the King's accession to the crown, but here it is thought at the most to be only dubious. We are giving what dispatch we can to the bills that are to be sent over to *England*, in order to have a new parliament, and hope we shall send such as will be approved there, and will meet with little opposition here.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 20, 1727.

I HAVE had the honour of your Excellency's of the 13th, and before the receipt of this your Lordship will receive the two lists of officers which are of importance in our present state, and with all possible speed an account of all other patents for places.

We have been in such a hurry with getting the bills ready to be sent to *England*, that I have not had time to draw up a short account of the Bishop of *Cloyne's* case for your information, but will do it by the first opportunity. My Lord Chancellor has written so fully about the bills we have sent, that I have little to add.

The whole council were satisfied it was our duty to transmit a money bill, but we think if your Excellency is here early enough it will be better to make no use of it; as to the corn and tillage bill, the great damage to this kingdom by landlords tying up their tenants from ploughing, the throwing so many families out of work that might be employed by tillage, and the terrible scarcity next to a famine that a great part of the kingdom now labours under by the corn not yielding well last year, and to which we are liable upon any the least accident in our harvest, make us all very desirous of having it past; and as it is only five acres out of an hundred that are to be tilled, and that every farmer has till *Michaelmas* come two years to lay out his schemes of ploughing, we hope it will not be counted any hardship to force them to plough so small a proportion of their land.

The want of such a provision as is made in the bill about mending bridges, has often occasioned 50 or 100*l.* expence to the county, where 5 or 10*l.* would have done at first.

The

The indemnifying bill speaks for itself.

As to the bill requiring some years conversion in papists before they practise the law, your Lordship knows the bad case we are in here with new converts practising, and the dangerous consequence it may have in length of time; your Lordship has likewise seen, that nothing can be moved about papists or converts in either house but what is at last so clogged as to come to nothing; which made us willing to send over a bill to this one point; if there are political reasons on the other side of the water for dropping it, the crown is under no difficulty, because we have sent bills enough without it; but I believe if it is returned, it will certainly pass here.

I hear this day, that the address yesterday presented by some Roman Catholicks, occasions great heats and divisions among those of that religion here.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 10, 1727.

I HAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 12th and 19th past. I believe the behaviour of the parliament to the King, in relation to the civil list, and the King's most gracious speech at the end of the sessions, have universally pleased all honest men.

I am sorry to hear your Grace complain so much of your infirmities, and hope you may find benefit by the *Tunbridge* waters; and I heartily wish your Grace may have strength to serve the Church and our country for many years yet to come; and I desire your Grace's protection on all proper occasions.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to renew his grants to all in place here, except to Mr. *Medlicott*,
one

one of the commissioners of the revenue, in whose place he has put my Lord Pembroke's second * son, whom we expect here very speedily.

The changes made in places in England, are such as I believe give no uneasiness, except to the particular friends of those turned out, since those are all left in who will have the direction of affairs.

I am very much afraid by your Grace's account and the hurry they seem to be in about court, that we shall scarce have a day of prayer and thanksgiving, as has been proposed by your Grace.

I thank your Lordship for your kind reception of Dr. Baldwin, and your intention to support him, if there be occasion.

I find my Lord Lieutenant is likely to come hither later in the year than we could wish, for the easy dispatch of business in the parliament.

We have had a greater run of hot weather together, than there has been since I came to this country. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 24, 1727.

WE have been in great expectation of Mr. Stern's † return with the bills, and his Majesty's orders for issuing the writs for a new parliament, but hear nothing of him or his motions by the mail that came in this day and brought the letters of Saturday last.

I am sorry to hear two of our bills are lost on the other side, and particularly the corn bill, which is very much wanted here.

It

* Honourable Mr. Herbert.

† Clerk of the parliament.

It is thought here that elections will generally go well.

The Bishop of *Fernes* * and his family are arrived here to day, after being at sea four days.

I have here sent your Lordship enough of the Bishop of *Cloyne's* case to make it understood what he desires, with a copy of the private bill his predecessor obtained in *England*, relating to the lands of *Donaghmore*. If I had more large materials your Excellency should have had a more distinct account of his case.

I shall leave it to your Excellency what change you will think proper to make in the list of privy-councillors here; your Excellency knows as well as any body, who of the present list are enemies to *England*, and oppose the King's business on all occasions.

I shall submit it to your Excellency whether it may be proper for the strengthening of the *English* interest here, to have the present Archbishop of *Casbel* inserted in the new list.

I am sorry to hear your Lordship has had a fit of the gout so early in life.

I am, &c.

The CASE of
The present Bishop of † CLOYNE,
On which he applies for Relief.

BY an act passed the second session 1^o reg. *Anne* c. 21. the forfeited estates in this kingdom, unsold or undisposed of, were vested in the Queen, her heirs and successors; and the money arising from them to be brought into the Exchequer in *Ireland*, and

* Dr. *Hoadley*; he was afterwards Archbishop of *Dublin*, and succeeded Dr. *Boulter* in the primacy.

† Dr. *Henry Mank*.

and there to be kept apart from her Majesty's other revenues, to be applied as the parliament of *England* shall direct,

By an act 2^o & 3^o reg. *Annæ* c. 10. the money remaining in the treasury of *England* from the sale of forfeited estates here, Lord *Boplin's* 25000*l.* and other rents, arrears, &c. were to go towards paying a year's interest on the debentures. Since which, no other disposal has been made by the parliament of *England* of these forfeitures, except in the late Bishop of *Cloyne's* bill: the state of which is this:

The late Bishop of *Cloyne* understanding that the lands and manor of *Donaghmore* had once belonged to the see of *Cloyne*, had probably by some agent bid 4020*l.* for the said lands, and paid down 1340*l.* as one third of the purchase money. After which he applied to the parliament of *England*, and obtained an act of parliament there, by which the other two thirds of the purchase money were remitted. The lands and the manor of *Donaghmore* were for ever united to the see of *Cloyne*.

But in order to reimburse him the 1340*l.* he had advanced, he was to be repaid that sum out of the undisposed forfeitures here. And because that fund might prove deficient, his executors, &c. were to keep the estate of *Donaghmore* upon his death, &c. till the whole 1340*l.* or what part of it remained unpaid, with interest from the time of his death, was answered out of the rents of the lands of *Donaghmore*.

The part of that private act relating to this, I have sent a copy of.

Now it seems some of these undisposed estates, and some money from arrears, &c. are still in the hands of the commissioners of the revenue here.

Whether the late Bishop of *Cloyne* applied to the commissioners to be paid the 1340*l.* I cannot learn; but the whole sum remains unpaid, and in virtue of
the

the act last mentioned, the late Bishop's executors keep the lands of *Donaghmore* from the present Bishop.

And his application to the government is, that pursuant to the act of parliament, the 1340 *l.* may be paid out of the undisposed forfeited estates.

By what I have heard the commissioners here say, those estates are indebted to the revenue here for the recovery of them near 900 *l.* and some body has been made receiver of those rents at a salary of near half or a third part of the rents. But a thorough knowledge of the state of those forfeited estates can scarce be had till your Excellency in person makes those enquiries, which we cannot so well push on.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 26, 1727.

EARLY this morning died the Lord Chief Justice *Whitshed*, very much lamented for his great abilities and zeal for the service of the publick.

I must take this occasion to press your Excellency that his place may be filled from *England**. I can assure your Lordship we have by experience found the want of two *English* Judges in the privy council, since the removal of my Lord Chancellor to his present post; and I am confident where there is the least shew of an affair between *England* and *Ireland*, or where there is need of impartiality between any contending parties, that may be before the council, we shall be in the last distress, if this vacancy be not filled from *England*: I do not speak this that I want to have the place filled immediately, since I rather think it will be of service to have it kept uncertain who

* An *Englishman* (Mr. *Reynolds*) was sent, as is requested in this letter.

who shall succeed till the approaching sessions of parliament is pretty well over.

But I would prevent any surprise by an early application from hence for the present vacancy, or for a removal from the King's bench, as was done before.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 26, 1727.

THIS morning died my Lord Chief Justice *Whitshed*, by which the place of Lord Chief Justice in the Common Pleas is become vacant.

I must beg leave on this occasion to acquaint your Grace that it is of the utmost consequence to have this vacancy filled from *England*.

We have found by experience since the Lord Chief Baron has been the only *Englishman* among the three chief Judges, that things have gone very heavy in the privy council here.

When any thing is transacting in council that can be thought to be for the advantage of *England*, or where any persons of consideration here may be offended, the best we can hope for from a native of this place is, that he will stay away from council instead of promoting the King's service by his presence and debating.

I must likewise take the liberty to caution against suffering the present Lord * Chief Justice of the King's Bench to remove to the Common Pleas, which was the game played last time, with an intent to keep off a person from *England*, and played with success. There will be no difficulty in finding a lawyer of worth in *England* to come over to the

Com-

* *Rogerson*, formerly Recorder of *Dublin*.

Common Pleas, which is almost a fine-cure ; but it was then found, and will again be found difficult to get a person of any worth to come over to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

I am apt to think it may be for the King's service not to fill this place before the main business of our parliament is over ; but must represent it as the joint sense of the *English* here, that it ought to be filled from *England*.

There are so many *Irish* in the council, and many of them more opposite to *England* than any one there ought to be, that it is of the last importance to us to have two of the Judges, who shall always be in the interest of *England*.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 31, 1727.

WHAT I was apprehensive of in the letter I lately wrote to your Grace, has accordingly happened, for Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson* has applied to be removed to the Common Pleas, and pleads for it the precedent of Lord Chief Justice *Whitbed* being favoured with such a removal.

I cannot but observe the cases are extremely different ; Lord Chief Justice *Whitbed* had really broke his health by ten or twelve years service in the King's Bench, and had brought on himself a great storm of malice by his faithfully serving his Majesty in that post ; and if it was thought proper to fill the place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at that time from this side of the water, he could hardly have been denied his request ; though the grant has been of little benefit to him, and it is thought his uneasiness upon some affronts
he

he met with * since his removal, helped to shorten his days. But Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson* is so far from being worn out in the King's service, that he has not yet once sat in the King's Bench; and as he pleads the late precedent in his favour, I hope care will be taken not to suffer a second precedent, for fear it should by degrees be thought so much the right of a Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench to remove to the Common Pleas if he thinks fit, that it may be reckoned a hardship to put him by: and as the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is one of the most easy stations among the Judges here, I hope things will be so managed as to keep it free at least to be disposed of to some *English* lawyer of worth.

And I must again represent to your Grace, that I think it is of consequence to his Majesty's service here that the present vacancy in the Common Pleas should be filled from *England*, as well as every other vacancy hereafter, in the same post.

My Lord Chief Baron *Dalton* thinks he may be of more service to the King and the country where he is, and therefore does not desire to remove to the Common Pleas, though it is attended with much less trouble than his present post.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 31, 1727.

SINCE I had the honour of writing to your Excellency, Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson* has made application to be recommended to the Common Pleas.

* From Dean *Swift*, and several others, for dissolving a Grand Jury who would not find bills of indictment against the author and printer of the Drapier's fourth letter to the whole people of *Ireland*. See *Swift's Works*, Vol. IV.

Pleas. There was a great deal to be said why the Lord Chief Justice *Wbitshed*, who had been worn out in the King's service in the King's Bench should be considered and made easy in a place of less trouble than the post he then held : but this is an application from one in good health, and who has not so much as sat in the King's Bench as yet ; and as he pleads the late precedent, we all think it is the more necessary not to make a second precedent ; which if repeated, will almost rob the crown of the disposal of the most easy place among the Judges in this kingdom. I mention this in particular against the removal of Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson* to the Common Pleas, but must still continue of opinion that it is most for his Majesty's service that the place should be filled from *England*.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 18, 1727.

YESTERDAY Dr. *Travers*, minister of the round Church (alias St. *Andrews*) died. That parish is by act of parliament to be divided into two parishes, and the gift of it is in seven trustees, of which the Archbishop of *Dublin* is one, and has as is said, a negative on the rest. But beside this the Dr. had the chancellorship of *Christ Church*, which is in your Excellency's gift ; some tell me the chancellorship is worth 80*l. per ann.* others at least 120*l.* I shall mention the several persons that have applied to me to be recommended to your Lordship for this promotion, in the order they applied.

Dr. *St. Paul* was the first, who says that your Excellency was pleased to promise to do somewhat for him, and that the chancellorship has no cure of souls,

souls, and is very convenient for his following his school here.

The next that applied was Mr. *Manley* *, in behalf of his son Mr. *Holt*; he appears for the round Church, and if he succeeds there Mr. *Manley* will be satisfied. But as Mr. *Doogat* the Archbishop's nephew likewise appears, and it is supposed the Archbishop will exert his negative and agree to no other presentation but that of his nephew, if that should be the case, and there is no prospect of Mr. *Holt's* succeeding to the living, Mr. *Manley* would be very thankful if his son might succeed to the chancellorship of *Christ Church*.

This morning Mr. *Synge* was with me, and represented that in the last removal your Excellency favoured him with, he bettered himself but 30*l.* *per annum*, and that in tythes instead of a rate on houses, and he is desirous to succeed to the chancellorship.

As your Lordship knows all the candidates and their characters, I only lay their pretensions before you.

My Lord *Santry* has been with me to desire I would acquaint your Lordship that it is his request that his nephew Mr. *Keating*, who is one of the clerks assistant of the House of Lords, might be put on a level with the other clerk assistant: I know his nephew is diligent in his present business, and if what he desires is not to the detriment of another, which I shall endeavour to enquire, I would join in his request to your Excellency.

I believe several of our elections will be over this week, and it is thought they will generally go well. I am,

My Lord, &c.

VOL. I.

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To

* Deputy Postmaster General of *Ireland*, whose daughter was married to the Rev. Mr. *Holt*.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 23, 1727.

I HAD yesterday the honour of your Excellency's of the 14th, and am glad to hear that it is intended that the Lord Chief Justice's place shall be filled from *England*, and should hope people here will be satisfied with the puny Judge's place being filled from this country, but hope neither will be done till the session of parliament is over.

We generally think the session will be easy, though I find there are some very busy in giving out that a land-tax is designed, with what views it is easy to guess.

The Archbishop of *Cashel* * is not yet come, but we suppose he is now at *Holyhead*, and will be here to-morrow.

§ I think the reasons for dropping our two bills are not very strong. We shall do whatever lies in our power to have every thing ready against the opening of the parliament.

I have lately received a letter from Mrs. *West*, complaining of the coldness of Mr *Mitchel* to her, on the account as she says, that she paid the *Irish* creditors preferably to what was due to him from Mr. *West*, on account of some bargain about stocks; and as she fears that Mr. *Mitchel* for this reason may solicit her affair but coolly, she desires I would put your Excellency in mind of being so kind to her as to get her pension renewed.

I have formerly transmitted her memorial to your Lordship, and should be sorry if she should suffer
for

* Dr. *Thomas Godwin*.

§ The corn bill was passed afterwards in another session, and so was the other, if it was the popery bill, as it seems to be.

for having paid the *Irisb* creditors preferably to others, since it was what myself and the rest of the *Englisb* here all advised, for the credit of our nation, and to prevent applications to have her pension when granted, stopped, to pay them. I very much fear that without the pension being renewed, Mrs. *West* and her daughter will be wholly destitute at the death of old Mr. *West*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 18, 1727.

HAVING lately had an account from *England*, that Dr. *Burton* *, Canon of *Christ Church*, has been out of order, I beg leave to put your Lordship in mind of your promises in favour of Mr. *Stephens*, that he should succeed to the first vacancy in that Church. He is the only friend in *England* I shall trouble your Lordship about, and your supporting his pretensions to that canonry, whenever it falls, will always be esteemed the greatest obligation laid on me.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 3, 1727.

I HAD this day the honour of your Excellency's of the 28th past. Dr. *St. Paul* was with me this morning, and I told him your Lordship did not intend to dispose of the chancellorship till your arrival here.

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* Dr. *Burton* had been tutor to the Primate, when he was entered of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*.

I am very sorry that things have so fallen out as to detain your Lordship so long in *England*, that I fear there will hardly be time to settle the operations of the parliament in the best manner before they meet.

We are pretty much alarmed here at an article in the *English* news, that *Alan Brodrick*, son to the late Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, is made one of the Commissioners of the Customs; and we are apprehensive it may give too much spirit to the *Brodricks* here, and be made use of by them to engage others to obstruct the King's business in parliament. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 3, 1727.

LOOKING over the *English* news this day, we find this article, that *Alan Brodrick*, son to the late Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, is made one of the Commissioners of the Customs. As the whole opposition the King's affairs met with last session in the House of Commons, came from the *Brodricks*, we are somewhat apprehensive that any thing which looks as if that family was in favour in *England*, may give them spirit, and engage others to join with them in perplexing matters the approaching sessions of parliament. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 11, 1727.

I AM sensible it is a great while since I last wrote to your Lordship, but it has not been owing to my having a less desire of the continuance of your Lordship's friendship, but for want of matter to write about; your Lordship is in the busy scene of life, and I in a kingdom where little happens worth communicating to any abroad: and I must own as nothing but a disturbance can make room for affairs of consequence passing here, I most heartily wish we may still continue of as little concern to others as we are at present.

The difficulties that might have been apprehended in our session are pretty well over; the accounts are adjusted, and the usual supply voted, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly. We had an attempt made in our House to call for the accounts of the nation, which as it was new here, might have occasioned a quarrel with the House of Commons, and probably was intended so to do, but it was overruled by about 28 to 11.

We are going on with some bills to mend the state of our Church, by getting more glebes, Churches, and Chapels of Ease, that we may in time have Churches and resident ministers to answer our wants, for at present many of our people go off to the papists or presbyterians, for want of Churches to repair to.

Here is such a jealousy of increasing the wealth of the Church, that what success our bills will have with the Commons is uncertain.

I hope for your Lordship's support of them in the council when they come there, against which time I shall send you a proper account of them.

I must

I must again recommend Mr. *Stephens* to your Lordship's protection, as to the promise made him of a canonry of *Christ Church*.

I find the peace is still uncertain, though we hope for the best.

The Bishop of *Cloyne* will I believe apply for a bill in *England*, relating to his bishoprick, of which I shall give your Lordship a larger account another time.

I heartily wish your Lordship many happy new years, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 13, 1727.

IT is a great while since I had the honour of a letter from your Grace, which I have not answered sooner, because I had nothing new to write from hence; what little this country now affords is, that our session goes on very quietly, and the usual supplies are voted, and a bill going on accordingly.

I find by my Lord Lieutenant the ministry are not desirous that a convocation should sit here; nor do I desire it, except they had some useful business to do, and I was thoroughly certain they would confine themselves to that.

I have had no great occasion or leisure to enquire into the nature of our convocation here, but as it is made up of the clergy of four provinces, I find some of our bench question whether they have ever been settled in such a regular method of being called, as to make a truly legal assembly.

I am glad to find things have gone so very well in England since his Majesty's accession, and that the late King's friends (who most certainly are so to his present Majesty) have no cause of complaint.

My

My Lord Lieutenant has made no change in any place here.

We were some time ago more certain of a speedy peace here by all accounts than we seem to be at present, but I hope all will end well.

I most heartily wish your Grace many happy new years, and am very much obliged to your Lordship for your readiness to assist me on occasion with your interest: I am sure the steady attachment of your Grace to his Majesty's family and person will always make you have a weight at court.

I believe the Bishop of *Cloyne* will have occasion to apply for a bill in *England*, relating to an incumbrance on his bishoprick; when it is certain that he must apply I shall trouble your Grace with the particulars of his case.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 16, 1727.

IT is now a great while since I did myself the honour to write to your Grace; the great hurry of business your Lordship must have been engaged in, and the peaceable state we have been in here, without any particular accidents that required writing about, have been the occasion of so long a silence.

The difficulties that were in part apprehended in the sessions of parliament are now pretty well over: the publick accounts have been stated to the satisfaction of the Commons, and the usual money bill will be ready for the council next *Monday*. As the accounts have been now audited by the Commissioners of Accounts to *Lady-day* last, and will whilst the *English* have any power here, be regularly audited every year, it will not be so easy to embroil a session

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as it was the last time the parliament sat, when *Prat's* accounts were in such confusion, for want of being regularly audited for some years.

I hope it has not contributed a little towards things passing easy here, that since the government has been pretty much in English hands, things have gone with greater impartiality, and every body of consequence has been treated with more regard than they have been formerly.

My Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Baron have been very diligent in the affair of the accounts; and it has not been without great pressing that we could get the several officers to have the accounts ready to be audited before the parliament met; and I must do them both the justice to say, that they give great content in their respective courts.

Our new Lord Chief Justice * landed on *Saturday*, was sworn into his place yesterday, and was this day sworn of the privy council; I hear that good character of him, that I do not question but by his abilities and integrity he will be a great strengthening of the *English* interest.

Your Grace will be so good as to excuse my again recommending Mr. *Stephens* to your protection for the promise formerly made me, that he should have the next canonry of *Christ Church* that happened to be void. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb, 13, 1727.

AS we are sending over some bills to *England*, which are of great consequence to religion in this country, and in the supporting of which at council

* *Reynolds*.

council I must beg your Lordship's assistance, I give you this trouble to let you know what is our case, and what are our views in them.

There are probably in this kingdom five papists at least to one protestant : we have incumbents and curates to the number of about 800, whilst there are near 3000 popish priests of all sorts here. A great part of our clergy have no parsonage houses, nor glebes to build them on : we have many parishes eight and ten, twelve and fourteen miles long, with it may be only one Church in them, and that often at one end of the parish : we have few market towns that supply convenient food for the neighbourhood, nor farmers that can supply the common necessaries of life, which may be had at most farmers in *England* ; so that all agree no clergyman in the country can live without a moderate glebe in his hands : and as there can be no hopes of getting ground of the papists without more Churches or Chapels, and more resident clergymen, we have been framing two bills, one for explaining and amending an act for the better maintenance of curates in the Church of *Ireland*, 6^o *Georgii*. By that act a Bishop was enabled to cause one or two Chapels of Ease to be erected in any parish where a number of Protestants lived six miles from the Church, and that was understood to mean six country miles, which are at least nine measured miles, and in many places twelve : we have reduced that distance to five measured miles, the incumbents and patrons consent we have omitted, as what we fear will render the bill useless : the consents we have made necessary are such protestant inhabitants as may want a Chapel exclusive of those of the Mother-church, or on the other side of it, as they must contribute towards building it : at the instance of the clergy we have likewise excluded such as live within two miles of a neighbouring Church :
the

the Bishop has the same power of appointing a salary for these new curates as that act allowed.

We have likewise there provided for the building of Chapels of Ease in cities and towns corporate.

The other is an act to explain an act for the better enabling of the clergy having the cure of souls to reside on their respective benefices, &c. 8^o *Georg.* c. 12. There is by the old act a power of giving land under 40 acres for a glebe, at half the improved rent or more; but as most of the estates here are under settlements, it has little effect: and there are now three or four gentlemen that would grant 15 or 20 acres for glebes if they were at liberty. This act therefore is to empower those under settlements to give a glebe at the full improved rent, to be settled by a jury, on condition of building and improving.

Beside the benefit of distress for arrears of rent, the bishop is empowered to sequester the whole living upon complaint to pay such arrears. And that the successor may not have an unreasonable arrear come upon him, the Bishop is obliged to enquire at every annual visitation which we hold here, whether the rent is paid, and to sequester and see it paid. The same power of giving a glebe is extended to perpetual curacies in livings appropriate or inappropriate.

Having endeavoured to provide glebes, we oblige all future incumbents having convenient glebes to build. All are allowed three-fourths of what they lay out, but we see nothing but force will make them build.

As there are several schools of whose endowments I am trustee, that have some no house, others inconvenient little ones, without land near them, the same encouragement is given to them to build as to the clergy, and they are empowered to exchange
some

some land for a convenient demesne, under proper inspection.

We have likewise sent over a bill about the recovering of tythes and other ecclesiastical dues, under 40 s. We had the *English* act before us, but have altered some things to please the Commons, who have twice thrown out a bill of the same nature; *oblations* and *obventions* are omitted to please them. We have likewise excluded clergymen from being the Justices before whom such causes may be tried, that they might not play the game into one another's hands; for in many places here one fourth or fifth of the resident justices are clergymen, for want of resident gentlemen.

The bill is exceedingly necessary here, since the recovery of little dues costs more than they are worth, and the justices will not help. People stand contempt and excommunication, and the taking up costs too much, and beside most of them must be absolutely ruined if taken up.

There is likewise another bill coming which has been in force seven years already, by which the incumbent that has been a wrong clerk is accountable for the profits received, after such allowances made for serving the cure. The laity in both houses are very eager for it, and the *English* Bishops are for it, there having been formerly very extraordinary things done here by Bishops, in putting clerks in possession that scarce had the shadow of a title*. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To

* This and the two following letters were copied and sent to the Bishop of London also.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 17, 1727.

I Lately troubled your Grace with an account of three bills we are sending from hence; I shall now trouble you with an account of two or three more, in the passing of which in *England* I must desire your Grace's assistance.

The first relates to the more easy recovery of tythes and other ecclesiastical dues of small value. The value settled in the bill is not exceeding 40 s. We had the *Englisch* act before us, but have altered some things in it, partly because of the different case we are in from those in *England*, and partly to please the Commons, who have twice thrown out a bill of the same nature. In the first place, instead of small tythes in the *Englisch* act, we have substituted tythes under 40 s. *per ann.* The occasion of this change is, that in a great part of this kingdom the bulk of the farmers have but four, six, eight or ten acres, and a farmer of twenty acres is a great farmer, which makes it very troublesome and expensive to recover tythes either in a spiritual court or in the exchequer.

The usual way of suing for tythes here is in the spiritual courts; and for the small portion most people are to pay here, it will not often be worth while to go into the exchequer. Now when one of these sorry wretches is put into the spiritual court, he usually incurs contempt for non-appearance, and afterwards falls under the sentence of excommunication, which he does not regard; if a clergyman should then be at the expence of taking out a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, and take the defendant up, the costs of the suit and tythes recovered, would absolutely beggar the poor wretch; so that these

these causes are seldom carried through : but when the fellow is found not to be frightened with excommunication, (which considering the number of papists and dissenters here, is most generally the case) it is dropped.

There is indeed an *English* statute 27^o Hen. 8. c. 20. an act for tythes to be paid throughout this realm, which was plainly intended to affect *Ireland* as much as *England*, by which two justices of the peace, upon non-appearance in the spiritual court, might oblige the defendant to appear and to give security to abide the sentence of the court ; but as *Ireland* though at first mentioned, is not afterwards repeated, the judges and justices here seem to be of opinion that the justices cannot act here in virtue of that statute ; and the justices will not assist the spiritual courts, and the Commons will not hear of an act for the justices to help the ecclesiastical judge, so that this act about recovering tythes, &c. would be of great service to the clergy here.

The words *oblations* and *obventions* have been omitted as having been formerly objected against by the Commons. And to remove any jealousy that the clergy might try all these causes before one another, we have excluded the clergy from acting as justices in the execution of this act ; which is the more reasonable here, because in many counties one fourth or fifth part of the residing justices are of the clergy ; since otherwise many tracts of lands of ten or fifteen miles every way would have no resident justice.

We shall likewise send over an act to empower Archbishops, &c. to part with the advowson of benefices under 30 *l. per ann.* or more. My brethren the bishops consented to this bill before it was offered. And that your Grace may the better understand the expediency of this bill, it will be proper to inform you, that in many parts of this kingdom, by means of impropriations, there are vicarages or curacies worth

worth but 5, 10 *l.* &c. *per ann.* that in several places the Bishops let the same person enjoy three or four or to seven or eight of these, which possibly all together make but 60, 80 or 100 *l.* *per ann.* or little more: and there is it may be but one or two Churches on all the denominations, which is the name we give these parishes: that the patronage of the greatest part of these is either in the Crown or the Bishops; that there might be difficulties raised as to the Crown parting with its right, but we think there can be no objection to suffer Bishops to part with their right for the good of the Church, and procuring additional clergymen; and we have the more reason to try what effect this temptation of the sole patronage to a lay benefactor may have, since the act of King Charles I. by which any one who restored tythes to the Church was to have a turn with the old patron in proportion to the value of tythes given, in respect of the old income of the Church, has had very little effect. We have in the same bill encouraged people to build and endow Chapels of Ease by giving them and their heirs the nomination to such Chapels.

Your Grace will see that in this act we had before us the act passed in *England* 1^o *Georg.* I. only that we have no fund to help such benefactors as there is in *England*; and as there are trustees of the first fruits here for buying glebes or tythes for small livings, we have in this act made them the repositories of the authentick value of small livings, and of all augmentations in virtue of this act, that there may be some to see that the grants are such as they ought to be for value and validity.

In this kingdom the clergy paid the 20th, not the 10th to the Crown, as in *England*, and first fruits; but the 20ths were given off by Queen *Anne*, and the first fruits are the only fund the trustees have, which *communibus annis*, rises no higher than from 3 to 400 *l.* *per ann.* deducting charges, without a power to receive

ceive any benefactions. I hope it may please God in time to dispose the parliament to permit these trustees to receive benefactions for so good purposes; since what we are now doing in our Church bills seems to be very well liked; though when I first came hither, the laity would not have heard with patience the least proposal of what we are now attempting.

The clause in this bill by which the patron of a Chapel of Ease may nominate, if the Chapel be not actually filled then, though the nomination be then lapsed to the Bishop or Crown, is taken from the *English* bill. There was this day added to the said bill a clause to empower Bishops, &c. to encourage their tenants by a proper lease to enclose and preserve copse wood, which will be of service to all parties.

I must beg your Grace's assistance in the council, that our good designs may not be there sunk and prevented.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 24, 1727.

I HAVE troubled your Grace with two long letters already, and must beg leave to trouble you with a third, about some other bills we are sending over, in getting which returned hither I must beg your Grace's assistance at the council.

As many of the parishes here are very large and intermixed with other parishes, and others of too little income to subsist by themselves, and little enough for extent to be united to some other parish or part of a parish, there was an act passed in the 14th and 15th of King *Charles* the second, by which parishes might be divided or united for conveniency's sake, with proper consents and the approbation of the

the chief governor and the council. As that act was expired, a new act was passed 2^o *Georgii*, for the real union and division of parishes, in which was a proviso, that no union made in virtue of the former act of King *Charles* the second should be capable of being dissolved, nor any part of such union be united to any other parish, unless the parish Church of such united parish does lye three country miles from some part of such parish, &c.

Now as three country miles are often five or six measured miles; and as several of those unions were made without regard to the conveniency of the people, but purely to make a rich benefice; as we are now endeavouring to make it possible to have the worship of God celebrated in all parts of this kingdom, we find it necessary to repeal this clause, and to lay such parishes open to a division as well as other old parishes.

There is another clause added to that bill, which relates to the removing of the site of Churches. By the act 2^o *Georgii*, for the real union and division of parishes, it is enacted that the site of an inconvenient Church may be changed for one more convenient with the consent of the patron, &c.

Now with us many Churches stand at the end of a long parish, or on the wrong side of a bog or river, in respect of the greatest part of the parishioners, or at least protestants; so that it would be very convenient to change such situation of the Church; but where the King is patron, as his consent is to be had, the expence of having a letter from *England* to give his Majesty's consent under the broad seal here to such a change, and passing a patent for it, is so great, as to discourage these removals: and I can assure your Grace 10 *l.* is harder to be raised here upon a country parish than 100 *l.* is in *England* upon a parish of the same extent, and our gentry part with money on such occasions as unwillingly as the peasantry.

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It is therefore provided in the same bill, that the chief governor, &c. may consent for the King where the King is patron; and as the King's patronage cannot be hurt by such a change of the site of a Church, but the parish will probably prove of better value; and as the taking off of this expence may occasion the building several more convenient Churches, we hope the bill will be returned to us: And I can assure your Grace there are instances in two or three acts already where the chief governor, &c. is empowered to consent for the King.

These two clauses make up an act, entitled, an act, for repealing a clause in an act for the real union and division of parishes; and to enable the chief governor, &c. to consent for the crown, &c.

There is part of another bill which will go over, that is of great consequence to this kingdom; the title of the act is, I think, an act to prevent frauds, &c. in buying corn, &c. and to encourage tillage.

It is the latter part of this bill about tillage that is of great moment here. The bill does not encourage tillage by allowing any premium to the exporters of corn, but barely obliges every person occupying 100 acres or more (meadows, parks, bogs, &c. excepted) to till five acres out of every 100; and so in proportion for every greater quantity of land they occupy. And to make the law have some force, it sets the tenant at liberty to do this, notwithstanding any clause in his lease to the contrary. We have taken care to provide in the bill, that the tenant shall not be able to burn-beat any ground in virtue of this act; and since he is tied up from that, and from ploughing meadows, &c. the people skilled in husbandry say, he cannot hurt the land though he should go round the 100 acres in 20 years.

I find my Lord Trevelyan objected to a bill we sent from council, that this was a breaking of private contracts, and invading property: but I think that

nothing, since the lessor receives no damage by it; and the publick is very much benefitted; and this is no more than what is done every session in *England*, where rivers are made navigable or commons inclosed; and in many road bills.

I shall now acquaint your Grace with the great want we are in of this bill: our present tillage falls very short of answering the demands of this nation, which occasions our importing corn from *England* and other places; and whilst our poor have bread to eat, we do not complain of this; but by tilling so little, if our crop fails, or yields indifferently, our poor have not money to buy bread. This was the case in 1725, and last year, and without a prodigious crop, will be more so this year. When I went my visitation last year, barley in some inland places, sold for 6s. a bushel, to make the bread of; and oatmeal (which is the bread of the north) sold for twice or thrice the usual price: and we met all the roads full of whole families that had left their homes to beg abroad, since their neighbours had nothing to relieve them with. And as the winter subsistence of the poor is chiefly potatoes, this scarcity drove the poor to begin with their potatoes before they were full grown, so that they have lost half the benefit of them, and have spent their stock about two months sooner than usual; and oatmeal is at this distance from harvest, in many parts of this kingdom three times the customary price; so that this summer must be more fatal to us than the last; when I fear many hundreds perished by famine.

Now the occasion of this evil is, that many persons have hired large tracts of land, on to 3 or 4000 acres, and have stocked them with cattle, and have no other inhabitants on their land than so many cottiers as are necessary to look after their sheep and black cattle; so that in some of the finest counties, in many places there is neither house nor corn field to be seen

seen in 10 or 15 miles travelling : and daily in some counties, many gentlemen (as their leases fall into their hands) tie up their tenants from tillage : and this is one of the main causes why so many venture to go into foreign service at the hazard of their lives, if taken, because they can get no land to till at home. And if some stop be not put to this evil, we must daily decrease in the numbers of our people.

But we hope if this tillage bill takes place, to keep our youth at home, to employ our poor, and not be in danger of a famine among the poor upon any little miscarriage in our harvest. And I hope these are things of greater consequence than the breaking through a lease, so far as concerns ploughing five acres in an hundred.

I shall trouble your Grace no more at present, but am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 7, 1727.

AS we are now very nigh got through our several bills at the council, I shall beg leave to give your Grace an account of some few of them, in the returning of which from the council of *England*, I would beg your Grace's assistance.

We have in this kingdom but about 600 incumbents, and I fear 3000 popish priests, and the bulk of our clergy have neither parsonage-houses nor glebes : and yet till we can get more Churches or Chapels and more resident clergymen, instead of getting ground of the papists, we must lose to them, as in fact we do in many places, the descendants of many of *Cromwell's* officers and soldiers here being gone off to popery.

To remedy this evil, we have sent over a bill for the better maintenance of curates, by which Bishops are enabled with the consent of the protestant parishioners, to have one or more Chapels built in large parishes, and to oblige the incumbent to pay for serving them.

By another bill to enable the clergy to reside, we have empowered persons under settlements, and all Bishops and other ecclesiastical persons, to grant a glebe where wanted, not exceeding 40 acres at the full improved rent; and oblige all future incumbents that have a convenient glebe, and a living not less than 150 *l. per ann.* to build a parsonage-house; of which expence they are to be reimbursed three fourths by their successor, the next to be reimbursed two, and the following incumbent one fourth.

There is a third bill to encourage benefactors to increase our poor livings, (many of which have so small an income, that in some parts of the kingdom, the same person enjoys four, five, and sometimes on to eight or nine of them, and yet has not 100 *l. per ann.*) by enabling Archbishops, Bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons to part with the advowson of livings under 30 *l. per ann.* to such benefactor as will endow such small living with 30 *l. per ann.* or more; and by giving the patronage of a Chapel to any one who shall build a Chapel and endow it with 30 *l. per ann.* or more. In this act we had before us, one to the same purpose past in *England* in the first year of his late Majesty.

In a bill to repeal a clause in a former bill, about the real union and division of parishes, there is a clause that the chief governor may, where the King is patron, consent for the King, to the removing the site of a Church to a more convenient place in the parish. Our parishes here are exceeding poor, and the addition of 16 or 20 *l.* in the fees, prevents building a Church in a convenient part of the parish, where the old Church stands it may be at one end of a very large

large parish; and we hope as the King's patronage cannot be hurt, but rather improved by such a change, that this clause will be granted us.

As these are in some sort Church bills, I have not troubled your Grace with a very particular account of them, but have sent a more large account of them to the Bishop of *London*, who will be able to inform your Grace more fully of their nature and design, as well as of the following bills, if your Grace desires it.

There is another bill gone over, part of which is for the encouragement of tillage; it is to the same purpose as one that went from the council to *England* at his Majesty's happy accession. It gives no premium to the exporter of corn, but obliges every person occupying 100 acres or more, to plough five for every 100 acres he possesses, excepting meadows and other pasture lands; and as the landlords in some parts here tie up their tenants from ploughing, it releases the tenant from such articles as far as five acres in 100; but that the landlord may be no sufferer, the tenant is not at liberty to burn-beat the land. For want of tillage our young fellows have no employment at home, and go into foreign service; and upon any accident in our harvest, we are in danger of a famine.

Since I came here in the year 1725, there was almost a famine among the poor; last year the dearth of corn was such that thousands of families quitted their habitations to seek bread elsewhere, and many hundreds perished; this year the poor had consumed their potatoes, which is their winter subsistence, near two months sooner than ordinary, and are already through the dearth of corn, in that want, that in some places they begin already to quit their habitations. I hope we shall meet with so much compassion at the council, as to let us have this bill returned, that the inconveniencies we are at present
so

so frequently exposed to, may be gradually removed.

There is another bill gone over, to regulate the admission of barristers, attornies, fix-clerks, sollicitors, sub-sheriffs, deputy officers, &c. which is of the last consequence to this kingdom.

The practice of the law, from the top to the bottom, is at present mostly in the hands of new converts, who give no farther security on this account, than producing a certificate of their having received the sacrament in the Church of *England* or *Ireland*, which several of them who were papists at *London*, obtain on the road hither, and demand to be admitted barrister in virtue of it, at their arrival; and several of them have popish wives and maſs ſaid in their houses, and breed up their children papists. Things are at present so bad with us, that if about six should be removed from the bar to the bench here, there will not be a barrister of note left that is not a convert.

To put some stop to this evil, this bill endeavours to obtain some farther security of the sincerity of these converts: 1. by obliging all that come to the bar hereafter, or practise as attornies or sollicitors, &c. or act as sub-sheriffs, sheriffs clerks, or deputy officers in the courts, to make a declaration against popery, and take the oath of abjuration before they are admitted or practice: 2. that every convert shall have been so five years before his admission, or so practising or acting; 3. that he breed up all his children under 14. as well those born before his conversion, as those after, in the protestant religion; and 4. that whoever fails in any of these points, shall incur the penalties and disabilities to which those relapsing from the protestant religion to popery are liable.

Every body here is sensible of the terrible effects of this growing evil, and both Lords and Commons are most eagerly desirous of this bill.

We

We have likewise by this bill inflicted the same penalties on every convert or protestant who shall breed up any child a papist. But if the latter part be thought too severe, or have too strong a party against it, I hope, however that what relates to lawyers, attornies, sollicitors, sub-sheriffs, &c. will be granted us, or the protestant interest must suffer extremely here.

I should flatter myself, that as in this bill we have not meddled with the papists, but only with persons professing themselves protestants, the foreign ministers cannot with any reason or decency make any application to his Majesty against this bill.

We have this week had before us a bill, in which the value of several goods that pay custom, that were before unsettled, is fixed. By a letter that we shall send with it from the council, I hope it will appear that we have acted with a due sense of our duty to his Majesty; and I can assure your Grace that the altering a rate sent up by the Commons, was done with that gentleness and tenderness, that some very warm men of that house, have thanked my Lord Chancellor and myself for the tenderness we shewed on that occasion to the subject, and have assured us they do not question the Commons readily acquiescing in what is done.

As I must have tired your Grace by this time, I shall conclude with subscribing myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 7, 1727.

AFTER the great trouble I have already given your Lordship about our bills, I must desire your farther assistance at the council about one bill more.

It

It is an act for regulating the admission of barristers, attornies, fix-clerks, &c. As the laws stand already these several persons ought to be protestants, but they give no further security of their being so, than that, if they are born of popish parents, they must produce a certificate of their having received the sacrament in the Church of *England or Ireland*; and must educate their children under 14 years of age at their conversion in the protestant religion. But as the law stands at present, a man may the day after his real or pretended conversion, be admitted a barrister, attorney, &c. and practise as a solicitor, or be a deputy officer or sub-sheriff, &c. and we have had several who were papists, and on the road from *London* hither have taken the sacrament and obtained a certificate, and at their arrival here have been admitted to the bar. They likewise pretend that the children born after their conversion are not included in that clause about educating their children protestants, because they were not under 14 at the time of their conversion; so that many of these converts have a popish wife who has mass said in the family, and the children are brought up papists.

Now this grievance is the greater here, because the business of the law from top to bottom is almost in the hands of these converts; when eight or ten protestants are set aside, the rest of the bar are all converts; much the greatest part of attornies, solicitors, deputy officers, sub-sheriffs, sheriffs clerks, are new converts; and the old protestants are every day more and more working out of the business of the law, which must end in our ruin.

This makes us attempt to remedy this evil by this bill, for the success of which both Lords and Commons are equally solicitous. In this bill the farther securities we require of all these people are: 1. that for the future, all taking to the law shall make the declarations, and take and subscribe to the oath required

quired in the act to prevent the farther growth of popery, 2^d *Anna* reg. the declaration is against several of the errors of popery; the oath is that of abjuration: 2. that nobody shall be admitted a barrister, &c. till five years after his conversion, and continuing in the Church of *Ireland*: 3. that they breed up the *post nati* as well as the *ante nati* under 14, protestants: 4. that he who offends in any of these points shall fall under the disabilities, &c. to which one relapsing from the protestant to the popish religion is subject.

This is what we tried originally to push at, but were forced to take in all converts educating their children papists, and subject them to the like incapacities, and likewise protestants so offending: the occasion of this latter clause is, that the sons of some converts breed their children papists, and reckon they do not incur the penalties appointed for converts educating their children papists, because say they, our fathers were indeed converts, but we are original protestants.

I find there are great hopes here among the papists, that the bringing in all converts makes such a strength against the bill, that it will be sunk in *England*. If there be any danger of that, or what relates to all converts be thought too severe, I would beg we may have so much returned to us of the bill as relates to all in any branch of the law; for we must be undone here if that profession gets into the hands of converts, where it is almost already got, and where it every day gets more and more.

I have referred his Grace of *Newcastle*, to whom I have wrote about some of our bills, to your Lordship, to be more fully informed than I could inform his Lordship in the compass of a letter: the bills he is most likely to enquire after are, the clause about the chief governor consenting for the King to the change of the site of a Church, the tillage bill, and the bill
about

about lawyers, but your Lordship will be so good as beside talking to him on those, to inform him of any of the others he wants to understand more distinctly.

I shall trouble your Lordship no more at present, but subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 2, 1728.

I HAVE received the honour of your Grace's of the 19th past, and am very glad to have it under your Lordship's hand that you are out of danger, and daily recovering strength, and pray God to raise you up again for the good of the Church.

I am very much obliged to you for the care you took of our Church bills, under so great weakness, by recommending the care of them to so able a person and so good a friend of the Church as my Lord Privy Seal *. I find most of them are gone through the committee of council, and hope as my Lord was fully instructed in our wants, that he has struck out an alteration made by the Attorney-general in our bill for the residence of clergymen, which if it has stood, will defeat the chief intention of the bill.

Our bench have been very busy with their friends in the House of Commons, to pass our bills when returned, which if they do, we may hope by degrees to see somewhat of the face of religion in this country.

I have been enquiring about the value of Mr. Horner's living, and believe it to be about 160*l.* per ann. I believe he has been under great difficulties,

as

* Thomas Lord Trevor.

as he was very bare of money when he first took it, and was kept out of part of the tythes of the first year, and has had but slow payments of the tythes of the second harvest, since it is generally counted good payment if a clergyman gets half his tythes paid him the *Candlemas* after they were due. His uneasiness is not owing to his temper, but to very great rudenesses he has met with from a popish gentleman of a good estate in his parish, whose tenants most of the parishioners are, as they are likewise papists. And I do not find he has given any other offence than preaching against popery, and talking with some of his parishioners to bring them over to our Church. As Mr. *Hornér* is one who has a sense of his duty, I hope he may be of service here, and after some time he may be removed to somewhat better.

I am glad the affair of a prolocutor, and the meeting of a convocation are gone off so easily, and hope things will daily come to a better temper in *England*.

Colonel *Valon*, who came hither with the Marquis of **Montandre*, has been with me, and brought me an account of the kind care you had taken of our Church bills, and of the fair way of recovery your Grace was in, before I had the honour of your last.

I shall trouble your Grace no more at present, but conclude with my best wishes for your health and happiness, and subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To

* Master of the Ordnance in *Ireland*.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr, 13, 1728.

I MOST heartily thank your Lordship for the trouble you have been at, and the care you have taken about our Church bills; I am very well satisfied with the words *or Churches* being kept in, and the reasons you give for it; and in the main have very little fear of any Bishops giving away the estates of their fees to augment livings, though by that clause they are impowered to do it.

I could heartily wish the powers desired for persons under settlements to grant 40 acres for a glebe had been granted us. * Another time we must try for 20 acres, without which we cannot compass parsonage-houses here. But about this I shall trouble your Lordship no more at present.

Our curates bill has passed the Commons, and there appears a disposition in them to pass our other Church bills; though one of them, *wiz.* the tythe bill, has had a petition preferred against it by the quakers, who are to be heard by council against it on *Tuesday* next. I think their petition will do the bill no hurt, since it was reſented by the Commons as a shameful piece of ingratitude to the Bishops, without whom their bill about their affirmation could not have passed.

Another ſessions, if it please God that I live, I shall endeavour after your Lordship's advice, to make the affair of our Church bills more easy to your Lordship.

My Lord Lieutenant hopes our parliament will have done time enough for him to set out for *England* about the 9th of next month. We shall do our part
in

* A bill did pass afterwards.

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in the House of Lords to let him be at liberty by that time. On *Monday* will be the warmest day this session in the House of Commons about the privilege bill, which meets with so great opposition there, that the success is doubtful.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 18, 1728.

I HAVE had with me Sir *Thomas Taylour*, a very worthy gentleman of this country, to desire I would write to some of my friends in the House of Lords in *England* to attend a cause he had depending there, in which *John Cabill* and *William Donellan* are appellants, and Sir *Thomas* defendant.

I find they trump up against him a lease made in the year 1680, which they never made any claim upon till 1720, after he by laying out above 1000 l. on the estate had raised the rent about 100 l. *per ann.* If such old leases are once allowed (considering how easy it is to get people here to swear to any thing) the protestant possessors here will have but precarious estates where they have been fair purchasers, and have laid out great sums in improving estates.

But the merits of the cause your Lordship will best know from what is proved at the bar. The only favour I desire is that you would be pleased to attend at the hearing of the cause, which will very much oblige,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr, 25, 1728.

THOUGH your Grace in the great hurry of business has not found leisure to honour me with a letter, yet by the success of our bills in the council, I find your Lordship has not forgot the request I made to you about them. I have great hopes they will prove of great service here to strengthen the protestant interest, and will prove useful both in Church and state.

As I was known to be a hearty solicitor for them, their being returned us has given me some additional weight here, which I need not tell your Grace, with whatever else lies in my power, shall always be employed for his Majesty's service here.

To-morrow the fate of the privilege bill, which has already past the Commons, will be determined in our House; and I think it will be there carried to the great benefit of this kingdom.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 30, 1728.

ON *Friday* last came on the debate in our House, about the privilege bill, which was carried 25 against 19: there was one proxy among the 25, and seven among the 19. Several of our Lords who are very much in debt, and value themselves upon paying nobody, were from the first very much against the bill; but the great opposition made on this occasion, was formed and managed by the * Bishop of *Elphin*,

* Dr. Bolton.

Elphin, who put himself at the head of those Lords, and drew in some others, with a view of making himself considerable by being at the head of a party of lay Lords against the bench of Bishops. All the lay Lords that oppose the government in whatever they can, joined against the bill. There was no Bishop against it but the Bishop of *Elphin*, and of *Waterford*, for whom he was proxy. The Lord *Middleton* was the first who spoke against the bill, and that very prolixly and to little purpose: he was very well answered by the Archbishop of * *Tuam*. After this the Bishop of *Elphin* made a speech with very false reasonings, and some inflaming passages against *England*: though in the close of his speech, he was rather as circumstances now stand, for the passing the bill: he has very much lost himself with both sides by his shuffling speech on this occasion. As his speech did no hurt to the bill, we let the debate drop without answering him.

I hope it will not be thought proper, when a vacancy happens of an Archbishoprick, to reward one with it who has endeavoured to form a conspiracy of lay Lords against the Bishops here, who are the persons on whom the government must depend for doing the publick business.

We shall probably conclude our sessions next *Monday*, when more truly useful bills will have passed, than have passed for many sessions put together.

I must again thank your Grace for your kind care of our bills at the council.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

* Dr. Synge.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1728.

IT is with great pleasure that I hear from all hands, that I may now congratulate your Lordship upon your recovery from a long and dangerous illness, and I heartily wish you may continue many years in a state of health for the service of his Majesty and your country.

On *Monday* our session ended, which has gone on with more quiet and unanimity than usual; and in which more useful * bills have passed than for many sessions together before. And I hope both gentry and clergy will use those powers now given them gradually to plant religion and civility in this country.

I must on this occasion own the great obligations I lie under to your Lordship, and the rest of the privy council, for the regard shewn to my accounts and recommendations of several of our bills.

The chief opposition that was made here to any of our bills, was to the privilege bill, and the greatest stand against it was in the House of Lords. Several of our Lords that are embarrassed in their circumstances, might naturally be supposed to be against it: but the greatness of the opposition was owing to the management of the Bishop of *Elphin*, who put himself at the head of these Lords and others who constantly oppose the government business here, and by misrepresentations drew in some other Lords of no ill intentions to engage their word and honour to each other to throw out the bill. His view no doubt was to make himself considerable enough by being at the head of this strength to be bought off. One part of the push he now made was to get all the lay Lords here

* His Grace was the framer of most, if not of all these bills.

here to confederate against the Bishops, who must always be depended upon for doing the King's business. But as he has miscarried in his attempt, and has offended all sides, so as to be in no danger of appearing again at the head of so many Lords as he did now, I hope his behaviour will be remembered, when he or his friends push for the archbishoprick of *Dublin* for him.

As your Lordship was so good as to promise me before I left *England* that Mr. *Stephens* should have the next canonry of *Christ Church*, and as Dr. *Burton* cannot probably hold out long, I must again recommend Mr. *Stephens* to your Lordship's protection and favour on that occasion; and your support of his pretensions will be esteemed the greatest obligation by,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 25, 1728.

I HAD the honour of your Grace's of the 7th inst. I am sensible of the great hurry you was in during the sessions of parliament, and am the more obliged to your Lordship for the great care you was pleased, in the midst of so much business of greater consequence, to take of our bills, and can assure your Grace the returning of all our publick bills was very gratefully taken here. I am satisfied we have in some of them laid a very good foundation for gradually strengthening the protestant interest here, and civilizing this country.

The great distress the poor are in, through a great part of this country, has raised a resolution in many of the gentry to put the tillage bill in execution, which I hope will in a few years prevent our suf-

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fering little less than a famine almost every other year.

I am very glad to hear that any accounts I sent of our bills were of service to the Attorney-General when he had them under consideration; and make my humblest acknowledgments for the regard shewn by your Grace and the other ministers, to what I suggested on that occasion.

I am very much obliged to your Grace for your favourably representing my endeavours to serve his Majesty.

As at the latter end of the sessions a scheme was formed by a Bishop to raise a party that might on occasion oppose the service of his Majesty in the House of Lords, I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace with it at the first appearance. But I hope we shall easily defeat any future attempts of the same nature.

As my Lord Lieutenant did his part towards procuring a quiet session of parliament here, so I must do that justice to the rest of the *English* in power here, to say that we were not in the least wanting in our several stations to promote the same good end.

As the want of silver grows every day greater here, to the great prejudice of our manufactures, and the retail trade, I shall in a little time draw up a memorial on that subject, containing the true causes of our distress and the proper remedies, which I should be glad to have communicated to the * Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he can find leisure to have it considered. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

* Sir Robert Walpole.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 31, 1728.

MR. *Manley*, our Post-master here, having occasion to go to *England* to solicit a continuance of his pension of 200 *l. per ann.* which dropt by the death of his late Majesty ; I was willing to give him what assistance I could, by recommending him to your Grace for your kind help. He is one who has behaved himself well in his post, and is well affected to his Majesty, and has always distinguished himself by his zeal for the illustrious House of *Hanover*, in the worst times. The pleas he has for having his pension continued he will inform your Grace of ; but your assistance of him on this occasion will be counted an obligation by,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 6, 1728.

IT was with great satisfaction I heard that your Excellency was safely arrived at *London*. I was in hopes we should this day have answered your Excellency's two letters relating to the *Cæsar*, but as we differed among ourselves, and likewise the council (whom we summoned upon this occasion) differed about the sense of your Lordship's last letter, whether we were left at liberty to let that ship go free, if we thought proper, considering all circumstances, it will be another post before we can acquaint your Lordship with what we have done. Some here applied the King's approbation (mentioned in your letter) to your having put the *Cæsar* under quarantine ; and other of us thought his Majesty approved of the

directions you was pleased to give us in yours of the 25th past, viz. to act as we thought proper. I am,
My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 20, 1728.

I HAVE had the honour of your Excellency's of the 13th instant.

We have since examined more strictly into the case of the ship *Cæsar*, and find she has nothing on board beside corn, which is not reckoned very liable to take or keep infection; however what we have at last agreed on, is to discharge her at the end of forty days from her first being under the care of Captain *Rowley*. We shall be very careful never to depart from the general rules without very good reason, and the utmost caution.

We yesterday received Mr. *Twell's* resignation, and elected Mr. *Ellis* chaplain to the hospital, pursuant to your Lordship's recommendation. There was some little grumbling in favour of Mr. *Hawkins* the reader, but in the end all matters were accommodated.

Since your Lordship left us, Dr. *Coghill* has made some alterations in the paper about the Delegates, which my Lord Chancellor is satisfied with, and which we shall, when fully settled, transmit to your Excellency. I thank your Lordship for having the affair of the coin in your thoughts, to talk with the ministry about it when you see a proper opportunity.

Lord Justice *Conolly* has been pretty much out of order ever since the 10th of this month, and still continues weak and low-spirited. As Mr. *Medlicott* is now arrived, he designs to retire to Mr. *Pearson's* for some time, to try to recover himself.

We

We shall on *Saturday* have a council to swear in the Lords *Anglesea, Shannon, and Forbes* *.

I am, My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle,

My Lord,

Dublin, June 25, 1728.

IN mine of the 25th past, I acquainted your Grace that I hoped in a little time to send you a memorial relating to the want we are in of silver, with the true cause of our distress, and the proper remedies to be applied to this evil, which I desired to be communicated to Sir *Robert Walpole*.

I have here sent it with an account of the present value of our coins; and the favour I have to desire of Sir *Robert Walpole* is to look it over, and see whether the scheme there proposed is rational, and what he will intercede with his Majesty to grant us, if we apply for it from the council here.

We had this affair before the council, upon a letter from my Lord Lieutenant in the year 1726, and had made all our calculations of the value intended for gold and silver coins in a new proclamation upon the scheme here proposed; and had almost finished the affair, but the apprehensions of a war and the interest of the bankers here with some of the council, hung up the affair then, and it has slept ever since. But as the want of silver every day increases upon us, and loudly calls for some relief, I have sent over this memorial, that the ministry may be apprized of what we would push at here, and if the scheme, which I take to be rational, and in respect of *England*, unexceptionable, be approved of by Sir *Robert Walpole*, I have no doubt but the Lord Chancellor and myself

* Privy Counsellors.

myself shall be able to bring it to bear in spite of all the interest of the bankers in the council, where it is greater than it ought to be.

I must recommend the deplorable condition of this kingdom for want of silver to your Grace and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I must the more earnestly intreat your assistance, because I have engaged that if they will concur here in what is right, I will answer for the success on the other side of the water.

I should be glad to hear how the scheme is approved of by Sir *Robert Walpole* as soon as he has leisure to consider it, because we forbear setting it in motion, till we know his judgment of it. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 11, 1728.

I HAVE had the honour of your Lordship's of the 2d instant, which I communicated to my brethren; and we are all very sensible how much we are obliged to his Majesty for his kind disposition in regard to this kingdom, and to your Excellency for your care of us on this and all other occasions. And we agree entirely in our sentiments on this affair, that two proper remedies for our present want of silver, are the lowering the value of gold, and raising the price of foreign silver. As to the having any silver coined here, on the account of this nation, at the mint in the tower, we think it is an affair that requires and will admit of farther deliberation. As to the coining of copper half-pence, we are all of opinion that it is a thing not to be meddled with but by the parliament, and that if his Majesty will favour

favour the nation with such a coinage on account of the publick, it will be a thing proper for your Excellency, if we have the happiness of seeing your Lordship here another parliament, as I hope we shall, to make an offer of it to the parliament from his Majesty.

Before I had the honour of your Excellency's, I discoursed with my Lord *Anglesea* on the scheme we had projected two years ago to help our want of silver, who approves entirely of both parts of it, and has since acquainted me that he opened it to my Lord *Forbes* *, who he says is a man of numbers and calculations, who likewise entirely approves it; and my Lord has promised me that upon notice, he will come up out of the country to push it on in council.

Upon the encouragement your Lordship gives in your letter that we may venture to raise the foreign silver, so as not to exceed the middle price of silver bullion in *England*, which is 5*s.* 5*d.* per ounce, I have had a calculation made upon the bottom of 5*s.* 4½*d.* which my Lord Chancellor very much approves of, and which being one half penny under the middle market price in *England*, will I hope meet with no obstruction there, and as it is one half-penny per ounce higher than the foot formerly calculated upon, will more certainly help us to some foreign silver.

I am at present employed in going round and discoursing the privy counsellors separately, to prepare them for their concurrence, and if I find them favourably disposed, we will endeavour to push the thing before the judges go their circuits. We keep the affair as secret as we can, and I am satisfied it will be of service if it can be pushed through before it is much talked of.

In

* The late Earl of *Granard*.

In order to facilitate this matter as much as I could on the other side of the water, I drew up a paper on this subject, of about two sheets, which I sent to the Duke of *Newcastle*, to be communicated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose approbation this alteration of our coin must have, before it can be passed. It is wholly on the short scheme I gave in to your Lordship, but as it is for the use of persons who know nothing of our coins, it is worked out into a greater length. I shall by the next mail send your Excellency a copy of it, such as it is.

If we have sense enough here to come into this alteration of our coin, and your Excellency can get it approved of in *England*, I am sure it will set our coin on so reasonable a footing, and be of that advantage to this nation, that your government will be always remembered in this country with esteem*.

As soon as we take any step in this affair, I shall send your Excellency word. Mr. *Conolly* is retired for some time into the country for his health, where I hear he grows better. I believe his indisposition will prevent my visiting my diocese this summer; but as his absence will rob the bankers of one to whom they formerly applied, and on whom they could make some impressions, I believe we shall get the easier through this business for his being out of the way.

I am, &c.

To

* My Lord Primate himself was the first and most steady promoter of this scheme.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 15, 1728.

I HAVE by this mail sent your Excellency a copy of the paper I lately sent the Duke of *Newcastle*, relating to our want of silver. And as this contains a full and distinct account of the state of our coin, and the occasions and remedies of our want of silver, I think we may be the shorter in the letter from the council to your Lordship. If possible we will bring on this affair before the Judges go their circuits.

Your Lordship was pleased to give some hopes of giving an ensign's place to my Lord * Mayor's son, if it suits with your Lordship's conveniency, my Lord Chancellor and myself should be glad if the present vacancy were bestowed on him.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 16, 1728.

IN my last I sent to your Grace a memorial relating to our want of silver in this nation, which I desired might be communicated to Sir *Robert Walpole*. Soon after the *English* prints informed us that Sir *Robert* was gone for a fortnight into the country. As his absence when my letter arrived must have occasioned my paper being laid aside for a while, I trouble your Grace with this to desire it may not be forgotten at his return.

Our want of silver here is such, that it is common to give six-pence for the change of a moidore, and
to

* Sir *Nathaniel Whitwell*.

to take a guinea or pistole for part of the change. And I know some in *Dublin*, who have occasion to pay workmen every *Saturday* night, that are obliged to pay four-pence for every twenty shillings in silver they procure.

We have hundreds of families (all protestants) removing out of the north to *America*; and the least obstruction in the linen-manufacture, by which the north subsists, must occasion greater numbers following, and the want of silver increasing, will prove a terrible blow to that manufacture, as there will not be money to pay the poor for their small parcels of yarn.

Since I drew up that memorial I have a certain account that the middle price of silver bullion in *England* * for ten years last past, has been 5*s.* 5*d.* *English* per ounce, which makes me desirous (for the more certain procuring of some foreign silver here) to put our silver at the rate of 5*s.* 4½*d.* *English* per ounce, which is indeed one halfpenny higher than the price proposed in that paper, but is still one halfpenny under the middle price of silver bullion in *England*,

If silver grows more scarce with us, our rents must certainly fall, not only to our prejudice who live here, but to the damage of the noblemen and gentlemen of *England*, who have estates here, and of those others who spend their rents in *England*.

I should be glad to know Sir *Robert Walpole's* opinion as soon as he has leisure: and hope we shall be gratified in an affair of so much consequence to us, and of no damage to *England*.

I am, &c.

Y^e

* The bankers had told his Grace so, but it appears afterwards in these letters that they had imposed upon him.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 20, 1728.

IT is now a great while since I had the favour of one from your Lordship; I hope it has not been any continuance of the illness that hung about you in the spring that has occasioned so long a silence. I should have been glad to have heard from one so likely to know, whether peace or war be more probable, about which we at this distance are still uncertain. I hear there is a great noise about a sermon preached by the Bishop of *Glocester*, but have not yet seen it. I should be sorry to find that he had given any just occasion of offence.

I have lately heard from Mr. *Sparke*, whom your Lordship was pleased to recommend as an interim schoolmaster at *Chigwell*. He complains of unjust and hard usage from the governors there, and tells me that he and they shall soon appear before your Lordship: I do not reckon that I know what the case is, as I have my account only from one side, nor do I farther recommend him to your Lordship than to be protected from oppression, if that be his case.

We have had a rumour here that the Duke of *Newcastle* is dead, I hope there is nothing in the report.

The ill state of health of Lord Justice *Conolly* has confined me to *Dublin* the whole summer, though he is better than he has been.

I am, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 3, 1728.

BY the mails that came in last night, we had advice of *Thomas Clements's* death, and I have had two or three gentlemen with me to day to deliver my recommendation in favour of his brother *Nathaniel Clements*, to succeed him as agent to the pensioners. I have not seen either of my brethren since this news came, but was however willing to give your Excellency advice of this application.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Sept. 14, 1728.

I SOME time ago troubled his Grace of *Newcastle* with a memorial relating to our want of silver in this kingdom, with the causes and cures of this want, which I desired might be communicated to you for your consideration: that if you approved of the scheme as reasonable and not prejudicial to *England*, we might set the affair going in council in order to make a regular application to his Majesty, for leave to publish a proclamation here.

I was willing, Sir, to know your sentiments, whether we might hope for his Majesty's compliance with our request, before my Lord Chancellor and I make any push in council for an application to his Majesty, since we have the whole interest of the bankers, which is very great here, against reducing the value of gold; and we are unwilling to go through a violent contest here to carry a point, except

except we had hopes our application would not afterwards be rejected in *England*.

The bankers here own that by the different proportion of gold to silver here, from what it bears in *England*, they get 2 *per cent.* in remittances to *England*, and the popular argument they use against this reduction is, that as things now stand, all gentlemen enjoying estates, pensions, or places, who draw off their money to *England*, lose 2 *per cent.* of what they draw off to the benefit of this kingdom.

In the year 1726, upon a letter from my Lord Lieutenant, we had made a great progress in this affair; and had in a committee of council, settled the designed value of foreign gold upon the bottom proposed in the memorial Mr. *Delafaye* has delivered you from the Duke of *Newcastle*; and we had the several species of foreign silver assayed, and had settled their intended value upon the bottom of 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *per* ounce sterling, but the talk of a war, with the interest of the bankers, put a stop to our proceedings at that time. But, as the want of silver is since increased upon us, so that in many places of this kingdom 8 *d.* is a common premium for changing a moidore, and 4 *d.* for procuring 20 shillings in silver is what is paid in *Dublin*, if some remedy be not applied speedily, our manufactures must be ruined.

I have given several people of fashion here hopes, that as we desire nothing but putting gold and *English* silver on the same bottom as they stand on in *England*, I could obtain this favour on the other side of the water. If I succeed in this application, it will give me some weight here, which I am sure shall always be employed in the service of his Majesty.

This makes me a most earnest suitor in behalf of this kingdom, whose manufactures must daily decay,

cay, and rents sink, unless the favour of altering the present currency of gold and silver be granted us; whilst the whole profit of the present inequality of gold and silver, will rest in the bankers hands.

All the encouragement I at present want, is an assurance that if we go on with this affair in council, and that if we apply in form from hence to his Majesty, we may hope to have our request granted.

In the memorial I mention putting foreign silver at 5 s. 4 d. *English per ounce sterling*, but as I am since informed that the middle price of silver bullion for ten years past has been 5 s. 5 d. *English per ounce at London*, I should rather desire to put foreign silver at 5 s. 4½ d. *English per ounce here*, and have accordingly ordered a calculation to be made: but for that I am not so earnest as for the rest of the scheme, without which we are gradually undoing here.

The occasion of my giving you this trouble is that the Duke of *Newcastle* has for some time been out of town, and that though I find my memorial has been delivered to you, I cannot learn that my letters were communicated to you, to acquaint you with what I desired.

I hope, Sir, you will be so good as to favour me with an answer at your leisure.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 17, 1728.

THE Lord Mayor has been with me, and desired I would transmit the inclosed to your Excellency: he told me it was in behalf of his son, that you would be pleased to bestow on him the Lieutenant's place he was formerly mentioned for by my Lord

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 207

Lord Chancellor and myself. I must again take this opportunity of recommending him to your Lordship's favour, if you are not otherwise engaged. I am,
My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, *Dublin, Oct. 1, 1728.*

ON Sunday I had the favour of your Grace's of the 22d past, with the occasional offices revised and published by authority. I thank your Grace for your kindness in sending them so early, and shall endeavour to have them ordered here against *November 5.*

I hope your visitation, and the spending of some time at *Tunbridge*, may have confirmed your health, and recovered your strength, which I most heartily wish for the publick good.

Our accounts from *England* give us great hopes of a peace or a truce.

I must again thank your Grace for the service you did our Church bills in *England* last winter. As I find the lawyers are against a tenant in tail granting a glebe, we must e'en acquiesce.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, Oct. 14, 1728.*

THIS day had the honour of your Grace's of the 3d. instant, and should have most cheerfully obeyed his Majesty's commands relating to the Duke *de Ripperda* *, but as the Duke left *Cork* several days ago,

* There did not in the present century appear a more extraordinary man than this Duke *de Ripperda*; he was born and bred

ago, and by the accounts in the *English* prints, is landed in the west of *England*, there is no room for any thing more in this affair, than keeping his Majesty's orders a secret.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 9, 1728.

I AM very much obliged to your Grace for sending me the occasional services amended, and the account of an alteration relating to that for the 5th of *November*, which was forgotten in the first account. I have since looked the several alterations over, and think they are very right, and in a great measure necessary: I was unwilling to publish them here till some Bishops came to town, that I might have their approbation; but shall take care to have them published by authority, before the 30th of *January*.

I am glad to hear your Grace has perfectly recovered the weakness occasioned by your last fit of sickness, and most heartily wish you all health and happiness.

We are under great trouble here about a frenzy that has taken hold of very great numbers, to leave

this

bred a merchant in *Holland*; had great abilities; was States General sent Ambassador to *Spain*; turned Roman Catholic; was created a Baron, then a Duke and Grandee, by Catholic Majesty; became a principal Favourite and Minister of State; had an illicit correspondence with the ministry of *England*; was taken into custody, and confined; made an escape by the means of a fair *Castilian* woman, who was protected; after some residence in *France*, he went to *Morocco*, where he was circumcised and made Bashaw and Prime Minister; he has written his *Memoirs* from 1715 to 1736, which have been translated into most *European* languages.

this country for the *West Indies*; and we are endeavouring to learn what may be the reasons of it, and the proper remedies; which as soon as we are able, we shall lay before the government in *England*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 23, 1728.

I AM very sorry I am obliged to give your Grace so melancholy an account of the state of this kingdom, as I shall in this letter, but I thought it my duty to let his Majesty know our present condition in the north. For we have had three bad harvests together there, which has made oatmeal, which is their great subsistence, much dearer than ordinary, and as our farmers here are very poor, and obliged as soon as they have their corn, to sell it for ready money to pay their rents, it is more in the power of those who have a little money to engross corn here, and make advantage of its scarceness, than in *England*.

We have had for several years some agents from the colonies in *America*, and several masters of ships that have gone about the country, and deluded the people with stories of great plenty and estates to be had for going for in those parts of the world: and they have been the better able to seduce people, by reason of the necessities of the poor of late.

The people that go from hence make great complaints of the oppressions they suffer here, not from the government, but from their fellow subjects of one kind or another, as well as of the dearth of provision, and say these oppressions are one reason of their going.

But whatever occasions their going, it is certain that above 4200 men, women, and children have been shipped off from hence for the *West Indies* within three years, and of these above 3100 this last summer. Of these possibly one in ten may be a man of substance, and may do well enough abroad, but the case of the rest is deplorable, the rest either hire themselves to those of substance for their passage, or contract with the masters of ships for four years servitude when they come thither, or if they make a shift to pay for their passage, will be under a necessity of selling themselves for servants for four years for their subsistence when they come there.

The whole north is in a ferment at present, and people every day engaging one another to go next year to the *West Indies*. The humour has spread like a contagious distemper, and the people will hardly hear any body that tries to cure them of their madness. The worst is that it affects only protestants, and reigns chiefly in the north, which is the seat of our linen manufacture.

This unsettled state puts almost a stop to trade, and the more so as several who were in good credit before have taken up parcels of goods on trust and disposed of them, and are gone off with the money, so that there is no trade there but for ready money.

We have had it under our consideration how to put some stop to this growing evil: we think by some old laws we can hinder money being carried abroad, and stop all but merchants, that have not a licence, from going out of the kingdom.

By this post we have sent my Lord Lieutenant the representation of the gentlemen of the north, and the opinion of our lawyers what can be done by law to hinder people going abroad; but these are matters we shall do nothing in without directions from his Majesty. But whatever can be done by
law,

law, I fear it may be dangerous forcibly to hinder a number of needy people from quitting us.

There is one method that can do no hurt, and we hope may do good, which is keeping corn at a reasonable price till next harvest, that so dearth of bread may drive none from us. And to compass this we are subscribing for a sum of money to buy corn where it can be had the cheapest, and to sell it to loss in the north, to keep the markets down there; and I believe we shall have good success in our subscription.

But I fear except leave be given to prohibit by proclamation the exportation of corn from hence, we shall fail even in this project.

I was just willing to give your Grace an account of our present difficulties, and fear I shall have occasion to trouble you more on this subject.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 28, 1728.

MR. *Cassell* has been often with me to press me to put your Excellency in mind of his memorial: your Lordship knows his case and pretensions very well; and his great concern is for a provision for his wife, if she survives him.

All I shall add is, that if somewhat is not soon done in his affair, it is unlikely he will live to see it.

I could not well refuse him putting your Excellency again in mind of his request. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 3, 1728.

I HAVE by the mail that came this day from *England*, received letters from two of my brothers in law, *Mr. Savage* * and *Mr. Merrett* §, both merchants in *London*, and very well affected to his Majesty, to desire me to trouble your Grace in behalf of *Mr. William Ball*, a merchant at *Alicant*.

I find by them that *Mr. Barker*, late consul of *Alicant*, is dead, and they are desirous *Mr. Ball*, who has been a merchant at *Alicant* about eight years, may succeed to that employment. I am confident they would not trouble me to write to your Grace on this occasion, except they knew *Mr. Ball* to be every way qualified for that post.

If your Grace is not otherwise engaged already your favouring *Mr. Ball* in his affair, would be esteemed a great obligation by,

My Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 3, 1728.

I HAVE had the favour of your Grace's of the 21st past, and am very much obliged to you for sending us the occasional offices as altered, for you guessed right, that we use the same offices here with the alterations necessary for this country; and I hope to have these offices settled here before the 30th of *January*.

We

* A Director of the Bank of *England*.

§ Whose only daughter married my Lord *Cunningham*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

We are endeavouring here by a subscription, to provide against one reason given here for people leaving us, which is the dearth of provision, by having three bad harvests together; and we have consulted the ministry, to know what other measures that are in our power, may be proper to be taken.

The keeping of people here by force, will I fear, have bad consequences, the numbers that are infected with this humour, being very great; but the putting some difficulties in people's way, and obliging fraudulent debtors to pay their creditors, may probably do some good.

I am very sorry for the terrible calamity that has befallen those of *Copenhagen*, and heartily wish them a good collection in *England*, but a collection here will turn to little if any account. We had since I came hither, a collection for the protestant Churches in *Lithuania*, about which I spoke to several bishops at parliament, and afterwards wrote a circular letter to my suffragans, and to every clergyman in my diocese, to promote the collection, and yet there was not gathered 300 *l.* in the kingdom, and of that about 100 *l.* came out of my diocese. But at present with the desertion of our people in the north, and the want of corn there, little can be expected from even thence, where protestants are most numerous; and *Munster* and *Connaught* are mostly papists, and his Grace of *Dublin* is against all collections for foreigners in his province of *Leinster*.

I thought proper just to acquaint your Grace with what may probably be the success of a collection here, if his Majesty should please to order one.

I wish your Grace all health and happiness, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Dec. 4, 1728.

MR. *Nuttal*, the Sollicitor to the Commissioners of the Revenue here, has so misbehaved himself, that he is as I hear, dismissed his office. The place I understand is in the disposal of the Commissioners in *England*, which occasions my giving you this trouble, to recommend for his employment one Mr. *Richard Morgan* *, who is my agent here: he is well affected to his Majesty, and has been brought up an attorney, and is very diligent and understanding in business, and has the character of a very honest man; I am sure I have always found him to be so.

I am sensible, Sir, I am going out of my immediate province, in meddling in this affair, but I hope, from your goodness, Sir, whatever you please to do in it, you will at least excuse this trouble from,

Sir, your humble servant,

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 14, 1728.

IHAD yesterday the honour of your Excellency's of the 3d. instant, and am glad to find the consideration of the proclamation about corn is likely to come on in a cabinet council so soon. We had this day a great many gentlemen with us at the castle, complaining of the accounts of the exportation of corn in several parts, and the great distress we are

* This gentleman was also agent to Dr. *Hoadly*, when Archbishop of *Dublin*, as also when Primate.

are likely to be under, except a speedy stop be put to it; and we could scarce pacify them though we assured them your Lordship had acquainted the King with that affair, and that his Majesty had ordered a cabinet council to consider it, and that we did not question receiving his Majesty's commands in a post or two.

The want of such a proclamation is at least made use of as a pretence by the gentlemen of the north, for not coming into the subscription we mentioned in our letter, without which I fear some thousands will perish before next harvest.

I am glad your Lordship is so kind as to think of the affair of our coin. If we had an enlivening letter from your Excellency, I hope we might make some advance here towards an application to the King from the council: but as our brother *Conolly* is pretty much in with the bankers, and they think they shall lose 2 *per cent.* in their remittances, if gold should be reduced, he now talks that at this unhappy juncture in the north, he is afraid that it would be unreasonable: so that I fear if it were to be moved in council, he would encourage several underhand to oppose it. On the contrary, I think in this very juncture, the getting or keeping of silver, as it would promote the little retail business, would be of service to us: and if we had any hint after it has been considered in a cabinet council, that upon application, our desire to have our money altered, would be granted, I believe, with a word from your Lordship to help us, my Lord Chancellor and I could secure the point in council.

I have nothing farther to add to my memorial on that subject, but that upon considering that in the scheme formerly proposed, foreign silver is set at the lowest price it is ever sold for in *England*, and that our people are afraid, if the *Mexico* piece of eight were set at 5 *s. Irish*, we should go too high: I have
thought

thought of a middle way, which is setting the *Mexico* piece of 17 *pwt.* 4 *grs.* at 5 *s.* *Irish*, on which supposition foreign silver would go at 5 *s.* 9 *d.* 3 *grs.* *Irish per ounce*: whereas in the old scheme the *Mexico* piece is but 17 *pwt.* bare, and on that supposition silver will go at 5 *s.* 9 *d.* *Irish per ounce*, so that the difference will not be quite one halfpenny *per ounce*, and yet that advance will make it more worth while to keep silver here: and this can be done because the full weight of the *Mexico* piece is 17 *pwt.* 12 *grs.*

I shall by the next post send your Excellency a calculation of the foreign silver coins upon this new supposition.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 17, 1728.

LAST *Friday* I had the honour of your Grace's of the 5th instant, and thank you for laying our melancholy state before his Majesty: I hope we shall speedily know his Royal pleasure about a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn from hence. On *Saturday* we had a great number of the principal gentry here, who pressed somewhat rudely for such a proclamation, and were hardly satisfied with our assuring them the affair was already laid before his Majesty, and that we expected his Majesty's pleasure by one of the next mails. It is certain we had a very bad crop of corn last year, and that commissions are come to buy up great quantities here, so that it is to be feared we shall before spring suffer extremely by its dearth. But I do not doubt, but we shall receive his Majesty's commands in that affair before this comes to your Grace's hands. As we hope in due time to know what he
pleas

pleases to order relating to the people going to the *West Indies*; the infatuation still spreads, and the dearth of provisions must needs increase it, if not prevented.

I am greatly obliged to his Majesty for the good opinion he is pleased to entertain of my zeal for his service, and hope I shall never give him reason to alter it.
I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 21, 1728.

*WE are very much rejoiced here at the arrival of Prince Frederick * at St. James's, as I find by the accounts from England all friends to the government are there. As I am confined here by being in the government, and by my Lord Justice Conolly's weakness, I must desire the favour of your Lordship when you next wait upon his Royal Highness to present my most humble duty to him, and to assure him that nothing but my being detained here by his Majesty's service should hinder me from having the honour of waiting on him, and paying him my most dutiful respects in person on so happy an occasion.*

This cold weather has pretty much pinched his Grace of Dublin, not that he is apprehended to be in any immediate danger, but as reports may be spread in England that he is dead, and pushes made for naming a successor to him, I beg the favour of you to wait on the ministry, and desire they would not fix on a successor upon any rumours of his death.

* Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II. His Grace had some share in teaching his Highness *English*, when he was a Chaplain at *Hanover*.

death. It is a matter of great consequence to his Majesty's service, and the *English* interest here, and I hope that no native will be thought of for the place, nor an *Englishman* be fixed upon too hastily. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 4, 1728.

I Understand by his Grace of *Canterbury* there were some small changes made in the occasional offices of the Church in *England*, which he was so kind as to send me. As the 30th of *January* is now coming on, I have thoughts of having the like alterations made here, as likewise ordering the office of the King's inauguration-day to be used here, but I thought it improper to speak to the Lords Justices or the privy council about it, till I had your Excellency's approbation of the design. I heartily wish your Lordship many happy new years.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 15, 1728.

THE Rev. Mr. *John Quarterman* died here yesterday, by whose death the union of *Burnchurch*, consisting of *Burnchurch*, alias *Kiltranine* vicarage or parish, *Dunfort* vicarage, *Kilfaragh* whole rectory, and the monastery or rectory of *Gerpoint*, with all its members and dependencies in the diocese of *Offory*, is become vacant, and in the gift of your Excellency.

As

As your Lordship was pleased to promise me the disposal of the first living I desired, upon my relinquishing a living in the diocese of *Clogher*, to Dr. *Delany*, I make it my request to your Lordship, that you would be pleased to order the said union to be given to the Rev. Mr. *John Richardson*, on whom I did intend to have bestowed the living I then relinquished. I am,

Your Excellency's, &c.

To Lord Townshend.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 16, 1728.

THE age and frequent returns of illness the Archbishop of *Dublin* has laboured under the greatest part of this winter (though I do not apprehend that he is in any immediate danger of dying) have made me think it proper to write a few lines to your Lordship about a successor to him; if he should fall, that there may be no surprise.

It is certain that it is of the last consequence to the King's service that he be an *Englishman*; whether it will be thought best to send one from the Bishops bench in *England*, or to remove one from the bench here to that post, I submit to your Lordship's wisdom: if the former be thought of, the person I should be most desirous to see here, as being one of the oldest friends I have on the bench there, that would be willing to come, is the Bishop of St. *David's*, of whose behaviour your Lordship must have some knowledge, as he has been in the house about five years: if the latter be judged best, I think the Bishop of *Fernes* is the most proper that can be thought of here; he behaved himself very well last sessions of parliament here; he is one of courage, and very hearty for the *English* interest, and is a good speaker; and I am satisfied he is one
that

that would concur with me in promoting his Majesty's service; he is very well liked of here for an *Englishman*.

But I must beg to speak freely that I hope nobody will be sent *hither*; because he is troublesome or uneasy elsewhere. It is of great consequence that there be a good agreement between the Primate and the Archbishop of *Dublin*; and one in that post who would set up himself against the Primate, would be sure of being caressed, flattered, and followed by the *Irish* interest here.

I cannot on this occasion omit my thanks to your Lordship for your supporting me here ever since I came, as you gave me hopes you would, and I hope the good effects of it have appeared. And I think the *English* interest is at present on that good footing, headed by my Lord Chancellor and myself, that the continuance of the same support, promises a pretty quiet state of things for the future.

I should hardly have given your Lordship this trouble before-hand, if we had not reports from time to time that endeavours are using to secure this post either for some dangerous person here, or not very promising on the other side *.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 25, 1728.

ON the 23d instant I had the honour of your Excellency's of the 11th, which I this day communicated to the Lords Justices, and upon advising with Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson*, who happened to be at the castle, and the Prime Serjeant with

* His Grace seems to place his chief confidence in my Lord *Townshend*.

with the Attorney and Solicitor-general, we find it proper to have his Majesty's commands for what alterations are to be made in the occasional offices, as likewise for the late alterations in relation to the Royal family which his Majesty has been pleased lately to order in council in *England*; and we find that in the several proclamations issued on the like occasions, mention is made of our having received his Majesty's commands.

I shall look over the alterations made in the occasional offices in *England*, and likewise see what alterations may be necessary to be made in the occasional office for the 23d of *October*, which is not observed in *England*, and transmit them to your Excellency by the next post, together with a copy of the letter your Excellency was pleased to send us, relating to the alterations made in the prayers for the Royal Family at his Majesty's accession; that so your Lordship may see what form was then used to signify his Majesty's pleasure to us; and as soon as we receive his Majesty's commands, we shall issue a proclamation accordingly.

I shall by this post write to *England* for the form of prayer appointed for the inauguration-day, to see whether there is any thing in it that need be changed here; and shall after perusing it, acquaint your Excellency whether it will require any change, or be proper as it stands in *England*, that we may accordingly receive his Majesty's commands.

I am, My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 28, 1728.

IN mine of *Saturday* last I promised your Excellency by this post, on account of what alterations would be proper to be made in the several occasional offices,

offices, pursuant to what has been done in *England*, and I had accordingly drawn them up.

But as your Lordship hinted in yours that it should be done in the best manner which you thought I knew, I went on at the same time with an enquiry at the council and the secretaries office, into what method was pursued when those forms of prayer were last altered, which was in the year 1715: and by the books in the secretary's office I found things then took a longer train than any body was able to inform me of, which I shall communicate to the other Lords Justices to-morrow, that we may pursue the same method again, and when things are settled with them, shall send your Lordship an account of it.

As the time is too short to make any such alteration against the 30th of *January* now approaching, there will be time enough to have that affair pursued in the way formerly observed, before the 29th of *May*, and care shall be taken accordingly.

But the alterations his Majesty has been pleased to order lately in relation to the Royal Family, can be enforced here as soon as your Excellency pleases to send us his Majesty's commands about them.

And I have here sent your Excellency an extract of your letter of the 16th of *June* 1727, in which you sent us his Majesty's first commands on that subject, in pursuance of which we then issued a proclamation, as we shall now, so soon as we receive the like orders.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 1, 1728.

I HUMBL Y thank your Excellency for your kind order to have Mr. *Richardson* presented to the union of *Burn-burcb*; but as there is some reason

son to apprehend that the Crown and the Bishop * of *Ossory* present alternately to that union, and that this is the Bishop's turn, the last turn having been filled by the Crown, we have ordered enquiry to be made in the several offices, to learn how that affair stands, before we make a presentation, which we fear can be of no effect; as soon as we can learn any thing certain in this business, I shall acquaint your Lordship with it.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Feb. 13, 1728.*

I HAVE lately received a letter from Mr. *Ratcliff*, in which he acquaints me that he has made application to your Excellency for the new professorship in the oriental tongues, and desires me to give your Lordship a character of him. As I do not know how those professorships are to be bestowed, whether on those who are actually of the College, or indifferently on any who are qualified for them, I cannot tell what to say on this occasion: but I must do him the justice to acquaint your Excellency that I have heard him spoken of as one that understands the oriental tongues the best of any body in this country.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, *Dublin, Feb. 13, 1728.*

I AM glad to hear your Grace is mended, and still likely to mend in your health, which I heartily wish a continuance of.

We

* Sir *Thomas Vesey*, Bart.

We are endeavouring by a * subscription to raise money and buy corn, to supply the necessities of the north, and have hitherto kept the markets there from rising unreasonably, and hope to do so till next harvest. We think this will put some stop to the great desertion we have been threatened with there: and so far as they may be concerned in it, I hope the landlords will do their part by remitting some arrears or making some abatement of their rents. As bad as things have been here, I am satisfied the bulk of these adventurers worst themselves by removing to *America*, and hope the frenzy will gradually abate.

I have lately received a letter from your Grace relating to one Mr. *Carol*, a convert, which I had answered sooner, but that I staid till I had an opportunity of talking with my Lord Chief Baron about his case, who tells me he has an extraordinary bad character, whatever his religion may be, that he has been convicted of endeavouring to suborn witnesses, and that a prosecution has been ordered against him in the Exchequer for making a rature in a record; so that he thinks *Carol* will hardly venture into this Kingdom.

I shall always be ready to support any real protestant here who suffers from the malice of the papists, so far as lies in my power, and still the more upon your Grace's recommendation; but I submit it to your Grace whether there be a possibility of shewing

* There is no doubt but his Grace contributed largely to this subscription; but what he did in the year 1739-40, in the great frost, almost exceeds belief; there was not a poor distressed person in the great city of *Dublin* who applied, that was not daily relieved to the full, and chiefly by his bounty: the House of Commons took this so well, that they voted him very justly their thanks on this very remarkable instance of his goodness. The sums he then expended must have been very great indeed, yet when he hath been complimented on this and frequent other occasions of the like sort, his usual answer was, that he should die shamefully rich.

shewing any countenance to one who has so bad a character. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 18, 1728.

THE occasion of my troubling your Grace at present, is that it is generally talked here, that the affair of the new professorships is just settling, and the professors going to be named. I find that business has been wholly managed with Dr. *Cogbill*, without acquainting my Lord Chancellor or me with what has been doing *. Dr. *Cogbill* has indeed had some discourse with me about what lectures it might be proper to oblige the professors to read, and under what penalties; but we have neither of us been let into the secret who are designed for the new professors. I could therefore wish that before the persons are settled, we might be acquainted who they are to be, that your Grace may be informed whether they are such as the King's friends here wish were put in.

I cannot omit mentioning on this occasion, that we the Lords Justices here were somewhat surprized that Dr. *Cogbill* was rather employed than the Lords Justices, to acquaint the College that it would be agreeable to the court, if the † Prince of *Wales* were to be elected Chancellor of this University. I hope you will excuse this trouble. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

VOL. I.

P

To

* It is to be feared that Lord *Carteret* played the Primate, a slippery trick in this case as well as in some others; he says himself in one of his letters to Dean *Swift*, when people ask me how I governed *Ireland*, I say that I pleased Dr. *Swift*.

† His Royal Highness was accordingly elected.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 20, 1728.

I TROUBLED your Grace but last post with somewhat relating to the College here. But as I have since learned somewhat more of what is transacting there, I think myself obliged to give you some farther informations.

As it may happen that the * Vice-Chancellor may be sick at the time of the commencement, when degrees are to be given, of which they have two in a year, one just before *Lent*, the other at the time of the *Cambridge* commencement, it was the custom for the Vice-Chancellor to name a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to officiate in case of the Vice-Chancellor's sickness or absence; but upon the last who was named Pro-Vice-Chancellor coming to be sworn before Lord Chancellor *Middleton*, it appeared the statutes did not give any power to the Vice-Chancellor to name a deputy, upon which there has been no such deputy here for some years.

I am informed that to prevent any accident of that nature, it has been proposed to have an additional statute or clause to the charter, made by the King, to give such a power to the Vice-Chancellor, which I think is reasonable. But I am informed likewise, that this affair is taking another turn in *England*, and that they are for appointing three Vice-Chancellors, with equal power, *viz.* the Bishop of *Clogher*, the present Vice-Chancellor; the Bishop of † *Raphoe*, who never comes to town but in parliament time; and

* Dr. *Sterne*, Bishop of *Clogher*.

† Dr. *Nicholas Forster*, was a senior Fellow of the University of *Dublin*, afterwards Bishop of *Killaloe*, from whence he was translated to *Raphoe*.

and Dr. *Cogbill*, one of the representatives for the University in parliament, and always in town.

What seems pretty much aimed at in this affair, is to give Dr. *Cogbill* a greater weight and authority in the College than he has already. And as he is the person with whom the affair of the professorships has been settled, as well as who are to be professors, I think his weight is already pretty great.

He is a person of abilities, and of a fair character, but as determined a supporter of the *Irish* against the *English* interest here, as any body, though with more prudence than many others, and therefore I hope it will be considered whether it be so proper to give him so much authority as seems now putting into his hands by these schemes.

There is one thing I must suggest on this occasion, which is, that as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Archbishop of *Dublin* are the present Visitors of the College, it is possible one thing designed by making three Vice-Chancellors (who probably may all three become Visitors) may be the rendering useless the power of the Archbishop of *Dublin* in a visitation of the College, if he should ever be an *Englishman*.

I cannot help saying I think it would have been for the King's service here, if what has been lately transacting in relation to the Professors, and what is now doing, had been concerted with some of the *English* here, and not wholly with the natives, and that, after a secret manner, that the College might have thought it their interest to have some dependence on the *English*.

And here I cannot help suggesting, whether if any alteration is made in the charter with relation to the Vice-Chancellor's power, it may not be proper at the same time to add to the present Visitors, the Lord Primate and the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, for the time being; whom his Majesty shall please from time

time to time to place in eminent stations here; but hitherto all these College affairs have been kept a secret from my Lord Chancellor and me.

I hope your Grace will have the goodness to excuse the trouble of this long letter.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 8, 1728.

I THANK your Excellency for your kind order to present Mr. *Richardson* to the union of *Burnchurch*; but before we could actually pass his patent for it, I procured a copy of the act of union from the Register of *Offory*, that in the council-office being burnt; upon perusal of which the Attorney-general says, there is no doubt but that the Crown and Bishop of * *Offory* are to present alternately to that union, and that as the Crown presented the last turn, the Bishop is to present this turn; so that it is to no purpose to take any farther step in that affair.

We have had several tumults in *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, and other places in the south, on pretence that corn was exported thence to *England*; though if we may believe the merchants here, little has been attempted to be exported of late, but to the north of *Ireland*; and by all accounts there is great plenty in those parts, and corn at a very reasonable price.

We have wrote to the several magistrates in those parts to be diligent in preserving the peace, and have ordered the officers of the army to assist the civil magistrates on occasion, wherever we have been applied to for it.

We

* Sir *Thomas Kelly*, Bart. son of Dr. *John Kelly*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Dublin*, and three times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*.

We have by this post sent your Excellency the memorial delivered to us by the dissenting ministers here, from the letters of their friends in the north: we objected against two heads of it, as we have acquainted your Excellency; but there is another part relating to the grievances about tythes, which is very far from being true. I do not doubt but some persons in the north may have been oppressed by the farmers of tythes. But I have at every visitation I have held had as great complaints from the clergy of the hardships put upon them by the people, in coming at their just dues, as the people can make of being any ways oppressed by the clergy or their tythe farmers, and I believe with as much reason. As to the expensiveness of the spiritual courts which they complain of, that will be very much avoided by the act passed last sessions for the more easy recovery of tythes of small value. And indeed the gentlemen have ever since I came hither, been putting it into the heads of their tenants, that it was not their rents, but the paying of the tythes that made them find it hard to live on their farms. And it is easy to see that this was a notion that would readily take with *Scotch* presbyterians.

We shall in time make some farther remarks on that memorial. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 13, 1728.

AS we are in a very bad way here, I think myself obliged to give your Grace some account of it.

The scarcity and dearness of provision still increases in the north; many have eaten the oats they should have sowed their land with; and except the land-

andlords will have the good sense to furnish them with seed, a great deal of land will lye waste this year.

There has been set on foot a subscription here in *Dublin*, to buy corn from *Munster*, where it has been very cheap, to send it to the north, in order to keep the markets down; but though we have bought about 3000 *l.* worth of oats, oatmeal, and potatoes there, yet first by the continuance of easterly winds for three weeks, and since by the insurrections of the mob in those parts, not one boat load is yet arrived in the north; which is a great increase to their distresses.

There have been tumults at *Limerick*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Clonmel*, and other places, to prevent the corn we have bought from going to the north. Those at *Limerick* and *Cork* have been the worst, where they have broken open ware-houses and cellars, and set what price they pleased on provisions; but I hope we shall hardly hear of any more riots, having given the necessary orders both to the civil and military officers in those parts to take care to prevent or suppress all riots. There is no doubt but the buying of corn there has raised their markets; but still as we are assured from thence, there is great plenty in the country; and provisions are in some places as cheap again as in the north; but where dearest, at least one third part cheaper. There is one reflection these poor wretches have not made, that by their riots the country are deterred from bringing them in provisions, which will make things dearer in those places than the exportation they are so angry at.

We have given orders to the several magistrates and the judges of assize to have the rioters prosecuted and severely punished.

The humour of going to *America* still continues, and the scarcity of provisions certainly makes many
quit

quit us: there are now seven ships at *Belfast* that are carrying off about 1000 passengers thither; and if we knew how to stop them, as most of them can neither get victuals nor work at home, it would be cruel to do it.

We have sent for 2400 quarters of rye from *Cunningbery*; when they arrive which will probably be about the middle of *May*, we hope the price of things will fall considerably in the north, and we suppose they will mend pretty much when our supplies arrive from *Munster*.

The dissenting ministers here have lately delivered in a memorial representing the grievances their brethren have assigned as the causes in their apprehension of the great desertion in the north: as one of those causes relates to the ecclesiastical courts here, and as it is generally reported here that the *Irish* gentlemen at *London* are for throwing the whole occasion of this desertion on the severity of tythes, I have by this post written to the Bishop of *London* a very long letter on that subject, and have desired him to wait on the ministry and discourse with them on that head.

I shal get a copy of this memorial and send your Grace my thoughts on some other parts of it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord

Dublin, Mar. 13, 1728.

AS we have had reports here that the *Irish* gentlemen in *London* would have the great burthen of tythes thought one of the chief grievances that occasion such numbers of the people of the north going to *America*, I have for some time designed to write to your Lordship on that subject.

But

But a memorial lately delivered in here by the dissenting ministers of this place, containing the causes of this desertion, as represented to them by the letters of their brethren in the north, (which memorial we have lately sent over to my Lord Lieutenant,) mentioning the oppression of the ecclesiastical courts about tythes as one of their greatest grievances: I found myself under a necessity of troubling your Lordship to discourse with the ministry about it.

The gentlemen of this country have ever since I came hither been talking to others, and perswading their tenants who complained of the excessiveness of their rents, that it was not the paying too much rent, but too much tythe that impoverished them: and the notion soon took among *Scottish* presbyterians, as a great part of the protestants in the north are, who it may easily be supposed do not pay tythes with great chearfulness. And indeed I make no doubt but the landlords in *England* might with great ease raise a cry amongst their tenants of the great oppression they lie under by paying tythes.

What the gentlemen want to be at is that they may go on raising their rents, and that the clergy should still receive their old payments for their tythe. But as things have happened otherwise, and they are very angry with the clergy, without considering that it could not happen otherwise than it has, since if a clergyman saw a farm raised in its rent *e. g.* from 10 to 20 *l. per ann.* he might be sure his tythe was certainly worth double what he formerly took for it. Not that I believe the clergy have made a proportionable advancement in their composition for their tythes, to what the gentlemen have made in their rents. And yet it is upon this rise of the value of tythes that they would persuade the people to throw their distresses.

In a conference I had with the dissenting ministers here some weeks ago, they mentioned re-raising the value

value of tythes beyond what had been formerly paid, as a proof that the people were oppressed in the article of tythes. To which I told them, that the raising the value of tythes did not prove any oppression, except it were proved that the value was greater than they were really worth; and that even then the farmer had his remedy by letting the clergy take it in kind.

And there is the less in this argument, because the fact is, that about the years 1694 and 1695, the lands here were almost waste and unsettled, and the clergy in the last distress for tenants for their tythes, when great numbers of them were glad to let their tythes at a very low value, and that during incumbency, for few would take them on other terms; and as the country has since settled and improved, as those incumbents have dropt off, the tythe of those parishes has been considerably advanced without the least oppression, but I believe your Lordship will think not without some grumbling. The same no doubt has happened where there have been careless or needy incumbents, and others of a different character that have succeeded them.

I need not mention to your Lordship what I have been forced to talk to several here, that if a landlord takes too great a portion of the profits of a farm for his share by way of rent, (as the tythe will light on the tenants share) the tenant will be impoverished: but then it is not the tythe but the increased rent that undoes the farmer. And indeed in this country, where I fear the tenant hardly ever has more than one third of the profits he makes of his farm for his share, and too often but a fourth or perhaps a fifth part, as the tenant's share is charged with the tythe, his case is no doubt hard, but it is plain from what side the hardship arises.

Nor need I take notice to your Lordship of what I have been forced to talk very fully here, that if
the

the land were freed from payment of tythe, the tenant would not be the better for it, but the landlord, who would in that case raise his rent accordingly, and would probably receive 15 or 20 s. for additional rent, where the clergyman now receives 10 s. for tythe; and that it would be the same in proportion if the tythes were fixed to some modus below their real value, which I am apprehensive the gentlemen may attempt to do by a bill next sessions.

As for the complaints of the oppressions in the ecclesiastical courts, your Lordship knows the dilatoriness and expensiveness of suits there. And yet till within seven or eight years all suits for tythes, &c. were there; since that time by degrees the clergy have sued in cases of consequence in the Exchequer; but for dues of small value, they still are sued for there. But in the main no body sues in those courts that can by fair means get any thing near his due; since, when the clergy have put perions into those courts the defendants either give them all the delay and trouble they can, or else stand under contempt for never appearing, and let things go to the last extremity, and stand excommunicated, and possibly when a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* is taken out, and they find they have 7 or 8 l. to pay, they run away: for the greatest part of the occupiers of the land here are so poor, that an extraordinary stroke of 8 or 10 l. falling on them, is certain ruin to them.

I can assure your Lordship that at every visitation I have held here, which is annually, the clergy have made as great complaints of the hardships put upon them by the people in getting in their tythes, especially their small dues, as the people can of any oppression from the clergy. And to my knowledge many of them have chose rather to lose their small dues, than to be at a certain great expence in getting them,

them, and at an uncertainty whether the farmer would not at last run away without paying any thing. And I can affirm to your Lordship that the laity here are as troublesome and vexatious as they can be in *England*, and from time to time fight a cause of no great value through the Bishop's court, then through the Archbishop's, and thence to the Delegates, where the clergy sue for what is most evidently their due.

I would not be understood by this to deny that any clergyman or farmer of tythes ever did a hard thing by the people, but that there is not frequent occasion of complaint against them.

However last sessions we passed a bill here for the more easy recovery of small tythes, &c. which I believe will remove this cause of complaint, since I believe very few will spend some pounds to recover that in a spiritual court, which may be recovered for some shillings in another way.

Upon occasion of the conference I had some weeks ago with the dissenting ministers here, I have enquired of several of the clergy, that are understanding and fair men, who have assured me, that as far as their knowledge reaches, they believe that generally the farmers do not pay more than two thirds of the real value of their tythes.

Another thing they complain of in their memorial is, the trouble that has been given them about their marriages and their school-masters. As to this I told them, that for some time they had not been molested about their marriages, and that as to their school-masters I was sure they had met with very little trouble on that head, since I had never heard any such grievance so much as mentioned till I saw it in their memorial.

Another matter complained of is the sacramental test, in relation to which I told them, the laws were the same in *England*.

As

As for other grievances they mention, such as raising the rents unreasonably, the oppression of Justices of the Peace, seneschals, and other officers in the country, as they are no ways of an ecclesiastical nature, I shall not trouble your Lordship with an account of them; but must desire your Lordship to talk with the ministry on the subject I have now wrote about, and endeavour to prevent their being prepossessed with any unjust opinion of the clergy, or being disposed, if any attempt should be made from hence, to suffer us to be stript of our just rights *.

I am, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Mar. 31, 1729.

THE dissenting ministers of this place having applied to me to recommend their case and that of their brethren to your kind patronage, I have made bold to trouble you with this letter by Mr. Craghead, one of their number, and their solicitor on this occasion. They inform me that his late Majesty was graciously pleased to give out of his privy purse to the ministers of the north 400 *l. per ann.* and the like sum to those of the south, to be distributed to those ministers who had no share of the † 1200 *l.* on the establishment here; and that his present Majesty has graciously continued this allow-

* His Grace does not shew in this letter any partiality to the dissenters, with which he used to be charged by the few tory enemies he had; and he had no others:—The truth is, that he was naturally a very moderate and impartial man, but very steady in the pursuit of those measures he thought just and right, and for the service of the cause he was engaged to support.

† It does not appear from the manuscript whether it is 120 or 1200 *l.*

ance to them: that by his late Majesty's death they apprehend they lost two years, what they hoped to have otherwise received. They are sensible there is nothing due to them, nor do they make any such claim; but as the calamities of this kingdom are at present very great, and by the desertion of many of their people to *America*, and the poverty of the greatest part of the rest, their contributions, particularly in the north, are very much fallen off, it would be a great instance of his Majesty's goodness, if he would consider their present distress.

Sir, it is certain they are under very great difficulties at present, on the accounts they mention; and I am assured from good hands, that several of them who have had 50 *l. per ann.* from their flock do not receive 15 *l.* It is but doing them justice to affirm, that they are very well affected to his Majesty and his Royal Family, and by the best enquiries I could make, do their endeavours to keep their congregations from deserting the country; not more than one or two of the younger ministers having any ways encouraged the humour now prevailing here. And his Majesty's goodness in giving them some extraordinary relief on this occasion of their present great distress, would undoubtedly make them more active to retain their people here.

I cannot help mentioning on this occasion that what with scarceness of corn in the north, and the loss of all credit there, by the numbers that go or talk of going to *America*, and with the disturbances in the south, this kingdom is at present in a deplorable condition. But I hope we shall be able to keep every thing pretty quiet, and that if it please God to send us a good harvest, things will gradually mend.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 10, 1729.

I HAD this day the honour of your Excellency's of the 5th instant, and have since talked with my Lord Chancellor about altering the value of our coin, which we shall endeavour to give all possible expedition to.

But we are both of opinion that nothing can be moved in the council about it, till the return of the Judges; for the bankers here are all against it, for a plain reason which they themselves told me, which is that they get 2 *per cent.* in the exchange by the present inequality of gold and silver, and your Lordship knows what strength they have in the council.

We are very much obliged to his Majesty for his kind disposition to this country; and I am sure we ought not to be insensible that the favourable representations your Excellency has been pleased to make of our attachment to his Royal Family, have very much contributed to this.

I shall take a proper opportunity of talking with the Lords Justices of a copper coinage, and as soon as I know their sentiments, I will write to your Excellency on that subject.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 12, 1729.

AS we find we have two new privy counsellors made here, we cannot forbear putting your Excellency in mind of my Lord Cavan. * We both applied

* This must be a joint letter from the Lords Justices *Boulter* and *Wynndham*.

applied to your Lordship when you was here, that he might be made a privy counsellor, and you were pleased to promise us, that you would recommend him to his Majesty the first opportunity, to be made a member of that right honourable board. By what has happened we apprehend your Excellency may have forgotten him; and we beg leave again to recommend him to be made a privy counsellor, as being one of a very antient noble family here, and firmly attached to his Majesty, and who on all occasions, has been of great service to the government in the House of Lords; and we doubt not but he would be equally serviceable in the council. We are,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, Dublin, Apr. 26, 1729.

I THOUGHT your Excellency might be pleased to hear by the first opportunity, that on *Thursday* last we communicated your Lordship's letter, and the other papers transmitted with it, relating to the coin, to the privy council, and that we then appointed a committee to take the affair into consideration; since which the committee met last night, and reduced the value of gold to what it goes for in *England*; and this night they settled the value of foreign silver agreeably to the paper your Excellency sent over, in which the piece of eight of 17 *pwt.* 4 *grs.* is valued at 5 *s.* *Irish*. As Mr. Conolly went out of town yesterday and does not return till *Tuesday*, we cannot have a council till *Wednesday*, when I hope we shall finish this affair.

Several attended to oppose the reducing of the value of gold, but were able to say little in the committee,

mittee, and will be less able to stand a debate in the council.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 1, 1729.

SINCE I wrote last to your Excellency, the committee have drawn up and delivered in their report to the council, relating to the coins here current, which council was held yesterday; but as a petition was then given in by several merchants and others, against lowering the gold, desiring to be heard on that subject, we thought proper to order them to be heard by themselves, not by council, next Monday, when I hope we shall one way or another conclude that affair.

The bankers have bestirred themselves to the utmost on this occasion, and appear to have that influence over the traders and others of this place, that those who are most satisfied that what the council are doing, is for the benefit of this nation, dare not publicly own their sentiments. They are setting about petitions against this reduction, and playing the whole game of *Wood's half-pence*.

I rather think we shall carry the affair in the council, and when our letter to your Excellency on this subject is once gone over I believe they will gradually cool.

At present hardly any are capable of hearing reason, but if they should come to temper, so that there are any hopes that arguments may work upon them, I would willingly know your Excellency's pleasure, whether you would give leave to have the memorial presented to your Lordship printed. Among other things they are pleased to give out, one is, that the memorial

memorial was written by Mr. *Conduit*, and is designed to ruin this nation.

As the bankers have behaved themselves with great insolence to the government on this occasion, and are visibly sacrificing the good of the publick to their private advantage, and plainly appear to have a greater power than it is proper they should have, when this affair is a little blown over, I have a proposal to make to your Excellency which has been suggested to me by some in trade, and which I rather think may be of service to the nation, and will considerably take down the insolence of the bankers.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 8, 1729.

AS the Archbishop of *Dublin* has been out of order for four or five days, and is now apprehended to be in very great danger, I think it proper to acquaint your Grace with it, that there may be no surprise in disposing of a place of so great consequence, upon any report of his death from other hands. By the next post I shall inform your Grace what is the event of his sickness.

I am, &c.

N. B. The same intelligence was likewise sent to Lord *Carteret*.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1729.

UPON occasion of the vacancy here by the death of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, I beg leave to mention to your Excellency, that if his Majesty

jeſty ſhould fill that ſee from *England*, I would deſire your Lordſhip to uſe your intereſt for the Biſhop of *St. David's*, whom I formerly mentioned to you; but if from hence, I think the Biſhop of *Fernes* the moſt proper perſon.

I am, &c.

To Lord Townſhend.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1729.

YESTERDAY in the evening died his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. As in *January* laſt I troubled your Lordſhip with a letter about filling this archbiſhoprick, whenever it ſhould happen to be vacant, and declared my opinion that for the ſupport of the *Engliſh* intereſt here, it was abſolutely neceſſary that it ſhould be beſtowed on a native of *England*, I ſhall not now repeat what I then wrote: but ſhall juſt renew my recommendations at that time, that if his Maſteſty is pleaſed to ſend one from the bench of *England*, the Biſhop of *St. David's* is my oldeſt friend there: if he is pleaſed to fill it from hence, the Biſhop of *Fernes* is the moſt proper perſon.

The filling this place with an able man is of great conſequence to his Maſteſty's ſervice here, and I therefore hope nobody will be thought of in *England* to be ſent hither, becauſe he is troubleſome or good for nothing there.

I muſt beg leave on this occaſion to recommend to your Lordſhip's protection Mr. *Stephens*, that he may have a ſpecifick performance of the promiſe made me of beſtowing on him the next canonry vacant at *Chriſt Church*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 9, 1729.

YESTERDAY in the evening died the Archbishop of *Dublin*, after a few days indisposition. I have formerly written of the consequence of filling this post well, and for the support of the *Engliſh* interest here, it is necessary it should be an *Engliſhman*. If it be filled from the bench in *England*, the oldest friend I have there is the Bishop of *St. David's*: if from the bench here, the Bishop of * *Fernes* is I think much the most proper person. I am,
Your Grace's, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 13, 1729.

I AM sorry I can give your Excellency no better an account of the success of our endeavouring to mend the state of our coin here. However I think myself obliged to acquaint you with what has passed on this occasion.

Upon the receipt of your Excellency's letter, and the papers transmitted with it, we ordered a council to meet, and communicated your Lordship's letter and the papers to them. As the affair had been fully considered in the year 1726, and there was no alteration proposed to be made to what the committee of council had then agreed upon, except raising the foreign silver from 5*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4½*d.* *Engliſh* per ounce, I would fain have had a committee withdraw immediately and make us a report, that we might

Q 2

before

* Dr. Hoadley succeeded Dr. King in the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*.

before we parted have done the business, and transmitted it to your Excellency, before it made any noise; but this was opposed as being too precipitate, and what might perhaps be called a job-work; so the matter was referred to a committee in the common way, who on *Friday* was fortnight went through the gold coins, and the next day the silver; and if Mr. *Conolly* had not gone out of town then we could have finished the affair on *Monday* following; but he not returning till *Tuesday* night, we could not have a council till *Wednesday*, against which time, the merchants at the instigation of the bankers and other remitters and their dependants, had a petition ready against the scheme. They pretended not to be ready to speak then, and we gave them till *Monday* to prepare, I must own against my advice.

When we met on *Monday* was fortnight to hear them, we had a petition from the Lord Mayor and common-council of *Dublin*, the grand-jury of the county and of the city of *Dublin*, and from the city of *Cork*, against what the council were doing. The merchants who appeared were persons all concerned in remittances, and one * *Bindon*, a broken merchant of *Limerick*. I and some of the council answered what they said, but in the end they pretended they were not quite ready; and so they were indulged to be heard again as last *Monday*, and to offer what they thought proper.

When we met last *Monday* we had a petition from the merchants of *Londonderry* to the same purpose with the others; and the merchants offered a scheme, the substance of which was, raising the *English* shilling to $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ and finding some fault with the proportions

* *David Bindon*, Esq; a very eminent merchant, of exceeding good family, of great knowledge in trade, suffered much in the South Sea Scheme, in 1720, and was a member of parliament in the reign of *George II.*

portions of the several pieces of gold and silver in our scheme; in which if there are any errors, they will best be corrected by the master of the mint in *England*.

On this occasion as there was a great assembly in the council-chamber, in a speech I made, I endeavoured to shew the necessity of doing what we proposed; the perniciousness of raising *English* silver, what the nation lost by our present inequality of gold and silver, who were the gainers by it, and answered their objections; and desired all to remember who had hindered the removing of our present evil, if the ferment that had been raised among the people should make it adviseable not to proceed any farther in the affair.

When the petitioners retired, the prevailing opinion in the council was, that though the thing proposed by the committee was most certainly for the advantage of the kingdom, yet considering the present clamour and uneasiness of the people against it, it was most prudent to let the affair rest.

For the better understanding of this I must acquaint your Lordship that they have universally possessed the people that the scheme is an *English* project, formed in *England*, and carried on by my Lord Chancellor, myself, and other *English* here, with a design to drain this kingdom of their gold, as they are already drained of their silver.

As I found this had been industriously spread among the people, in my * speech on *Monday*, I gave them an account what applications had been made to
your

* My Lord Primate was said upon great provocation from *Eaton Stannard*, Esq; Recorder of *Dublin*, to have been a little off his guard at this time, and for this once to have spoken some hasty words; but the Recorder suffered for his temerity all his life time afterwards, the government would never make him a Judge, though he was a good lawyer and an honest man; it appears indeed in *Swift's* letters, that he had been chosen Recorder by his interest.

your Excellency on this subject when you was here the first time, what had been done in it in the year 1726, in council and out of it, and shewed that at present *England* got $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in all goods they bought here, which advantage they would lose by this reduction, so that the scheme could not come from thence.

I am sorry his Majesty's gracious intentions and your Excellency's kind endeavour to save this nation from a certain, though slow ruin, should meet with no better a return here; but I hope those things have been said on this occasion, that with an increase of our sufferings here, will by degrees, open the eyes of men of sense, and that a time may come, when petitions will be offered in behalf of the reduction proposed.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 17, 1729.

I HAVE already troubled your Grace with two letters on the occasion of the death of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, with an account who I think may, be most proper to fill that see, and to succeed the Bishop of *Fernes* if he should be promoted to *Dublin*. If the Bishop of *Clonfert* should succeed to *Fernes*, I think either Dean *Alcock*, or *Essex Edgeworth* Chancellor of *Ardagh*, will be very proper to succeed to the bishoprick of *Clonfert*.

By our last mail from *England* we learn that Dr. *Stratford*, Canon of *Christ Church*, is dead; and I must upon this intelligence beg the favour of your Grace to support the interest of Mr. *Stephens*, for whom before I left *England*, I had a promise of the next vacancy in that church: which I did not insist on upon the former vacancy, but let it go in favour of
Dr.

Dr. *Gibert*, but I hope Mr. *Stephens* will not meet with a second disappointment; and your Grace's favour to him in the present vacancy, will be esteemed a very great obligation by him who is,
My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord, *Dublin, May 17, 1729.*

I HAVE lately troubled your Excellency with two or three letters in particular, as well as our common letters, on occasion of the archbishoprick of *Dublin* being vacant. I have only this to mention farther to your Lordship, that if things end in a vacancy of a bishoprick here, which Dean *Gore* is not willing to take, I should willingly recommend to your favour either Dean *A'cock*, or *Essex Edgworth* Chancellor of *Ardagh*, to succeed. I am,
Your Excellency's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, May 20, 1729.*

I HAVE received the honour of your Excellency's of the 13th inst. and I hope you have received mine of the same date, giving an account of what has passed in council in relation to the coin. Your Lordship might justly suppose after the applications made to you on that head, that the regulation proposed in relation to the gold would have passed to the universal satisfaction of the kingdom, as it is undoubtedly for its benefit. But your Excellency rightly observes, that you are acquainted with the humour of the people here, and so are less surpris'd at the opposition given to it: and indeed
except

except what opposition was owing to the bankers, all the rest turned upon their being unwilling to be served by *Englishmen*, and it was not any argument against the thing that weighed with those who made loud clamours against it, but its being proposed and supported by *Englishmen*; and this was the popular argument to prove there was somewhat amiss in it.

We have proceeded with as much prudence and caution in this affair as we could. And we chose to hear the merchants speak to the subject, rather than barely receive their memorial, that we might have an opportunity of undeceiving the people by what we could say against them in publick, whereas the people could have known nothing of what passed in a debate in the council.

As the memorial was sent to your Excellency I thought it would be wrong to print it without your leave; but I have no thoughts of printing that or any thing else on the subject, till the people are grown cool, and my Lord Chancellor thinks it advisable; and then it shall be such a one as he approves of, but we will carefully avoid doing any thing in this matter that may enflame the nation.

What has been hinted to me, as a thing that would oblige the bankers to keep more cash by them than they do, and would probably by degrees bring the merchants to keep their own cash is, if the officers of the revenue were strictly enjoined to take only cash, and not bankers notes for payments in the revenue, the greatest part of which are at present made in bankers notes: besides it would have another great advantage, which is, that as things now stand, if any run should happen upon the bankers, the government has not one penny of money to go on with; but in the other case, they would have some money at command. But I do not speak of this as a thing any ways proper to be done at present; for I fear in our present distress, if the government were

were to refuse taking the notes of bankers, it would cause an immediate run upon them ; which as our circumstances now stand, would put a stop to all trade and payments amongst us : but I mention it as a thing worth your Excellency's consideration, when we have the happiness of your presence with us.

As every thing is very quiet here, and we hope likely to continue so, I cannot apprehend that there is any necessity of your Lordship's coming hither before *September* ; whenever I can learn that there is occasion for it, I will not fail giving your Excellency advice of it.

Since we sent to your Lordship Mr. *Espin's* and Mr. *Vaughan's* memorials, I have learned that Mr. *Espin* has already about 200 *l. per ann.* in the church, and as much temporal estate ; whereas Mr. *Vaughan* has nothing but a curacy, so that the vicarage given to him, will be bestowed on one who very much wants it.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 5, 1729.

I HAVE the honour of your Excellency's of the 29th. past, and thank your Lordship for your kindness to the Bishop of *St. David's*, in the affair of the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, with which he acquainted me with great acknowledgments of the obligations you had laid on him.

I am sorry that affair is likely to be kept long in suspense, since I think it would rather be for his Majesty's service, that the new Archbishop whomsoever his Majesty pleases to pitch upon, were well settled in his station before the parliament meets.

Several here seem sensible of the folly of the clamour raised against regulating our coin, but all that

is

is left to be done at present, is staying till the greatness of the evil makes them importunate for a remedy.

I am glad your Excellency approves of the persons I mentioned as proper to fill some vacancy, if there should be any removes here.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 10, 1729.

I Have lately troubled your Grace with two or three letters on occasion of the death of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, with my opinion whom I thought most proper to succeed to that see, according as his Majesty should please to pitch upon one on the bench in *England* or here.

I am sensible his Majesty was in such a hurry, as he was just then going abroad, when the first advice of his Grace's death came, that it could not be expected that affair should be settled before his departure: but I am sorry to hear that it is generally talked at *London*, that the archbishoprick is not likely to be disposed of till his Majesty's return.

As our parliament will probably meet in *September*, or the beginning of *October*, I cannot but think it would be for his Majesty's service here if a successor were settled in the archbishoprick time enough for him to form some acquaintance and interest here before the parliament is opened, and to let the disappointments of some who are seeking for that station, be a little digested before that time; for I very much fear, that notwithstanding all precautions, we are in danger of having a troublesome session, as the debts of the nation are very much increased within a few years.

I thought

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 251

I thought it my duty to his Majesty humbly to make this representation. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 12, 1729.

I Have been favoured with your Lordship's of the 3d instant.

I am glad that those who make an unjust clamour about tythes here, have had more modesty than to think they could persuade people on your side of the water to believe that to be one of the causes of protestants going hence to *America*.

I thank your Lordship for designing to attend when the cause Mr. *Horan* is concerned in comes before the Lords; it is a cause of some consequence to this country.

There had been formerly some objection made to Mr. *Stephens* being Canon of *Christ Church*, on account of there being a want of persons to bear office there: but I hoped it had been removed by his offering to be treasurer, and finding one to act under him, for whose honesty he would be security. I believe half the treasurers there have transacted their business by one of their servants, (and possibly the Bishop of *Oxford* did so) without being security for them.

I cannot but think I am hardly used in this affair, to have a stop put to a promise made me some years ago and since renewed, to gratify the opposition made by my successor, who neither has done, nor is capable (if I may say so without vanity) of doing that service to the crown which I have done here and at *Oxford*.

I thank

I thank your Lordship for the service you have done Mr. *Stephens* in this affair, and recommend him to your farther protection.

Your Lordship I dare say, does not doubt of my friendship to the Bishop of St. *David's*, and I am thoroughly satisfied of his being a good church-man, and as fast a friend to that branch of our constitution as any man. And I did not set up a rival against him, but your Lordship knows in all recommendations on these occasions I have thought it prudent to mention two persons; since if one should prove less acceptable, I am not present to recommend a second. And I have reason to believe that great interest has been formed for the Bishop of *Fernes* on the other side of the water two years ago, and since often renewed there for the post now vacant. For this reason I thought proper to name him with the Bishop of St. *David's*; since it is very much for his Majesty's service that there should be a good understanding between the new archbishop and myself; as I am sure there will be, whether his Majesty pitches upon the Bishop of St. *David's* or the Bishop of *Fernes*; and as to the latter, I can assure your Lordship he has given here no occasion to be thought no friend to the Church, and is allowed by every body to be a good speaker in the House of Lords, and consequently will be so in the council: and I must inform your Lordship that is of no small consequence to the support of his Majesty's service and the *English* interest here.

I am very sorry to find the choice is likely to be put off for so long a time, since it is of moment to our affairs here, that the new Archbishop should be settled and have time to look about him, if possible, before our parliament meets, which will be the latter end of *September* or beginning of *October*. But there is one thing I must beg of your Lordship to guard against, that under a notion of not offending the friends of
either

either of the present candidates, a new person may not be clapt upon us.

I can easily see and no one here doubts, but there is such a person in view, who will neither be acceptable here, nor of service to the *English* interest. I hope, after what I have written in many letters before, I need not again urge the necessity of the see not being filled with a native of this country.

I am sorry peace and war continue still so uncertain: and fear the *Spaniards* are trifling with us, so as to lose the time of action for this year, which if they should do it will light heavy on the ministry. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, June 14, 1729.

THE repeated accounts we have here that the archbishoprick of *Dublin* is not likely to be disposed of till his Majesty's return, are the occasion of my giving you this trouble.

If things are not already fixed otherwise, I would beg leave to represent that I think it would be for his Majesty's service here to have that affair settled as soon as it conveniently can. The session of our parliament will come on in *September* or *October*; and I could wish that those here who may be displeased that they are not considered on this occasion, or that the post is bestowed on an *Englishman*, may have time to cool before the meeting of the parliament.

If his Majesty shall please to send us an Archbishop from *England*, it would be of service to the King's affairs here that he should be settled and form some acquaintance, and begin to have weight against the session. Or if his Majesty shall please to fill that station

station with one from the bench here, I think it would be best to have the consequent removes over by that time.

I have so often before the vacancy happened, wrote of the necessity of filling the place with an *Englishman*, that I hope I need not make any new representation on that head.

It is likewise of some consequence that the person pitched upon be one whom I may depend upon for there being a good agreement betwixt him and me, which I am sure will be the case, if either the Bishop of *St. David's* or the Bishop of *Fernes* be the person.

And I should be very sorry if the effect of this delay should be the bringing on the stage some other candidate, which is what is by many here apprehended to be in some measure aimed at, by deferring this matter for so long a time.

Whether any such thing be designed you are best able to judge, and I beg leave to recommend it to you to prevent any such use being made of it.

I am, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 3, 1729.

SINCE I had the honour of your Grace's relating to Mr. *Bury* of *Finglass*; Mr. Baron *Pocklington* has given me a very good character of him; and Sir *Ralph Gore*, a person of distinction here, has introduced him to me, and confirmed what Mr. Baron had said of him. I shall upon your Grace's recommendation have a regard to him, and endeavour on a proper occasion to help him to somewhat in the Church.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, July 8, 1729.

AS I troubled you with a letter not long ago, relating to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin*, I should not so soon have given you a new trouble, but that we are informed, that great endeavours are used and much art to bring into play on this occasion, some new person on this side of the water. I can assure you, so far as I may be supposed capable of judging, there is nobody on the bench here so able to do his Majesty service in this country, nor I think of those who would willingly take the archbishoprick, any so acceptable to the well affected of this kingdom, nor can I depend so firmly on being assisted in all publick affairs by any one here, as the Bishop of *Fernes*. I beg leave to lay these things plainly before you, and to desire your help, that some other person here may not be worked in, who may be of little or no service, (and perhaps disservice) where all possible help is little enough.

I am, &c.

To the same.

SIR,

Dublin, Aug. 12, 1729.

I Had sooner answered the letter you honoured me with of the 19th past, but that I received it when I was upon my visitation, from which I am lately returned.

I am very much obliged to you for the kind opinion you are pleased to express of my endeavours to support the King's interest here, and I can assure you they shall never be wanting. And I am sensible how much I am indebted

indebted to you for the personal regard you are pleased to honour me with.

I am glad to hear the affair of the archbishoprick continues in so good a way ; I could heartily wish that the two Bishops in *England* who oppose one another in this business, could be brought to agree, they are both my very good friends, as are the Bishops of *St. David's* and *Pernes*, and I hope the competition betwixt them, will not make way for some third person to be let into the archbishoprick that may be less acceptable, and with whom I cannot promise myself to have the same good correspondence as with either of them.

I should have been glad that this affair had been settled before my Lord Lieutenant's arrival here ; but am very easy, as you give me hopes the delay will be of no prejudice.

I beg leave to take this opportunity to thank you for the support you have given me on this and all other occasions since my coming hither.

I am, Sir, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 12, 1729.

UPON my return from my visitation I had the pleasure of receiving one of Lady * *Difert's* favours, for which I beg leave to trouble your Excellency to make my compliments, with my most sincere congratulations to the bride and bridegroom, for in that light they appear yet to me at this distance: as it is a marriage which has the approbation of your Excellency and my Lady *Carteret*, I question not but

* One of the daughters of Lord *Carteret*, who was married to the Earl of *Difert*, a Scotch nobleman.

but it will prove happy, which are my most hearty wishes.

We begin now to look with some pleasure at the near prospect of seeing your Lordship amongst us, and I doubt not but your presence will by degrees remove those difficulties we at present apprehend in the next session of parliament.

This city is not so free from tumults as it ought to be, and as we hoped the proclamation published some time ago would have made it; but if it be possible to awaken the magistrates out of their present lethargy, we shall endeavour to have all things quiet here against your Lordship's arrival. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 28, 1729.

IN my last to your Lordship I could not help expressing myself with some resentment that the opposition made by my successor against Mr. *Stephens*, should have met with such success; but I was then sensible how much I was obliged to your Lordship for preventing the canonry of *Christ Church* from being actually given away to another. I still retain the same sense of my obligations to your Lordship, and as you are best able to judge of what can or cannot be done for my friend Mr. *Stephens*, I again recommend him to your Lordship's protection, and leave it entirely to your Lordship's goodness and prudence to manage that vacancy so that he may be put into possession of somewhat reasonable before that is given away.

We are still here under an uncertainty who is to be Archbishop of *Dublin*, and I take it for granted shall continue so till his Majesty's return. Your Lordship knows the Bishops of *St. David's* and *Fernes* are both old acquaintance and friends of mine, and as I

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have

have wrote to your Lordship, so have I wrote to the ministry, that I shall be easy on whomsoever of them the choice shall fall since I have no doubt of agreeing very well with either of them, but it will be otherwise if some third person should be put into that post: and I am the more concerned that it should not be another because it is generally understood here that I am a friend to both of them; but it will be clear that if another be made Archbishop, my recommendation has been of no significancy, which opinion, I am sure, must have an ill effect on the bench here. I must therefore beg of your Lordship, who are upon the spot, if possible, to hinder such a disgrace from happening to me.

I can assure your Lordship that if one has *Dublin*, and the other be made sure of *Cashel*, *Derry*, or *Kilmore*, the first that falls, I believe the person who has this promise kept to him, will rather be a gainer as to providing for a family.

We have a fine crop of corn on the ground, and have had above three weeks very fine weather to get it in, and though we have now some wet, yet if it please God not to continue it for a long time, it will for the most part be got in very well.

I hope in a little time all the doubts written to us from *London* about the peace will be cleared up. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 9, 1729.

I HAVE so often troubled your Grace on Mr. *Stephens's* account, that if I could avoid it I would not give you the additional trouble of this letter. Your Grace knows I had the promise of the next canonry of *Christ Church* for him: and that there has been

been one vacant for some time by the death of Dr. *Stratford*, and that it was not filled before his Majesty went abroad, that Mr. *Stephens* might be provided with somewhat else in the King's gift, before that was given away: your Grace has frequently renewed the promise of securing an equivalent for Mr. *Stephens*, if he should fail of the canonry of *Christ Church* promised him. I must therefore again recommend him to your Grace's protection, and intreat that the present vacancy at *Christ Church* may not be filled up till Mr. *Stephens* is actually provided for. This favour, if your Grace will please to obtain it for him, will be some security for his being taken care of, but if the vacant canonry be given away first, he will only rest upon a general promise, and be rather in a worse case than he has been in for some years past.

Your Grace's kind support of his pretensions on this occasion, will be esteemed the greatest obligation by,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Sept. 9, 1729.

AS I have made bold to trouble you in affairs of greater consequence, I hope you will excuse this trouble in a matter of less importance, but in which my friendship for the person concerned makes me very solicitous.

Before I left *England* I obtained a promise of the next canonry of *Christ Church* for Mr. *Stephens*, of *Malden in Surrey*, and have since been frequently promised that he should have that or an equivalent.

When a canonry fell there by the death of Dr. *Stratford*, a little before his Majesty went abroad, I renewed my application for Mr. *Stephens*, but found

that upon some objections made to Mr. *Stephens* on account of the misfortune of his eyes, it was rather designed to give that canonry to Dr. *Knipe*, and to give some other equivalent to Mr. *Stephens*; but the better to secure the performance to Mr. *Stephens*, it was thought proper to keep that canonry open till he was actually provided for.

Now as his Majesty is upon his return, and it is probable Dr. *Knipe* will be very desirous to be put in possession of the canonry intended for him, the favour I have to ask of you, Sir, is that Dr. *Knipe* may not be made Canon, till Mr. *Stephens*, who had a prior promise of that preferment, is otherwise provided for. This I hope will be some real security for his being speedily taken care of, but if the present vacancy be once filled up, and instead of a canonry Mr. *Stephens* has only a promise of some other preferment, from what has happened to him already in this affair, I am afraid his future expectations may be very uncertain.

As he always supported the character of an ingenious man and a good scholar at the University, and was thoroughly well affected to the succession in his Majesty's family in the worst times, and has been an old and intimate acquaintance of mine almost from my first admission at *Oxford*, I most earnestly recommend him and his interest in this affair to your favour and protection.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London,

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 13, 1729.

UPON the receipt of your Lordship's of the 4th instant, I immediately wrote to the Duke of *Newcastle*, Sir *Robert Walpole*, and the Speaker, according to your advice. I have this day received another

another from your Lordship on the same subject, and I am very much obliged to you for your kindness on this occasion to Mr. *Stephens*, and beg the continuance of your good offices for him, that the canonry may not be actually filled till he is provided for : and hope by your kind assistance he may get somewhat on this occasion.

I am sorry to hear my Lord *Townshend* has declared he will have no concern in Church matters.

I cannot learn whether any thing is yet fixed about the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, and hope after all it will go either to the Bishop of *St. David's* or Bishop of *Fernes* ; and think if the former should fail now, it may be worth his while to have an eye to some other bishoprick that may fall here ; and I cannot but think either *Cashel*, *Derry*, or *Kilmore* would be rather more beneficial for his family than *Dublin*.

I am sorry my conduct in this affair has been disagreeable to your Lordship, whom I should be very unwilling to offend ; and I believe if the Bishop of *St. David's* knew the true state of affairs here, he would excuse the part I have acted since the death of the late Archbishop.

I am glad to find the quarrel with *Prussia* is blown over, and that the King is so soon expected in *London*.

My * Lord Lieutenant landed here this day, and will I believe open the parliament *Tuesday* come fe'nnight, when I heartily wish we may have an easy session. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

* *John*, Lord *Carteret*, the third time of his being here, which was a great advantage to this kingdom, as it made him well acquainted with all the affairs thereof.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 7, 1729.

AS the session of our parliament is begun, we are thinking of some necessary bills; and as most of our clergy have neither house nor glebe, we are for trying to help them to some. We attempted last session to have a bill to empower a tenant in tail, to make a grant of 40 acres, at the full improved value for a glebe, which was disapproved in *England*. We would now attempt to empower such tenant to grant a glebe of 20, or rather than fail, of 10 acres, on the same conditions as before. But we would first willingly know what would be allowed of in *England*. We think 10 acres cannot be thought any great damage to the remainder man; and without such an help, as most of our estates are under settlements, there is scarce any coming at glebes.

We were told my Lord *Trevor* very much opposed our last bill, I should be obliged to your Lordship, if you would talk the matter over with him, and any others your Lordship shall judge proper, and let me know what success may be hoped for, if we send over such a bill.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 23, 1729.

IHAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 14th instant, and am too sensible of the hurry of business in *England* to expect a regular correspondence from your Grace's station. I have the best proofs of my not being neglected by your Lordship
and

and others in the ministry by my having been hitherto supported here.

As the session of our parliament is now opened, I think his Majesty does very right in not filling the archbishoprick of *Dublin* till our parliament rises, and shall say nothing farther on that subject at present, than that I hope it will at last be filled with an *Englishman*.

Your Grace has no doubt had an account of Mr. *Conolly's* illness, and quitting the chair, and Sir *Ralph Gore* being chosen in his room. It is likely Mr. *Conolly* will not live many days.

The session has opened very well, and most of the members seem disposed and promise to provide some fund to pay interest for about 200,000 *l.* of our debts, till we are able to pay them. And indeed without such a provision, the wheels of the government will be so clogged here, that in case of any accident, we shall hardly be able to send a regiment abroad, if called for. But at the same time there is a very bad spirit, I fear, artfully spread among all degrees of men amongst us, and the utmost grumbling against *England*, as getting all our money from us either by trade or otherwise.

And this spirit has been heightened by a * book lately published here about the absentees, who according to the calculation of that author, draw from us about † 62,000 *l. per. ann.* It is certain the sum of his calculations are wrong, since according to them, about 440,000 *l. per. ann.* would be paid by us as our ballance of trade, &c. which if true, would in about three years have left us without money.

And

* Wrote by *Thomas Prior*, Esq;

† Supposed to be paid to pensioners on the establishment of *Ireland*.

And I believe among less intelligent persons, they are for taxing the absentees 4*s.* in the pound; but I am satisfied the men of sense in either house are too wise to make an attempt of that nature, which they know could only exasperate *England*, without ever having such a bill returned to us.

We are no doubt in a miserable condition, by having had three or four bad harvests together, and if God had not blessed us with a plentiful crop this harvest, we had been ruined for some years, but I hope we shall pick up by degrees.

But there is an evil spirit here, that instead of owning whence our calamities really came, would throw all upon *England*.

The absentees spending their money there, the restraints upon our wool and woollen manufactures, the encrease of the establishment pensions, though we tell them his present Majesty has granted none, and our regiments being at *Gibraltar*, though we tell them the common defence of *England* and *Ireland* required it, are the great topicks of complaint. On *Tuesday* they went into a committee on the state of the nation, where these heads were opened with some others, and on *Monday* they are to sit again. Whether they will, as some propose, draw up a memorial to be presented to his Majesty, setting forth their misery to no purpose; or whether they will, as the wisest amongst them are disposed, content themselves to redress such evils as they can, is hard to judge. I rather hope things will end the latter way, after the warm men have been permitted to discharge their fire.

God be thanked the government is not concerned in these heats, nor the administration fallen on. And I may venture to say there has not been any such impartial administration here since the revolution, as has been for the five years last past, that the government has been in *English* hands.

If

If I can judge any thing in the matter, there is a necessity of continuing to support the *English* interest here, or what things may in time come to, I shall leave to others to think.

There is no doubt but Mr. *Conolly's* illness and impossibility of ever acting again, has made things worse than usual, as it must be some time before the several clans that united under him, can settle under a new director. *But steadiness in England, will, I doubt not, by degrees settle us again here.*

I am very glad to find my endeavours here are accepted by his Majesty, and favourably thought of by the ministry. I shall continue to promote his Majesty's service here to the utmost of my power. I cannot tell but the rights of the clergy may be attacked this session: if we cannot make a stand here, as I hope we shall, I must in the behalf of all my brethren, implore his Majesty's protection on the other side of the water.

The Bishop of *London* has acquainted me how things have passed in relation to Mr. *Stephens*, and I am very much obliged to your Grace for being so kind as to promise to take him under your protection. I must beg leave to acquaint your Grace he begins to advance towards 60, so that he cannot afford to be long postponed. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 29, 1729.

THE bearer Mr. *John Fulton*, Master of Arts, of *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, is desirous to go to the *West Indies*, where he has some relations; and has applied to me to be recommended to your Lordship to be ordained and sent thither. Besides the testimonials he has to produce to your Lordship, I have

I have enquired about the character he bears in the College, and am assured he hath behaved himself very well there, and supports a good character.

If your Lordship can dispose of him to *America*, so as to have some employment there, it will be an addition to the favour to give him what dispatch your Lordship can, as he does not abound in money. And your Lordship's kind assistance of him, as far as your Lordship shall find him to deserve it, will be esteemed an obligation, by

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 30, 1729.

I AM very sorry I must acquaint your Grace that the ill spirit I mentioned in my last still increases, or at least seems to intimidate those who are better disposed in the House of Commons.

The privy council was attacked on *Saturday* last about the overdrawing of the concordatum for the two last years; but the Committee then broke up without any conclusion, by its being carried that the chairman should leave the chair. On *Monday* they seemed to have dropped the farther pursuit of that affair; but on *Tuesday* it was, through non-attendance of some, and ill-concerted measures of those present, carried without withdrawing, that the over-drawings of the concordatum would be of ill consequence to the kingdom.

To-morrow it is expected that there will be a report to the house from the committee, when we are promised that the house will disagree with the committee. If gentlemen will attend and unite in their measures it may easily be done; but hitherto there has been very little agreement, nor any well concerted management in that house. There is no doubt
but

but Mr. *Conolly's* illness has been one occasion of this disjointedness, and it will require time to bring the several clans which united in him to center in another.

After his death being expected for several days, Mr. *Conolly* died this morning about one o'clock. He has left behind him a very great fortune, some talk of 17,000 *l. per ann.*

As his death makes a vacancy among the commissioners of the revenue, my Lord Chancellor and I have been talking with my Lord Lieutenant on that subject, and we all agree it will be for his Majesty's service that a native succeed him : and as Sir *Ralph Gore*, the new speaker, does not care to quit the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he is already possessed of, and which by an addition made to the place by his late Majesty is worth better than 800 *l. per ann.* and is for life, to be made one of the commissioners, we join in our opinion that the most proper person here to succeed Mr. *Conolly* is Dr. *Coghill* *, who is already a person of weight, and has done service in the parliament ; and we think by this addition will be more capable of serving his Majesty both in and out of the house.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 13, 1729.

IN my last I gave your Grace an account of a resolution passed in the committee of accounts, relating to the overdrawings of the concordatum. When the committee came to make their report, it was unanimously agreed to have that resolution expunged.

There

* Right Hon. *Marmaduke Coghill* was accordingly appointed.

There were likewise in the same committee great heats about over-drawing the military contingencies, but without coming to any resolution about it.

As these two articles are the only branches of payment that can be charged with any unforeseen expence, or be used in case of any emergency, upon talking with several members of the necessity of some such fund to have recourse to on occasion, they were brought to drop their first heat.

Almost every day this week has been spent in the committee of ways and means; about granting the usual additional duties there has been no dispute; but about providing for the interest of 200,000 *l.* debt owing by the publick, whether it should be in the grand bill of supply, or in a bill by itself; and the last being agreed on, whether only for two years, or till the debts are paid, it is carried only for two years. The fund for the payment of the interest is an additional duty upon wines and brandies, and 4 *s.* in the pound upon absent officers, civil or military; in the latter, all under field officers are excepted, and such of both are excused as shall obtain his Majesty's sign manual.

The two bills are now drawing up, and I hope in a few days will be before the council here.

The house has not yet been in another committee on the state of the nation; and there is no guessing what measures they will take there. As the warm men have had success in some divisions in the house, I do not expect any thing of temper when they are in the committee.

When they have done any thing I shall acquaint your Grace with it. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

T.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 22, 1729.

I THIS day had the honour of your Grace's of the 11th instant: Dr. *Coghill's* being made commissioner in the room of Mr. *Conolly* is very acceptable here; and I hope he and Sir *Ralph Gore* will by degrees get together the friends of Mr. *Conolly* and others well disposed, to join heartily in his Majesty's service; but this is more than they will be able to effect this session: however the King's business is now over, though it has met with great rubs and delays, and has been done with an ill grace; and our two money bills were sent off on *Thursday* last; the first is the usual tax-bill; the other is made up of several little taxes, by which it is proposed to pay the interest of 6 *per cent.* for 200,000 *l.* of our debts, for two years, and if more is raised than 12000 *l.* *per ann.* to sink part of the principal. It was attempted to give this fund till the debt was sunk, but that was rejected by a majority of five voices. There was afterwards a motion made that it should be inserted in the bill, that at the end of two years either the principal should be repaid or interest continued; but this was opposed and dropped, though it was declared to be the sense of the house. As the act for the additional duties of the first bill granted last session, expires on *Christmas* day, and the new duties of the second bill begin from that day, we hope they will be returned us soon enough to be passed before that time.

The committee on the state of the nation is still open, but if I may believe some of the discontented members, there will hardly any thing be done there, except settling a better proportion betwixt our gold and silver, than there is at present. And I very
much

much fear that the weight of the bankers is so great here, that it may be carried to raise our silver, instead of lowering our gold; as a guinea passes here for 23 *s. Irish*, which is 3 *d.* more than it passes for in *England*; and a moidore for 30 *s. Irish*, which is 9 *d.* the bankers and remitters have had the benefit of carrying out all our silver, and bringing back gold for it; and now they want by raising the *English* shilling an half-penny, to have the benefit of carrying out all our gold, and bringing back *English* silver. My Lord Chancellor, myself, and several others, are doing what we can to prevent this mischief, but are uncertain of the success.

If the bankers prevail, I shall send over a short memorial against what the Commons may address for, if I cannot get either the House of Lords or privy council to join with me *; for such a raising of the silver will undo us here.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 11, 1729.

THE dangerous condition in which the Archbishop of *Cashel* now lies, is the occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble, humbly to desire that no measures may be taken to dispose of that Archbishoprick, till I have an opportunity of acquainting your Lordship that it is actually vacant. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

* This resolution was a very spirited one, and very consistent with his Grace's usual courage, and conduct.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 13, 1729.

THIS morning died Dr. *Godwin*, Archbishop of *Casbel*: I have just time to acquaint your Grace, that this may be a means of compromising the dispute about the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, by removing the Bishop of *St. David's* to *Dublin*, and the Bishop of *Fernes* to *Casbel**; but if this be done, I should think it would be better to defer doing it till after the parliament is up. If it be apprehended that it may give too much offence to bestow at the same time the two best posts in the Church, after the primacy, on *Englishmen*, I must say that I think the most proper person to remove to *Casbel*, will be Dr. *Synge*, Archbishop of *Tuam*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 14, 1729.

YESTERDAY died, after some days illness, the Archbishop of *Casbel*†, very much lamented here. I should at another time have thought this vacancy might have compromised matters as to the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, but in the present uneasy state of the House of Commons, I think it will be too bold a step at one and the same time to give two

* It appears clearly by this letter, that the Bishop of *London* had no reason for charging my Lord Primate with a partiality to the Bishop of *Fernes*, which it seems his Lordship misapprehending the thing, had done.

† Dr. *Timothy Godwin*, who was translated to the See from *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*.

two *Englishmen* the two best posts in the Church, next to the primacy.

The scheme pitched on with my Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor, considering the present circumstances of the kingdom is, that the Bishop of *Fernes* * be translated to *Dublin*, the Bishop of *Clonsfert* to *Fernes*; and if there be a disposition in *England* to make Dr. *Clayton* Bishop here, as we are assured there is, I have nothing to say against his being promoted to *Clonsfert*. As to the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, it is thought proper to remove the Bishop of *Elphin* to *Cashel*, the Bishop of *Killalla* to *Elphin*, and Dr. *Synge* son to the Archbishop of *Tuam*, to *Killalla*.

This is a scheme I should not project, if we were not in a troubled state here, but circumstances considered, is what I hope will most conduce to keep things quiet in this country.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 16, 1729.

SINCE I had the honour to write to your Grace about the affairs of parliament, the Commons have voted that the moidore shall go for 30 s. † and seem disposed to raise all other coins answerably to that value.

As their votes are not laws, I do not apprehend any thing they can vote can do us any more mischief than putting off the necessary reduction of our gold till another session of parliament. Though if others of the council were of my sentiments, as we are undone without

* Dr. *John Hoadly*, translated to *Dublin*, and after the death of Dr. *Boulter* to the primacy of *Ireland*.

† His Grace foretold this surprizing event in a former letter.

without a reduction of our gold, we would with his Majesty's leave set things to rights before their next meeting: and I am satisfied the good effects of the alterations proposed in council would be so sensibly felt before that time, that there would be no grumbling about it when the parliament meets next.

If they go on farther in the money affair, and address his Majesty to do any thing wrong in it, I shall trouble your Grace with a memorial against any such destructive measures.

The Commons and several others without doors, are in a great heat about the alterations made by the council in *England* to our lesser money bill. I believe a great many will be for losing the bill rather than agree to the alterations. They are by all who know what they are, allowed to be for the better, but the point insisted upon is, that no alteration whatsoever shall be made either in the *English* or *Irish* council, to a money bill. It is certain the law here is against these warm men, and so are the precedents: and it is hoped that the majority of the house will be sensible of the bad consequences of rejecting that bill, which will run this nation much deeper in debt, and may end in a dissolution; and that they will take care that the bill passes; but it cannot be without much heat and opposition. On *Thursday* the fate of this bill will be decided.

I yesterday wrote to your Grace about the vacancy on the death of the Archbishop of *Cashel*.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 20, 1729.

IN mine of the 16th I gave your Grace an account of the great ferment we were in here about the alterations made in our little money-bill by the council in *England*. Yesterday came on the debate about it in the House of Commons, and after about four hours debate, it was carried in favour of the bill, by 124 against 62. There have been other divisions since upon every step of the bill, with greater inequality; but the first was the great trial.

To-day the bill was sent up to the Lords, and we suppose both the money-bills will receive the Royal assent on *Monday*. As far as I can find, if the debate had come on before there had been time to talk with the members, the bill had been lost, the warmth against the alterations was at first so great. And I am of opinion the bill had not been carried by so great a majority, if it had not been for fear of a dissolution of the parliament, as the greatest part of our commoners are not willing to be at the expence of a new election.

The King's business is now done, of which I am glad, though I could wish it had been done with a better grace.

I cannot but look on this as a very good session, considering the greatest part of the debts of the nation is put in a method of payment, which will certainly be pursued the next session.

Whether now the commons are got right in one point, and are very much broken among themselves, they

they may not be brought to think likewise right about the affair of our coin, I cannot yet guess.

I am, My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 2, 1729.

ON the 15th past I troubled your Lordship with an account of the scheme about the vacant archbishopricks, that was thought most advisable in our present turbulent condition. We yesterday received his Majesty's orders in pursuance of those applications, except that Dr. *Clayson* is sent to *Killalla*, and that *Clonsfert* is reserved for some *Englishman*.

I cannot but say we want some help on the bench here, where at present we have but nine *English* Bishops out of 22. The person we are told is not fixed upon, and I should be obliged to your Lordship if you would endeavour that it may be some worthy person. I do not well know whether Mr. *Saul* would be willing to come hither, if he would, I should think him a very proper person for our bench. Of the *English* here, the only person I know is Dr. *Longworth*, who is also known to your Lordship, and who has behaved himself very well on his living in the north.

I am sorry there has been any misunderstanding betwixt your Lordship and me on account of the archbishoprick of *Dublin*; and should have been for compromising matters in favour of the Bishop of *St. David's* on the vacancy of *Cashel*, if your Lordship had not assured me he would think of nothing here if he failed of *Dublin*, and we had not been in a very uneasy situation in the House of Commons. But I hope things will again settle, since I desire still,

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 10, 1729.

I HAVE had the honour of your Grace's of the 30th past, and had before received an account of the promotions on our bench from Mr. *Delafaye*, by your Grace's orders.

I am very glad things have ended so well in the House of Commons as they have, and shall not be wanting in my endeavours to promote his Majesty's service there and elsewhere to the utmost of my power. It is not certain that they will attempt any thing farther there about our coin, if they do I shall trouble your Lordship with a memorial on that subject. I am obliged to your Grace for the regard you are pleased to express for my representations, and desire they should have no farther weight than the reasons with which I shall upon occasion support them, may deserve.

The Bishop of *Cork* is at present very ill, and there have been reports, though false, that he was dead. If he should die, as any *Englishman* would rather chuse *Cork* than *Clonsfert*, I think Dr. *Synge**, (if his Majesty pleases) may have *Clonsfert* bestowed on him, where his father the Archbishop of *Tuam* had rather see him, on account of its neighbourhood to *Tuam*, than in any other bishoprick; and *Cork* may be bestowed on an *Englishman*.

I was willing just to mention this, that *Clonsfert* may not be given away till it is known whether *Cork* will be vacant or no.

As

* *Edward Synge*, eldest son of the Archbishop. His other brother *Nicholas*, was advanced to the see of *Killaloe* in 1745, by the Earl of *Chesterfield*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

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As any thing occurs here, worth your Grace's notice, I shall not fail to acquaint you with it.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 10, 1729.

I HAVE received your Lordship's of the 30th past, and am sorry the Bishop of St. David's has done with all thoughts of *Ireland*, since he might still fare better here than he may do in haste in *England*.

In mine of the 2d instant to your Lordship, I took notice of *Clonsfert* being in our last promotions reserved for an *Englishman*, and mentioned two for it, if it was not engaged, one in *England*, one here : I find Dean *Crofs* * would be willing to take it, whom your Lordship knows.

This week we had a report for two or three days that the Bishop of *Cork* † was dead ; but by letters from *Cork* that came in yesterday, he was not dead but still ill. If he dies, Dr. *Synge* may be gratified with *Clonsfert*, where his father the Archbishop of *Tuam*, on account of its neighbourhood to *Tuam*, had rather see him than in any other bishoprick, and *Cork* may be reserved for an *Englishman*. And I am sure

* Rector of St. Mary's, *Dublin*, who had been chaplain to the *English* factory in *Turkey*.

† Dr. *Peter Brown*, was educated in the university of *Dublin*, was a Senior Fellow and Provost. He was promoted to the sees of *Cork* and *Ross* in the year 1709, and died at *Cork* in *August*, 1735. He was a prelate of great piety, charity and abilities ; a most eminent preacher ; two volumes of his sermons were published some time after his death. He also wrote other tracts, one of which was against drinking to the memory of the dead. He was succeeded by Dr. *Robert Clayton*, from *Killalla*, who was afterwards translated to *Clogher*.

sure any *Englishman* would rather chuse *Cork* than *Clonsfert*. I only mention this that *Clonsfert* may not be disposed of till it is known in *England* whether *Cork* is like to be vacant or no.

I have this week received a letter from Dr. *Jenny*, relating to the deanery of *Clogher*, in which he acquainted me, he had written to your Lordship about it.

Dr. *Jenny* is a very worthy man, but as my Lord Lieutenant in his first commission, had the disposal of deaneries here, and that we think it was a little hard to have them taken from him in his second commission, * I do not care to oppose his recommendation on the other side of the water. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 17, 1729.

IN my last to your Grace, I mentioned that the general report here was, that the Bishop of *Cork* was dead or dying. I do not find that report confirmed this week, so that I rather suppose he may be out of danger: as soon as I hear any thing to the contrary, I will acquaint your Grace with it.

We have sent over to *England* a bill to make more effectual an act to encourage the draining and improving of bogs and unprofitable low grounds, &c. which act was passed in the second year of his late

* This was generous in the Primate. But there was some reason for taking away that power, my Lord Lieutenant had given away three out of four deaneries to high Tories, who were Gentlemen of learning, great abilities, fortune, and good character; but the Primate wanted to have the sole appointment of all ecclesiastical preferments.

late Majesty. The former act proposed draining bogs, &c. by voluntary undertakers, but as no such have since offered themselves, this act provides a fund for doing it, which is computed at about 4000*l.* *per ann.* and is likewise designed for the encouragement of tillage here.

Last year we found the terrible effects of the want of tillage, by a want of corn little short of a famine; and when we endeavoured to cure this want by buying corn by subscription, and sending it to the several parts of the north to be sold there at a reasonable price, we found the land carriage of the corn, for want of some rivers being made navigable, (that it was hoped would have been so by the act of the second of his late Majesty) to come to a much greater sum than there was occasion to abate in the price given for our corn. So that the intention of this act is to prevent our falling into the like calamity again, by a miscarriage of one or two harvests here. And this act is what the whole nation with reason apprehend to be so much for their common interest, that I most humbly intreat it may be sent us back.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Jan. 22, 1729.

I HAVE been applied to by a person of weight in this country to write in behalf of Mr *Foulk*, who has lately been removed from the place of Examiner to the Collector in the Port of *Dublin*.

As it is an affair wholly out of my province, I shall meddle no farther in it than to inform you that upon enquiry into his character, I find from good hands, that he has been in the service of the revenue
for

for near 29 years, and has for his diligence and honesty, been advanced from some of the meanest posts, by one step after another, to this of Collector in *Dublin*, which is the most considerable post of that nature in this kingdom, and requires a thoroughly able and honest person in it. Having said this, I shall wholly submit it to your pleasure whether you shall think fit to let him continue in this post, in which the commissioners here have lately placed him, or to appoint some other to that employment.

I am, My Lord, &c.

To the same.

SIR,

Dublin, Feb. 3, 1729.

I BEG your patience whilst I lay before you the case of a particular friend of mine in *England*, Mr. *Stephens*, Vicar of *Malden* in *Surrey*, and desire your kind interposition in his favour.

He was formerly Fellow of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, and was for some years Chaplain to the *English* factory at *Oporto*, where he suffered very much in his eyes. He was always reckoned a good scholar, and a very ingenious man in the University; particularly he was valued for his skill in the classics, and polite learning: he has always been a person of good morals, and to my knowledge one well affected to the revolution, and to the succession in his Majesty's family in the worst times.

When I was Dean of *Christ Church*, I made application to my Lord *Townshend* and the Duke of *Newcastle*, to have him preferred to a canonry of *Christ Church*, where he might be of service notwithstanding his bad eyes, by encouraging polite learning among the youth of the College; and I obtained a promise in his favour on the next vacancy by death.

Some

Some time after, when his late Majesty was pleased to remove me to the primacy here, I renewed my applications to the ministry for him, and had a promise that he should be taken care of the next vacancy by death there, and that he should not suffer by my removing to *Ireland*. Since my coming hither I have frequently put the ministry in mind of him, and have had repeated assurances that he should have the next vacant canonry of *Christ Church*, or an equivalent. Particularly upon the death of Dr. *Gastrell*, late Bishop of *Chester*, I renewed my applications for him again, but as that happened just when Dr. *Gilbert* returned from attending his late Majesty at *Hanover*, and it was thought proper to reward him for that service with some immediate preferment, I desisted, upon repeated assurances that he should certainly have the next vacancy or an equivalent.

Here things rested till the death of Dr. *Stratford*, when I renewed my applications again, and with the intervention of the Bishop of *London*, who has been so kind as to appear for him, it was settled that Dr. *Knipe* should have the canonry then vacant, but that he should not be put in possession of it till Mr. *Stephens* had some equivalent given him. And upon this foot that affair stood, when Dr. *Knipe* went to *Hanover* with his present Majesty, who was pleased to send orders from *Hanover* that Dr. *Knipe's* patent for the canonry then vacant, should immediately pass, which was accordingly done, and Mr. *Stephens* had nothing done for him, as had been before intended.

The request I have to make to you is that you would lay the case of this deserving, but unhappy clergyman before her Majesty, and favour his pretensions with your interest. The misfortune of his eyes has made it so, that he could not be put in the usual methods of advancement, by being made Chaplain to the King.

His

His character I answer for, his pretensions I have laid before you ; and I must add, that as he advances apace towards sixty, there is not much time left to do any thing for him.

My Lord Bishop of *London* knows him, and all that has been transacted in his affair, and I am sure is disposed to assist him in his application for some dignity.

He is the only clergyman in *England* I have or shall recommend to the ministry for any thing there, and your kind patronage of him in his just pretensions to their Majesty's favour, will always be esteemed a very great obligation laid on,

Sir, your humble servant,

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 3, 1729.

I HAVE received your Lordship's of the 15th past, and thank your Lordship for your readiness to do any service to the general state of the Church of *Ireland*, and have hopes your Lordship will reconsider the affair of promotions here, and will at the least for the good of his Majesty's service here, be willing to be concerned with me in recommending to vacancies here. Your Lordship is too sensible of the ill effects of throwing the great preferments of the Church into a scramble, and I shall be very sorry to be under a necessity of applying to the ministry by any other hand than your Lordship ; and I still flatter myself the long friendship I have had with your Lordship, will on farther consideration, prevail with your Lordship to re-assume the kind part you have hitherto acted on that occasion.

I some

I some time ago mentioned to your Lordship that Dean *Crofs* had applied here for the bishoprick * of *Clonsfert*. What is settled about that bishoprick I do not know : if it be still at liberty, I have no objection to Dean *Crofs* having it ; he is an hearty *Englisbman*, and we begin to grow weak on the bench.

I have by this post written a letter to Sir *Robert Walpole* in pursuance of your directions to be laid before her Majesty, relating to Mr. *Stephens's* affair ; and I hope, as your Lordship is so kind as heartily to espouse his interest, that he will at last meet with better success than he has hitherto.

It was with great pleasure I yesterday read your Lordship's of the 27th ult. with an account that our glebe bill was passed as we sent it over, and I thank your Lordship for your kind assistance in that affair. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 10, 1729.

OUR session advances towards a conclusion, and I hope will last but a short time after the rest of our bills come from *England*. But there is still a turbulent spirit in too many of the House of Commons : it is rather expected that they will next week take some farther wrong step about our coin, but what it will be we cannot yet learn. We are generally very thankful here for the favour intended us in taking off the duty on wool and yarn exported from hence to *England* ; I am fully satisfied it is the only effectual

* This see was filled up by Dr. *Arthur Price*, soon after translated to the united bishoprick of *Leigblin* and *Fernes* ; and to the see of *Meath* in 1733.

effectual way to prevent the running of *Irish* wool to *France*.

We have a very strong report that there is an addition likely to be made to the privy council here: as they are already 60, we find it pretty difficult to carry on the King's service there as we could wish, and if the number be increased, it will be still more difficult. I am afraid the weight and power of the privy council is not sufficiently understood in *England*, which makes me beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that the approving or rejecting of the magistrates of all the considerable towns in this kingdom is in the council here; and that as the correcting or rejecting of any bills from either House of Parliament is in them, if they are increased much more, the privy council of *England* may have more trouble from a session of parliament here than they have at present.

I can assure your Grace the *English* interest was much stronger at the board four years ago than it is now. * I must at the least beg the favour that no addition be made to the council here, till my Lord Chancellor and I are acquainted who are designed to be added, and have time to give our sentiments about them; though it will be less invidious to make no addition at all.

I wish there may not be a necessity before many years are over of reducing the number of the present members. I do not write barely my own sense but that of others of his Majesty's faithful servants here. I am,

My Lord, &c.

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* His Grace was much in the right to desire this of the Duke of Newcastle, and had the more reason for it, as Lord Carteret had used him but scurvily in the appointment of privy counsellors, without any participation of such nomination with his Lordship.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 19, 1729.

ON *Monday* last the Lords sent down to the Commons, the bill for preventing riots in the city of *Dublin* and liberties adjoining, where after a first reading, the question was put for a second reading; when after most furious speeches, it was carried by 93 against 54, that it should not be read a second time. Though the bill in our present circumstances, as we have suffered very much from riots and tumults last summer, and even during the present sitting of the parliament, would be of great service, if it be not absolutely necessary to the keeping of the peace of this city, yet I should hardly have troubled your Grace with an account of the miscarriage of this bill, if the chief argument made use of to inflame the House against the bill had not been such as I think myself obliged to acquaint the ministry with, which is its arising originally in the privy council here: a thing common to many bills from time to time, and to which the council have an unquestionable right.

It is very common in debates in the Commons to abuse the privy council, but this is the first time since my coming hither, that a bill has been in plain defiance of our constitution, thrown out for rising in the privy council.

I shall, as soon as the parliament rises, give your Grace an account of the right and power of the privy council here, and of the consequence it is of to his Majesty's service here, to have their authority supported; as likewise of the present disposition of the House of Commons, that the ministry may take it into their consideration what will be the most proper method effectually to support the privy council.

We

We had yesterday a motion made in the House of Lords by the Earl of *Barrimore*, for a bill to enable his Majesty to re-assume all pensions granted by the crown from *Lady-day* 1702 to *Lady-day* 1727; the consideration of which motion is put off for a fortnight, and will from thence be adjourned till the parliament rises, by a majority of about five to one. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

HIS EXCELLENCY

HUGH BOULTER, *D. D.*

Lord PRIMATE of All IRELAND, &c.

TO

Several Ministers of State in England,

AND SOME OTHERS.

CONTAINING,

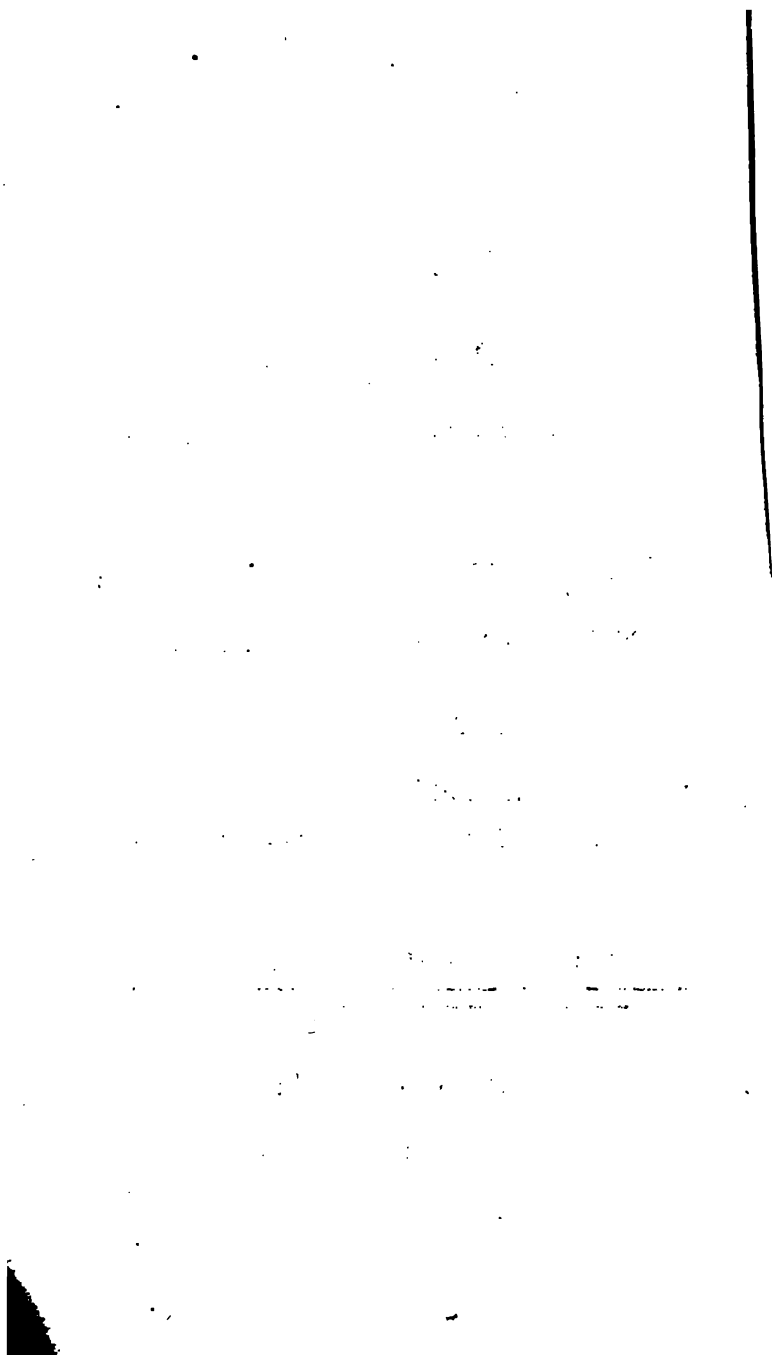
An Account of the most interesting Transactions
which passed in IRELAND from 1724 to 1738.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

D U B L I N :

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M,DCC,LXX.



LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

His Excellency HUGH BOULTER,

Lord Primate of All Ireland.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 6, 1730.

IT is with great pleasure that I hear from Mr. * *Gardiner*, that the money due to Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg* to *Lady-day* 1730, is actually remitted to *London*. I am sorry that affair met with so great delays, but considering the very low estate of our treasury, we have at last made a good handsome recompence for its being put off so long.

I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble, and

Most obedient Servant,

HU. ARMAGH.

* *Luke Gardiner, Esq; Deputy Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and soon after sworn a Privy Counsellor.*

VOL. II.

B

To

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 21, 1730.

HIS * Excellency the Lord Lieutenant embarked yesterday morning for *England*: as the wind has not been very favourable since, we believe he can hardly reach *Park-gate* before this night. There is a misunderstanding between his Excellency and the Bishop of *Clonsfert*, whom his Majesty has been pleased to name to the bishoprick of *Fernes*, about a commendam. The Bishop is very thankful to his Majesty for the bishoprick of *Fernes*, and designs to take it, but hopes nothing will be decided against him about the commendam, or any stop put to his having the bishoprick of *Fernes*, till he has an opportunity of laying his case before his Majesty, to whose pleasure about the commendam, he will most cheerfully submit. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 25, 1730.

SINCE your Excellency left us, I have done what I could to bring the council to declare their opinion about the reducing of gold, but though much the greater part think it is what ought to be done, yet they are so afraid of the House of Commons, that I have not been able to bring them to say as much.

My brother justices are both against the council giving their opinion in the matter, so that at the

* Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl of *Granville* in Right of his Mother.

council

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 3

council held to day on that subject, it was to no purpose to press it; it was almost with difficulty that we got the affair recommitted in order to draw up a letter to your Excellency with an historical narration of what has passed in council relating to the coin, since the year 1711, with particular orders to insert the resolutions of the committee 1729, relating to gold and silver coins, that the whole may be laid before his Majesty.

* Sir *Ralph Gore* would fain have the game of last summer played over again, by hearing the merchants and receiving petitions, but my † Lord Chancellor and I are resolved not to permit it.

The committee are to meet on *Monday*, and my Lord Chancellor has promised to have a council, and send away those resolutions with a letter by *Tuesday's* post.

I find by Sir *Ralph Gore's* proposal to day, that the merchants are now as some of them last year were, for raising foreign silver, though nothing be done about the gold, but as the whole view of this is to carry on their present gainful trade of importing gold and carrying out silver, by the help of foreign silver, now the trade begins to fail for want of *English* silver, my Lord Chancellor and I shall take care to prevent any such application from the council.

I am sorry I can give no better account of this affair, but my endeavours have not been wanting to make things go better.

I am, &c.

* Then one of the Lords Justices, and Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland.

† Thomas Lord *Wyndham*, who died some Years after in *England*, by whose Death the Title became extinct.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 30, 1730.

I Am sorry to inform your Excellency that the affair of the coin meets with such difficulties in the council, that the letter we shall, I suppose, agree tomorrow to send to your Excellency, will come to just nothing. Those of the House of Commons in the council seem backward to agree to any thing contrary to the vote of their House; but I lay the whole miscarriage at the door of others; * one of which is wrong in his notions about the coin, and the other, † I think, at least as much afraid of the House of Commons as any commoner there. Had the last of these shewn any spirit, all would have gone right, and I believe most of the commoners would have had courage to do what they think is right. But when they see their governors afraid of the House of Commons, how can we expect courage in the members of that House? The Lords in council have courage to do the right thing, but it is to no purpose to push at what two of the Lords Justices will not sign.

I gave your Excellency a hint of this before you left us; and then foreboded what I now am more certain of, the difficulties the government here will lye under, if any accident should happen that requires a little courage.

I think we shall send your Lordship the resolution of the committee of the council about the alterations proposed last summer, without daring so much as to desire your Excellency to lay them before his Majesty.

* Sir Ralph Gore.

† Lord Chancellor Wyndham.

LORD-PRIMATE BOULTER. 5

The warm men of the House are as noisy about town against the reduction of gold, as they were in the house. But I have had several others of fashion to beg it may be done to save us from ruin.

All the hopes now left us are, that your Excellency will from the resolutions of both Houses, and the papers sent from the council (though without any resolution, or so much as desiring your Excellency to lay them before his Majesty) take occasion to move his Majesty to refer the matter to the officers of the mint, and to order what he shall judge proper upon their report.

Your Excellency knows our distress, and the genuine remedy, and except you have the goodness to represent our case truly to his Majesty, and obtain relief from his goodness, we want either sense or honesty, or courage enough so much as to ask for a cure of our evils from hence.

I am, &c.

*To the Duke of * Newcastle.*

My Lord,

Dublin, May 2, 1730.

I Have formerly troubled your Grace with some accounts of the distress we are in here for want of silver, and the proper remedy of this evil, by a reduction of our gold to the value it obtains in *England*, and raising the foreign silver to near the middle price it bears in *England*.

The privy council here have more than once had this affair under consideration, and a committee of council last summer had settled the value they proposed gold and silver should pass for here, if approv-

* *Henry Holles Pelham*, then Secretary of State.

ed by his Majesty: but as our bankers and other remitters find their advantage in the present disproportionate value of our gold and silver, they raised a great opposition to any reduction of gold here, and set on foot petitions against it. As we were at that time in a state of famine, and nobody could tell how our harvest might prove, it was thought proper to defer proceeding in that affair, lest any misfortune of any other kind might be imputed to such reduction. But much the greatest part of the council were then of opinion, that the alterations drawn up by the committee, were the proper remedy for our evil.

This affair has since been taken up by the commons, but the weight of the bankers in that house is such, that very early in the sessions they carried a vote that the * moidore should not be reduced: the carrying of that vote hindered their doing any thing farther for a great while, because the house were sensible they had been wrong in that step.

About a day before the parliament rose, the Lords passed a resolution, that our want of silver was occasioned by our gold and silver not bearing a proportionable value to what they bear in *England*; and to desire the Lord Lieutenant to get this evil cured in the proper method. What was the opinion of the Lords, was, that the gold was over-rated; but they avoided saying so much, because the commons had already voted that a moidore should not be reduced.

When the commons met the last day of our session, they fell into a great heat about the Lords resolutions, and talked of laying the key of the house on

* At this time a moidore passed for thirty shillings, *Irish money*, a guinea for one pound three shillings, *French and Spanish* pistoles for eighteen shillings and six pence, and all other gold coins large and small, in the same proportion.

the table, in order not to be interrupted by a message from my Lord Lieutenant, and passed a vote in that heat against lowering the gold at all. The warmth of the house was such, that though most of the members who know any thing of the subject of coins, thought the house were voting wrong; yet they found it to no purpose to make any opposition.

Things being in this case, my Lord Lieutenant acquainted the council with the resolutions of the Lords and Commons, and desired their advice in the matter; which, I think, I may say they promised to give: I am sure it is their duty to give it: but upon our holding a council after my Lord's departure, on this subject, too many of the council expressed a fear of offending the commons, though one great business of the council is to be a check upon both Lords and Commons, and did not care to give their opinion. All they could be brought to was, to send over to my Lord Lieutenant an account of what has passed in the council since the year 1711, relating to the coin, and the resolutions of the committee of council in 1729, about settling their value. But both in that account, and in their letter to my Lord Lieutenant, they shew they lean to the opinion of reducing the gold, though they had not courage to speak out.

As this is our present case, through the influence of the bankers and remitters on the House of Commons, and the timidity of the council, the only remedy remaining for our evil is, if his Majesty will be pleased to refer the resolutions of the committee of council 1729, transmitted to my Lord Lieutenant, to his officers of the mint, and if upon their report these resolutions are thought reasonable, to send his orders hither for a proclamation to issue accordingly.

I have had several worthy men both Lords and Commoners with me, begging that I would go on

with this affair, notwithstanding the heats about it, since our manufactures and retail trade are under the last distress for want of silver. The lowest price of changing a moidore in most parts being 8*d.* and often 1*s.* or more.

The resolutions of that committee 1729, are to be seen in a printed vindication of the alterations intended to be made by the council in the value of the coins current in this kingdom, which I understand was sent your Grace.

Whether foreign silver be raised or not, as in that scheme, is not of that great consequence, though the raising of it will be of some service to us, but the lowering of the gold, as is there proposed, is of the last consequence to us.

If his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order such a proclamation, the bankers who have made all the disturbances and opposition to this reduction, are the very people that would labour to keep every thing quiet, because any disturbance on such a proclamation, will end in a run on themselves.

And the certainty of our having silver, and the benefit to our trade by it will so soon appear, that I am sure before another session of parliament, the face of affairs will be so altered, that every honest man in or out of the House of Commons, will be thankful for the change.

If I did not think this an affair of the last importance to the welfare of this kingdom, and consequently to his Majesty's service here, I should be for holding my peace (as is the behaviour of some other of his Majesty's servants here) and let the nation labour under its present distress, till they come to a better mind*. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

* In this letter his Grace shews great ability, resolution, and honesty.

* *To the Bishop of London.*

My Lord,

Dublin, May 5, 1730.

IN pursuance of the last letter I was favoured with by your Lordship, I desired my brethren on the bench not to send over any more missionaries for the *West Indies* from hence, till we heard from your Lordship that a supply was wanting. Some time before the receipt of that letter, one or two had been very well recommended to me for that service, but I shall not now trouble your Lordship about them, till farther advice.

The great numbers of papists in this kingdom, and the obstinacy with which they adhere to their own religion, occasions our trying what may be done with their children to bring them over to our church; and the good success the corporation established in *Scotland* for the instruction of the ignorant and barbarous part of that nation has met with, encourages us to hope if we were incorporated for that purpose here, that we might likewise have some success in our attempts to teach the children of the papists the *English* tongue, and the principles of the Christian religion †; and several gentlemen here have promised subscriptions for maintaining schools for that purpose, if we were once formed into a corporate body. This has set the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy here on presenting an address to his Majesty to erect

* This letter was copied and sent likewise to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

† Dr. *Maul* Bishop of *Cloyne*, afterwards Bishop of *Meath*, being a gentleman of good family and fortune, expended a great part of his estate, to establish this foundation, which is now supported by Parliament, and voluntary contributions. His Grace the Lord Primate had also great merit in promoting this charity, of the Protestant charter schools in *Ireland*.

such

such persons as he pleases into a corporation here for that purpose, which we have sent over by the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before his Majesty : the copy of this address I have here sent your Lordship, in which you will in some measure see the melancholy state of religion in this kingdom. And I do in my own name and that of the rest of my brethren, beg the favour of your Lordship to give it your countenance. I can assure you the papists are here so numerous that it highly concerns us in point of interest, as well as out of concern for the salvation of those poor creatures, who are our fellow subjects, to try all possible means to bring them and theirs over to the knowledge of the true religion.

And one of the most likely methods we can think of is, if possible, instructing and converting the young generation; for instead of converting those that are adult, we are daily losing many of our meaner people who go off to popery.

I am sure your Lordship will be glad of any opportunity of advancing the glory of God, and promoting his service and worship among those who at present are strangers to it.

I thank your Lordship for your second pastoral letter, I hope it will do great service to religion in *England*; and we hope it may be of service to us here, though irreligion does not shew itself so bare-faced amongst us; I have therefore encouraged its printing here. I am,

My Lord, &c.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 11

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 7, 1730.

THE number of papists in this kingdom is so great, that it is of the utmost consequence to the protestant interest here to bring them over by all Christian methods to the Church of *Ireland*. In order to do this, we are labouring to increase the number of Churches and of parsonage houses, for the benefit of resident incumbents; and have passed some acts the three last sessions, to come at glebes for the clergy to live on, the greatest part of the livings here having neither house nor land belonging to them.

But the ignorance and obstinacy of the adult papists is such, that there is not much hope of converting them. But we have hopes if we could erect a number of schools to teach their children the *English* tongue, and the principles of the Christian religion, that we could do some good among the generation that is growing up. And as we find this design has been carried on with good success in *Scotland*, under the conduct of a corporation erected in that country by his late Majesty, we hope we may have the same success under a like corporation in this kingdom; and great numbers of nobility and gentry have expressed a willingness to come into subscriptions for that end, if there were a corporation established here to take on them the management of schools for instructing the popish youth.

This has been the occasion that the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy here have joined in an address to his Majesty, to erect such a corporation here, in such manner as his Majesty shall judge proper, which we desired the Lord Lieutenant to lay before his Majesty. A copy of this address I have herewith sent

sent your Grace, by which you will see the bad state the protestant religion is in here.

And I make it my request to your Grace in my own name, and that of my brethren the Bishops, that you would be pleased to give your countenance to our address, that we may obtain the charter * we desire.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 20, 1730.

I Have received the honour of your Excellency's of the 14th inst. and thank your Excellency for your great kindness to this nation in obtaining of his Majesty that the papers transmitted by the privy council be referred to the officers of the mint, in order to lay a foundation for such orders as may put a stop to the present calamity we lye under. And I must renew my request to your Excellency that you would complete our deliverance, which I find those here who know well enough the method of compassing it have not the courage to attempt, without some orders from *England*.

Upon the least encouragement from your Excellency, I think I could bring the privy council to join in an application to his Majesty for the coining of 15,000 *l.* in copper at the mint, since in private conversation, the most † timorous of them own to me, that they do not think the resolution of Lords and Commons inconsistent with one another.

I most gratefully acknowledge your kindness in those favourable representations your Lordship has

* It was granted.

† He certainly means Chancellor *Wyndham*, if not Sir *Ralph Gore* also.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 13

been pleased to make of my conduct for the service of his Majesty, and I shall continue to endeavour not to give any just cause of complaint against me. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 28, 1730.

BY some letters which have been shewn me here, I find his Majesty and your Excellency have been very much solicited in behalf of Mr. * *Daniel Kimberly*, but that your Excellency was of the same opinion as we were of here, that the crime was so common in this country, as well as so heinous in itself, that there was no room for mercy.

We have had a great deal of trouble here in this affair, by giving way to Sir *Ralph Gore*'s desire to reprieve him from *Wednesday* to *Saturday* last week : upon which Mr. *Kimberly* got an opinion from an obscure lawyer, that by his being reprieved, the sheriff could not lawfully execute him, till there was a new rule of court made about him, the day being lapsed on which he ought to have been executed by the first order of court. The sheriff was at a stand upon this, but advised with Mr. † Justice *Bernard* and some other lawyers, who assured him the reprieve did not cancel

* *Daniel Kimberly* was an Attorney, and some Way aiding and assisting in the Marriage of Mr. *Brad. Mead* with Miss *Reading*, who was an Heiress in Right of her Mother, which Marriage, by Act of Parliament, was contrary to Law, without Consent of Parents, or Guardians; upon which Warrants were issued against Mr. *Mead* and Mr. *Kimberly* who made their Escape; the first to *Holland*, and the other to *London*, where he was taken, brought to *Ireland*, was tried, found guilty, and executed.

† A Judge of the Common Pleas, a very eminent Lawyer, and Person of large Fortune, having purchased a great Part of the Earl of *Cloncarty*'s Estate.

the

the order, but only suspended it for so many days. On *Saturday* last we had the Judges, the Prime Serjeant, Solicitor, and Mr. Serjeant *Bowes* * to consult with, who were all of the opinion that the sheriff could execute him on the day to which he was reprieved. But some of them saying they had not thoroughly studied the point, we thought fit to reprieve him till yesterday, and sent to the Prime Serjeant, Attorney, Solicitor, and Mr. *Bowes*, to have their opinion in writing on this subject, which they gave in on *Tuesday*, agreeing that he might be executed at the expiration of the reprieve, without any new order. Upon this, since the prerogative was deeply concerned, that the granting of a reprieve for a few days should not be carried to reprieve a malefactor till next term, and since such a precedent must probably have raised scruples in every sheriff in *Ireland*, whether after any reprieve they could without a new order from the Judge execute a criminal, we thought fit to give no farther reprieve, and he was executed yesterday.

I must own I was very much surprized at this difficulty being raised here, having not heard the least hint of any such thing in *England*; but I think the affair is now so settled, that for some time at least no attempt of this nature is likely to be made on the prerogative here.

I thought it my duty to give your Excellency this short account of an affair, that has given us more trouble than I think it need have done.

Sir *Ralph Gore* went into the country last *Monday* morning. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Afterwards Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and was created a Peer of that Realm. The Title is extinct, his Lordship having no Issue.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Jan. 4, 1730.

THE gentleman that waits upon you with this, is Mr. * *Dobbs*, one of the members of our House of Commons, where he on all occasions endeavours to promote his Majesty's service.

He is a person of good sense, and has for some time applied his thoughts to the improvement of the trade of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and to the making our colonies in *America* of more advantage than they have hitherto been †: and has written his thoughts on these subjects, which he is desirous to offer to your consideration.

As he has not the honour to be known to you, he applied to me to open a way for his waiting on you.

I need say nothing of what his thoughts are on those subjects, since he will be better able to explain them, and you are more capable of judging of them than I can be.

I presume no farther than to recommend him for an audience at leisure, and to do afterwards in the affair as you shall think most proper.

I am, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 6, 1730.

YOUR Excellency by the last mail will receive two applications about some livings vacant by the death of Mr. *Martin*; one from Mr. *Gardiner*, in

* *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; Author of the North-West Passage to *India*.

† He was afterwards made Governor of *North Carolina*.

behalf of his nephew ; the other from another gentleman for the vicarages of *Erk* and *Claragh*.

I have been able to meet with nobody that can give a distinct account of what livings Mr. *Martin* had, and whether the living Mr. *Gardiner* applies for is either the living of *Erk* or *Claragh* ; if it be, he applies for it by some other name.

I need say nothing in favour of Mr. *Gardiner*'s petition, since I am sure he wants no recommendation to your Lordship's favour.

I have since received a letter from the Bishop of *Offory*, in favour of Mr. *John Read*, to whom he has lately given the Church of St. *Mary* in *Kilkenny*, which he says is a most laborious cure, and not worth above 60 *l. per ann.* and he desires that your Excellency would be pleased to give Mr. *Read* the rectory of *Claragh*, not worth above 30 *l. per ann.* which is contiguous to St. *Mary*'s, and has no Church, but the parishioners constantly resort to St. *Mary*'s. *Claragh*, his Lordship says, has often been given to the Minister of St. *Mary*'s, to help him out ; and this he assures me is the true case of these parishes.

I thought proper to send your Excellency this representation of the Bishop of *Offory*, that we may know your Excellency's pleasure.

I am informed the present Bishop of *Clonsfert* had the provostship of *Galway* worth about 150 *l. per ann.* which I do not find is held in commendam by his Lordship, or disposed of to any body else. I should be obliged to your Excellency if you would be pleased to bestow it on Mr. *John Richardson*, Minister of *Belurbet*, whom I designed to have named to the College for the living of *Derivoilan* in the diocese of *Clogher*, but quitted my recommendation that Dr. *Delany* might have it, which accordingly he had. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 11, 1730.*

I Have had the honour of your Excellency's of the 4th inst. and am glad to find our conduct relating to *Kimberly* is approved by your Lordship.

I hope as applications on this occasion were discouraged on your side of the water, so they will always be, or there must be a dangerous obstruction of justice here.

I thank your Lordship for putting the affair of our coin in so hopeful a way, and shall be very well pleased to receive his Majesty's commands on that subject.

I was ready to have granted Dr. *Delany* * the faculty your Excellency desired, but upon consulting with the learned, he thought his business might be done without one. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 24, 1730.*

I Am sorry I am to acquaint your Grace that my Lord Chief Baron *Dalton* died yesterday, after a short confinement.

His Majesty had not a servant here of greater abilities or courage, nor that served him with more zeal and fidelity. He has been directly worn down in the diligent attendance on his business; and I rather believe has worsted his circumstances by coming hither.

* Dr. *Delany* in the latter part of the Primate's time, made as much court to him as ever he had done before to Dean *Swift*.

I have this day joined with my Lord Chancellor in a letter to your Lordship, representing who we think is the fittest person to succeed him, if his place be filled from this side of the water. But I most humbly represent, that it will, we both think, be of service to his Majesty here, if an able person be sent us from *England* for that employment. And I do not question but some may be found there of the profession of great skill in the law, and proper to stand a debate in the privy council, who will not think much of coming to *Ireland* for 12 or 1300 *l. per ann.*

But all this is most humbly submitted to his Majesty's pleasure. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

ST. R. Dublin, June 24, 1730.

YESTERDAY died here, after a short indisposition; Lord Chief Baron *Dalton*; he has rather been declining in his health for some time, and has been directly worn down by his great attention to business.

His Majesty had not a servant here that served him with greater abilities, diligence, and zeal, than he did. I believe his family has rather suffered by his coming hither.

My Lord Chancellor and myself have by this post acquainted my Lord Lieutenant and the Duke of *Newcastle*, what removes we judge most proper for his Majesty's service on this occasion, if the place be filled from hence.

But by what has been already done for three successions in that post, we think it is most likely to be filled from *England*. And we cannot but think that it will be of great service to have a worthy person sent

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 19

sent over. The Lord Chief Baron is one of the council here, where a good man will be very useful.

I believe there may be some at the bar in *England* of great worth, that may think it worth while to come hither for 12 or 1300 *l. per ann.*

I hope, Sir, you will excuse my giving you this trouble, since it is a matter of great concern to his Majesty's service here.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 27, 1730.*

WE yesterday received the agreeable news we have been long in expectation of here, that his Majesty had been pleased to declare your Grace our Lord Lieutenant. I can assure you, my Lord, that those who are best affected to his Majesty, are very well pleased with it.

I should have taken the liberty from the little acquaintance I have had the honour to have with your Grace, and the character you have always borne, to write on any occasion freely to your Grace what I apprehended might be for his Majesty's service.

But it is a great pleasure to me, that I have received the Duke of *Newcastle's* assurances, that I may write at all times to you without any reserve, and that I may depend on having (as he is pleased to express it) your Grace's having the same regard for me, and treating me with the same confidence and distinction that I have constantly met with from the ministry ever since my coming hither.

I most heartily wish your Grace's government may prove easy and successful, and do assure your Lordship nothing shall be wanting on my part to contribute to its being so.

Sir *Ralph Gore* is this evening returned from the north, and on *Monday* I set out on the visitation of my province, which will take me up about five weeks: but any commands your Grace shall honour me with, directed to *Dublin*, will be forwarded to me. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 27, 1730.

I Have been honoured with your Grace's of the 20th inst. I am very glad to hear that the alteration which has been made in the government here, has been by the advice of your Grace and the other ministers, and that there is so perfect an union between the ministry and the Duke of *Dorset* and Lord * *Wilmington*; and doubt not but this conjunction will very much contribute to his Majesty's service, and defeat the efforts of the discontented.

I did indeed hope from the good character of the Duke of *Dorset*, that I might write to him what I thought might be for his Majesty's service. But it is with great pleasure that I receive those encouragements from your Grace to write to him with the same freedom and openness, that your Lordship has permitted me to use to yourself. And I desire to meet with no greater regard or confidence from him, than I have met with from the ministers ever since they were pleased to send me hither. And I take this opportunity to return my most humble thanks to your Grace and the other ministers for all the favour and countenance I have now for some years constantly re-

* *Spencer Compton*, Speaker of the *British House of Commons*, afterwards Earl of *Wilmington*.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 21

ceived from them: and shall always endeavour to make that return which I am sure will be most acceptable to them, the promoting of his Majesty's service to the utmost of my power.

I thank your Grace for giving me leave to do myself the honour of troubling you on occasion with a letter, and for assuring me of the continuance of your friendship and protection.

As my Lord Lieutenant is a stranger to the affair of our coin, I beg leave to desire that his Majesty's orders, if he shall please to send us any, may not be transmitted hither till my return from my triennial visitation, on which I set out next *Monday*, and shall not return till about the 5th of *August*. For I believe that the Lords Justices will not care to do any thing in the affair till we are all together: and I am satisfied it will be of great service, that whatever shall be ordered may be immediately executed, without allowing time to the bankers and remitters here to sow any uneasiness in the minds of the people about that affair. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 28, 1730.

WE this day received the honour of your Lordship's of the 23d. As I am to set out tomorrow on my visitation, I shall miss of the opportunity of joining with my brethren in those just acknowledgments they will no doubt make of the many services you have done this kingdom during your administration; and it is with great pleasure I find the zeal any of us have under your Lordship's conduct, shewn for his Majesty's service, is approved by

your Lordship, and that we have had the happiness to satisfy you that we had a sincere regard for your Lordship.

I thank your Lordship for retaining so great a concern for *Ireland*, and am glad this kingdom has a friend, who will on all occasions be able to serve it.

I heartily wish your Lordship all health and prosperity, and if you should at any time honour me with any commands here, I shall receive them with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 6, 1739.

I Had the honour of your Grace's letter about Mr. *Cresset* when I was upon my visitation, from which I returned last *Tuesday*. I have enquired since and find Mr. *Cresset's* instruments were passed in my absence. He has been with me since my arrival at *Dublin*, and I acquainted him with the recommendations your Grace had given of him, and my readiness to shew him any favour on your account.

The Lord Bishop of *Offory* died to-day, and we shall in our letter to my Lord Lieutenant, mention such as may be proper to be promoted to that see: but I must beg leave to inform your Grace that I think it will be very much for his Majesty's service to fill that see with a worthy person from *England**. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* It was done accordingly, and Dr. *Tenison* was appointed.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 7, 1730.

I Had the honour of your Grace's upon my visitation, which kept me from *Dublin* till *Tuesday* last.

I am very much obliged to your Grace for the encouragement you give me to write to you with the utmost freedom, and I assure you, my Lord, I shall never offer you any advice but what I think will be for his Majesty's service, and your Grace's honour.

Since my return the Bishop of *Offory* is dead, and we have this day joined in a letter to your Grace, mentioning the most proper persons here to be promoted to that see. But I must beg leave to assure you Grace that I think it is of great importance to the *English* interest, and consequently to his Majesty's service here, that some worthy person should be sent us from *England* to fill this vacancy. If any person here should be thought of, I take the promotion most for the King's service here, will be the making Dr. *Baldwin* Bishop, and Dr. *Gilbert* * Provost in his room.

I am, &c,

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 22, 1730.

I Have the honour of your Grace's on the 15th inst. I am glad to hear of the promotion of Dr. *Edward Tenison* to the bishoprick of *Offory*, and thank your Grace for the news. He is an old acquaintance

* Revd. Dr. *Claudius Gilbert*, a Gentleman of great learning and abilities, who purchased a large and fine Collection of Books at different Times, which he bequeathed to the University of *Dublin*, of which he was one of the Fellows.

of mine, and I have always known him to be heartily attached to his Majesty's family: and I remember his often speaking of the countenance your Lordship was pleased to give him. I make no doubt but he will behave himself here, so as to make himself agreeable to his Majesty's friends. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 3, 1730.

THE deanery of *Duach* or *Kilmacduach*, I know not which they call it, is now vacant by the death of Dr. *Northcote*, worth about 120 or 140 l. *per ann.*

I should be very much obliged to your Grace if you would be pleased to bestow it on Mr. *John Richardson*, Rector of *Belturbet*; he is a worthy person and well affected to his Majesty, and was many years ago concerned in a design to translate the Bible and Common Prayer into *Irish*, in order the better to bring about the conversion of the natives; but he met at that time with great opposition, not to say oppression here, instead of either thanks or assistance; and suffered the loss of several hundred pounds expended in printing the Common Prayer-book, and other necessary charges he was at in that undertaking.

I should be very glad, I could contribute somewhat to make him a little easy in his circumstances, and procure him by your Grace's favour, some dignity in the Church.

I am, my Lord, &c.

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To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 1, 1730.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 19th past, and most humbly thank your Lordship for your kind intention to bestow the deanery of *Duach* on Mr. *Richardson*, upon your receiving the usual notification of the vacancy from the Lords Justices. Mr. *Richardson* has since delivered a memorial on that occasion, which we have transmitted to your Grace with our recommendation.

I am sensible how much I am obliged to your Grace for the readiness you have shewn in this affair to comply with my request.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 14, 1730.

ON *Friday* last Lieutenant Colonel *Hennecy* brought me your Grace's of the 26th past; I told him as we were several mails behind-hand, by the packet-boats being all on this side, I had not received the letter your Grace referred to, but that upon the recommendations your Lordship gave of him, I should afford him all the protection I could; and I directed him to call upon me after the arrival of the next packets.

As he acquainted me with the business he came about, I took occasion to sound the Lords Justices the next day on the subject of his errand, and found there would be a necessity of laying before them what commands I received from your Grace, to be able to do any thing in the affair.

And

And as the mails arrived yesterday morning, by which I received the honour of your Grace's other letter of the 26th past, with the other papers you was pleased to send me, I have since discoursed with the other Lords Justices on the subject, and find they apprehend there will be greater difficulties in this affair than at first offered.

If we encourage the *French* officers to set about raising their recruits, upon assurances that we will take no notice of it, they will be liable to great molestations, since every Justice can take examinations against them and commit them, nor can we release them, but by due course of law, or by granting them a pardon. And whether they may not be the more busy in disturbing those levies, if they find them rather countenanced by the government, we cannot answer.

What has happened to several of them formerly when they were raising recruits here in a clandestine way (though as we knew his Majesty's intentions, we slighted, and as far as we well could discouraged complaints on that head) your Grace very well knows from the several applications made to your Lordship from the *French* Ambassador. And what spirit may by artful men be raised among his Majesty's subjects when they hear some hundred recruits are raising in this kingdom for *France*, and how it may set magistrates every where on distressing the officers employed in this service, no one can tell.

To what excesses of heat people are capable of running here, when they once take a thing right or wrong into their heads, the ferments raised here about * *Wood's* half-pence is too plain demonstration.

And

* See the Drapier's Letters on this occasion, wrote by the Rev. Dr. Swift.

And I must beg leave to shew to your Grace that all recruits raised here for France or Spain, are generally considered as persons that may some time or other pay a visit to this country as enemies. That all who are lifted here in those services, hope and wish to do so, there is no doubt.

There is without controversy a power in his Majesty to grant leave to any persons to *levy men here under his sign manual*, by an act passed 8th. Georg. 1. c. 9. and by the same act the government here can grant such a licence under their hands; but I find that without his Majesty's express orders for it, nobody here dares venture to grant a licence to the *French* officers to raise the intended recruits, since no one can answer what heats that may possibly occasion at present as well as at the next meeting of parliament.

I should be very glad if I knew how to manage this affair to his Majesty's satisfaction, and am very much obliged to his Majesty for having so good an opinion of me as your Grace is pleased to assure me in your letter.

I am sure it will be always my greatest ambition to promote his Majesty's service. But I am sorry I cannot give a more promising account of the success of this affair, since I perceive nothing can be done in it till his Majesty is pleased directly to signify his pleasure. However effectual care shall be taken that none of the officers who are come hither, suffer on this account.

Lieutenant Colonel *Hennery* called on me this morning, and I directed him and his officers to appear as little as may be in publick, and to wait till we are further instructed in his Majesty's pleasure, since at present there were some difficulties in the way.

I have communicated your Grace's letter to none but the Lords Justices, to whom I found it necessary
so

so to do, and shall take all the care I can, that no other person knows any thing of it. But I find by some of the prints published here this day, that some * accounts are come from *England* that a number of recruits for the *Irish* regiments in the *French* service is to be raised here by his Majesty's leave, and that the *French* officers employed in that service are arrived here.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 15, 1730.

I Had the honour of your Grace's of the 29th past, at the same time that I received one from the Duke of *Newcastle*; which I have communicated to my brethren, without whom nothing could be done in that affair; and as there appeared great difficulties in the management of that business, I have sent an account of them to the Duke of *Newcastle*, that we may receive his Majesty's commands.

I am sure I shall on this and all other occasions with the utmost zeal and diligence, promote his Majesty's service. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 17, 1730.

I Did not receive the honour of your Grace's of the 20th past, till the 8th instant, and I deferred answering it since, in hopes I might bring things to bear to your Grace's satisfaction. But though I have

* See *Swift's Works*, vol. 9.

taken what pains I could in the matter, and have desired my brethren to concur with what your Lordship proposes, by drawing up the directing clause of the warrant agreeably to what has been settled to be the meaning of his Majesty's letters, yet I have not been able as yet to prevail with them.

They seem chiefly to insist on its being wrong to sign a warrant pursuant to letters in which part is not agreeable to act of parliament, and are apprehensive, that as those letters of course are before the House of Commons every session, it may furnish a handle for raising some heats there.

And on the other side, they make a difficulty of explaining the sense of his Majesty's letters in the directing clause of the warrant, though it is putting no other sense on the King's letters, than what is settled with your Grace, as we suppose with the knowledge of the rest of the ministry.

I have on this occasion given them such hints as I thought I might, that I heard if the letters were returned, we should receive new ones, that would put the affair of excusing these pensions from the tax out of all dispute as to the whole sums: and that I was satisfied the pensions were in favour of such persons, as that they would not be sunk by their being returned to *England*.

But I have hitherto had no success; I shall make another effort, and if nothing can be done, I think it will be more adviseable to have the letters called back to *England*, than to lie unexecuted here.

I am sorry to find the affair of the *Irish* recruits makes such a noise in *England*, since I hardly doubt but near the same number, as there is a disposition to allow of this year, have been clandestinely raised here annually for some years past. There is a great ferment here on the same account.

This kingdom is very much obliged to your Grace for your kind intentions to endeavour, on all proper occasions,

occasions, to lessen any weight that may be laid on us. And I shall not be wanting in acquainting the gentlemen of this nation, how much we are indebted to your Lordship for this your good disposition in our favour.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 5, 1730.

I Yesterday received the honour of your Grace's of the 28th past, and shall do what I can to get warrants signed upon *Lawman's* and *Hoburg's* letters, that the ministry may not have any new trouble about them.

And we this day have referred the consideration of that affair to the Prime-ferjeant, Attorney and Solicitor-general: and I likewise gave them the two draughts your Grace sent me, to see whether they might not either follow them, or from thence take some hint of somewhat that they thought would do.

I told them as from myself what your Grace suggested about the acts of 1727 and 1729, and that *the late act* could not refer to the first, but only to the last; so that our lawyers have now the whole affair before them.

I shall do what I can to dispatch this affair to your Lordship's mind, but find I cannot answer for the event. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, Dublin, Dec. 8, 1730.

I Yesterday received the honour of your Grace's of the first inst. and it is with great pleasure I find by your Lordship's that the *French* officers will soon be recalled from hence: since that affair of the recruits makes a great noise here, and as far as I understand, a much greater at *London*. They have met with no rudeness here, and I believe will meet with none at their going off. They should be treated more civilly than they have been, if I had not found myself clamoured at here, and fallen upon in the papers of *England*, for a civility I did not shew them: and if there should be any apprehensions of their being insulted, we shall take what care we can to prevent it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, Dublin, Dec. 26, 1730.

I Hope we shall put the desired end to the affair of Mr. *Lauman* and *Hoburg*, by signing the usual order, upon his Majesty's letters in their favour, as soon as Sir *Ralph Gore* comes to town, who is gone into the country for the holidays, the Prime-ferjeant, Attorney and Solicitor-general having agreed in a favourable report, but they think the surest way to prevent any canvassing of that affair in parliament will be to have their agent make no difficulty of letting the taxes be deducted till *Christmas* 1729, since which time there is no doubt but they are legally excused

cused from the 4 s. in the pound on their * pensions. And this I think is what agrees with your Grace's sentiments in this affair. When we have signed their warrants, I shall make it my business to help them to some money, as soon as our treasury can furnish any.

Colonel *Hennecy* called on me two or three days ago, and acquainted me that he and the officers with him had orders to leave this kingdom; and that as soon as two or three of them who were gone to see their friends in the country were returned (which would be in eight or ten days) they would embark for *England*.

I must do the Colonel the justice to acquaint your Grace that I have not heard any complaint of his or the other officers' behaviour whilst they have been here †.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 31, 1730.

LAST week Colonel *Hennecy* called upon me to acquaint me that he had received orders to quit this kingdom, with the other officers who followed him, and that he hoped if he staid a few days, till he could call some of the officers to *Dublin* that were then in the country visiting their friends, to take them

* This Tax dropped at the Expiration of the Act, but was again renewed by Parliament in 1757. See a most excellent Pamphlet, entitled, a List of the Absentees of *Ireland*, and an Estimate of the yearly value of their Estates and Incomes, spent abroad, two Editions of which were printed in 1767, and 1769.

† Sir *Robert Walpole*, the most frank and ingenuous man in the world confessed, (which few ministers are apt to do) that he had been wrong in this measure, and immediately advised the recalling of the officers; convinced perhaps more by the reasons in the letter, Pag. 25; than by all the clamours of the Craftsman, &c.

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over with him, it would not be taken ill, which I told him I thought it could not. He has since been with me to acquaint me that he shall go off with the yacht which is expected to sail every day for *England*.

As he desires I would give your Grace an account of his behaviour here, he waits upon his Lordship with this letter, to inform you that he has behaved himself with great prudence during his stay here, and has kept himself and his officers from appearing in any publick places, or giving any offence; and has from time to time called upon me to know whether I had any orders to give him, that he might punctually observe them; and he has readily complied with any directions I thought it might be proper to give him.

I am glad this affair is at last happily concluded, after having been the occasion of so great a noise here, and of a much greater in *England*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 9, 1730.

AS probably an affair that has lately happened here may make a greater figure in the *English* papers than it justly deserves, I think it my duty to give your Grace an account of it.

On *Tuesday* last just before midnight Sir *Robert Echlin* called upon me, to tell me that there was a fellow came to the horse guards here, giving an account that a *French* officer had sent him over with a horse to *Bullock*, a place about five miles from hence, where he endeavoured to persuade him to go over to *France* with him, offering him money, which he refused, that there were four or five *French* officers there, and about 60 men listed in the pretender's ser-

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vice,

vice, who lay there to go on board a sloop for *France*. I was very much surprized at Sir *Robert*'s chusing to come to me about such an affair at such a time of night. But as I have been but ill used both in the prints here and in *England* about the *French* recruits, I thought I could not refuse taking notice of his information; and the rather because Colonel *Hennecy* had assured me that none of the officers who came with him had raised any recruits here.

Accordingly I directed Sir *Robert* to have the fellow carried before the Lord Mayor to be examined upon oath, and I sent by him a letter to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him what Sir *Robert* had told me, and desiring him to examine the informant on oath, and according as the examinations came out, to send to the Town Major and acquaint him with the ease. Upon examination, the substance of what Sir *Robert* had told me came out, only that there was nothing sworn about the Pretender, and that there were but about 40 men. Upon taking those examinations the Lord Mayor sent them to the Town Major, who immediately waited upon the * General, who ordered 50 foot and four dragoons to march to *Bullock*, and either seize or disperse those people. When they came there on *Wednesday*, they found there had been about forty men lifted for abroad, and four or five *French* officers with them, but that they went on board a sloop about eleven o'clock the night before.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* *Thomas Pearce*, General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Ireland*.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 12, 1730.

I Have just now received the honour of your Grace's of the 7th inst. We expect Sir *Ralph Gore* in town on *Saturday*, and shall I believe the first opportunity afterwards, sign the warrants for *Lawman* and *Hoburg*, since as we have a favourable opinion from the lawyers, Sir *Ralph* cannot well make any difficulty about it; and my Lord Chancellor now makes none.

I mentioned the affair of the taxes before *Christmas* 1729, at the desire of others, since I thought your Grace had spoken very plain in that affair. As soon as the warrants are dispatched I shall make it my business to get them some money as fast as our treasury can supply it, consistently with the services absolutely necessary.

I believe Colonel *Hennecy* and the other officers went off in the yacht to day, since he told me they were to go in it.

There is a clergyman, a man of worth, one Mr. *Horner*, a native of *Switzerland*, recommended hither by his Grace of *Canterbury*, to whom Lord *Carteret* gave the rectory of *Clane*, in the diocese of *Kildare*; he has been very ill treated, and is made very uneasy there by a popish gentleman, to whom the greatest part of that parish belongs; and as he is a stranger, is but ill supported by the neighbouring protestants: he has had his stack of fuel fired in the night, and I think part of his house burnt down by it, and is daily threatened to be served so again. I have now an opportunity of removing him to a protestant neighbourhood in my diocese, where I hope he will be very useful, if your Grace will be pleased to bestow the recto-

ry of *Clane* upon his resigning it, on Mr. *Hofkins*, that I may be able to provide for a clergyman who lies on my hands, by giving him the living that Mr. *Hofkins* now enjoys; which I shall acknowledge a great favour.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 26, 1730.

ON the 12th instant I did myself the honour to acquaint your Grace that I believed the first opportunity after Sir *Ralph Gore*'s arrival in town, we should sign the warrants for *Lawman* and *Hoberg*, since as we have a favourable opinion from the lawyers in that affair, Sir *Ralph Gore* could not well make any difficulty about it; and my Lord Chancellor then declared, he made none, as we had the opinion of the lawyers to justify us. But since then, my Lord Chancellor is pleased to declare, he is of different sentiments in that affair; and Sir *Ralph Gore* joins with him. We are to have another conference on that subject; and have as good as agreed to send a letter to your Excellency, to let you know what canvass that affair may possibly go through in the House of Commons; but that as we have the opinion of the lawyers in the point, if your Grace after our representing what may happen in the House of Commons, shall direct us to sign those warrants, we shall do it. This was our sense, when last together; but after the unexpected turns this affair has taken, I will not answer what may be our sense to-morrow.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 6, 1730.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 23d past, and am very well pleased with your approbation of my conduct upon Sir *Robert Echlin's* information.

I am very much obliged to your Grace for coming into the scheme about the rectory of *Clane*, and will take care to have the resignation ready against you are pleased to give orders for bestowing that rectory on Mr. *Hoskins*, upon Mr. *Horner's* giving in his resignation of it.

We have troubled you, my Lord, with a letter relating to Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg's* affair; and I shall, according to your Grace orders, forward that affair immediately, and get as large a payment on those warrants, as our treasury can admit of.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Mrs. Wall,

MADAM,

Feb. 13, 1730.

I Have received yours of the 9th of *January* and the 1st inst. but the last came not to hand till *Thursday* last. I am very sorry to hear of the death of my cousin *Tomes*. I have gradually broken the matter to her son, and hope he will behave himself under this loss like a good Christian. I am sorry to find you are so much dejected, as you appear to be by both letters; and hope you will get over *March* better than you expect. I am very glad to hear your son goes on well with his studies; and the best thing he can do, is to pursue his learning at the University for three

or four years more, without thinking of any ramble, either here or any where else. My spouse and I give our service to you and your family. Pray my service to my cousin *Tomes*, and let him know I am very much concerned for his great loss.

I am, Madam, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 20, 1730.

ON the 8th inst. Mr. *Brandreth* * brought me the honour of your Grace's of the 10th past. We have since dispatched his instruments agreeably to your Grace's directions. I found he did not want a faculty to hold the two preferments, else I was ready to have granted one, as I shall be to give him my favour and protection on all occasions. He seems to be a sensible gentleman, and very well behaved; and I doubt not but he will give general satisfaction here.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 27, 1730.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 20th, and return my thanks for the directions you intend to send about the living of *Clane*.

We are very well pleased with the two new letters of his Majesty relating to Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg*, and hope to satisfy your Grace upon your arrival here, that it will be of some service to your Grace's administration here, that they did not pass in the old form. I shall endeavour to get a very hand-

* Mr. *Brandreth* had been tutor to Lord *Middlesex*, his Grace's eldest son.

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some payment upon them : but it could be larger, if your Grace thinks we may stay till after *Lady-day* for it, that it may not appear in the account to be laid before the Commons next session of parliament. I should be glad to receive your Grace's directions in this point as soon as may be. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 1, 1730,

THE affair of the *French* recruits is blown over without any thing farther than uncertain rumours here of some letter from somebody to encourage the officers in their levies.

But as there are two or three persons likely to be tried the approaching assize in the country, I thought proper to write to your Grace, to know what his Majesty will please to have done, if they should happen to be convicted. I rather fancy it will happen, as it has happened on most of the like occasions, that the evidence on which they have been committed will fall short at the trial, so that they may be acquitted. But for fear of the worst, I should be glad to know what is to be done, if it should prove otherwise. For I find on account of the noise that has been made in *England* and here about that affair, the Lords Justices will not interpose without his Majesty's commands.

If I am not much mistaken, when Mr. * *West* Mr. † *Connolly* and myself were in the government

* Lord High Chancellor, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

† *William Connolly*, another of the Lord Justices, Speaker of the House of Commons, and a Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue in Ireland.

in his late Majesty's reign, his Majesty was pleased to order us not to permit any to be executed for lifting in foreign service, till we knew the King's pleasure.

The officers who are supposed to have enlisted them are got off. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 23, 1730.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 13th instant: and I have since spoke to Mr. *Gardiner* to provide money for a good handsome payment upon Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg's* pension; and intend to-morrow to get an order to him for it as soon as may be after *Lady-day*. Money is very low in our treasury, but we will strain as far as possible.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 21, 1731.

THE terrible distress we are under in this nation, upon account of the disproportionate value of our gold and silver coins, to what they bear in *England*, and the want of silver consequent upon it, is what your Grace has probably heard of, and what I shall take the liberty to write more to your Lordship about, if I am encouraged by your Grace to do it.

But beside the want of silver, the ordinary people here are under the last distress for want of copper money: of this I met with complaints last year at every place in the visitation of my province; and it is what is every day complained of in this town. Tradesmen that retail, and poor people are forced to
pay

pay for getting their little silver changed into copper, and are forced to take raps or counterfeit half-pence, of little more than a quarter of the value of an *English* half-penny, which has encouraged several such coiners, and must end in the great loss of the poor, whenever they pass no longer; and the farther that time is put off, the greater the loss will be.

As we have long laboured under this calamity, the House of Lords towards the close of the last sessions, applied to the then Lord Lieutenant, to desire his Majesty to let us have 15,000 *l.* coined in farthings and half-pence, of the same fineness as the *English* copper money, at the rate of 26 *d.* the pound of copper, as we then thought that 24 *d.* were coined in *England* out of a pound of copper, the *English* had 24 *d.* upon the bottom of two shillings *English* going for 26 *d.* here, and that what profit arose from this coinage might go to the use of the publick here.

I was the person that moved for this address, and added the latter part, upon an assurance I had from my Lord *Carteret* that his Majesty had promised to grant us as much, if we desired it.

There was likewise a resolution passed in the House of Commons, probably on occasion of this address of the House of Lords, that it would be for the benefit of the nation to have a mint erected here, without any mention of any copper, silver, or gold coinage.

What my Lord *Carteret* did at his return to *England* in this affair, I know not, as he never sent us any letter about it.

And thus things have rested, till some time ago, when my Lord * *Forbes* made application to me, that considering the deplorable condition the poor were in for want of copper money, it would be of the greatest service to get some; and that by some discourse he had had with Mr. *Conduit*, Warden of the Mint, he

* Son of the Earl of *Granard*.

fancied we might buy a quantity from the mint, for this nation, and that he and many others would readily advance a sum of money, if I thought proper, and would join in it. I told him how sensible I was of the great distress the poor were in here for want of copper, and that I would join in any such undertaking. He then promised to write to Mr. *Conduit* on this subject, to know whether we might be private purchasers, or must apply to his majesty for leave to have some copper coined, since we wanted copper in another proportion to the *English* shilling than what it bears in *England*. He sometime after received an answer from Mr. *Conduit*, that nothing could be done for us without his Majesty's leave, and sent an estimate of the coinage as in *England*, and as would be proper for us, * a copy of which I have here sent your Grace, with what he apprehended would be the gain upon it.

Upon Lord *Forbes*'s communicating this to me I talked with my brethren the Lords Justices on the subject, who concurred with me in opinion, that such a copper coinage was both exceedingly useful and necessary, and that it would be of service to have it as soon as possible, considering our present distress, since though the parliament should come into proper measures about it, it could not be brought to bear in less than nine or twelve months, but in this way it could be brought to bear in three months.

We have since sounded some of the council about this affair, who concur with our sentiments, and we had in part resolved upon having a council, in order to apply to your Grace about this affair, but we have since considered that we would not directly apply to your Grace with the weight of the council, till we had previously acquainted your Grace with the matter, and in part knew how you were disposed; and besides, if it were once known that such an application was made to your Grace, it would give some obstruction to the circulation of raps, which though
it

it must happen at last, we would not have happen without a remedy of better money following as soon after as may be.

In Mr. *Conduit's* scheme we find that only 23*d.* *halfp.* are coined out of a pound weight of copper, so that to keep our copper money as near in intrinsic value to the *English* copper as may be, we propose coining only 25*d.* *halfp.* out of a pound weight of copper.

If your Grace gives us leave to apply, we think of applying only for 50 tuns, which will make 11,900*l.* *Irish*, but we have no doubt but we shall be pressed to apply for more soon; nor do I think that less than 150 or 200 tuns will answer the occasion; but we are willing to be petitioned for more when the goodness of these and the want of more is seen by every body.

Mr. *Conduit* tells us about 1000*l.* will set the affair a going, which we shall raise here, without desiring any interest or other profit by it. We propose paying the money advanced into Mr. *Gardiner's* hands, and to make the first payment and let him receive the copper money as it is sent hither, and dispose of it, and with the produce answer any subsequent payments, till the whole is disposed of. So your Grace or the parliament may have a Crown officer to examine about the gains, if you shall think proper.

As to the gains, Mr. *Conduit* does not allow for deductions which must be made, which will strike off above half the profit he computes; as your Grace will see by the scheme †, No. II. inclosed. Indeed, if the exchange should prove but 10 *per cent.* which it possibly may prove very soon, the profit will be on Mr. *Conduit's* quantity 202*l.* greater, and on ours 101*l.*

The resolution of the Lords relating to a copper coinage, and that of the Commons about a mint, were twice considered in council, whilst my Lord *Carteret* was Lord Lieutenant, and it was the opinion of every body that they were no ways inconsistent, since

since it might be for the good of the nation to have a mint, but as it would be long before that could be established and brought to work, it might at the same time be very proper to afford a more speedy remedy to our present sufferings, which was what the Lords proposed.

I think it my duty at the same time that I acquaint you what was and still is, as far as I can learn, the sense of the privy council, to acquaint your Grace likewise, that by what I have been told, the view of some warm men in the House of Commons in moving that resolution about a mint, was, that as they are very zealous for a mint here, they were against coining even copper at the tower, lest it should mark out a way for coining gold and silver for us, if there were occasion, and it should appear by a plain experiment with how much greater expedition, ease, and cheapness we might have any money coined at the Tower, than it can be coined here.

I have now informed your Grace of our present wants of copper money, and the readiest remedy for this evil, and likewise what are the views of those who possibly intended to hinder the address of the House of Lords being complied with, for an immediate coinage of copper: and your Grace will be the best judge whether you ought to encourage our immediate application for the coinage of 50 tuns of copper at the Tower, or will leave that affair to take what turn may happen to be given it in parliament.

And here I must inform your Grace that some of the most understanding men of the Commons tell me their opinion is, that their House will be able when they sit, to agree upon no present remedy for our evil.

As your Grace designs to honour us with your company in a few months, if it be thought proper to do any thing in this affair, there is no time to be lost. And if your Grace pleases to send for Mr. *Conduit*, he

can

45

can best inform you in what time a good quantity of copper money can be coined for our use.

As your Grace will see I have wrote with the utmost confidence in your Grace, I hope my letter will be kept a secret.

I am, my Lord, &c.

• NUMBER I.

Mr. CONDUIT'S Scheme.

Formerly the mint gave 18*d.* a pound for all the copper they coined; but the *English* Copper Company having contracted to furnish the mint with 100 tons of copper at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* a pound, they find themselves losers by it, and declare they will furnish no more under 15*d.* a pound.

The reason why more is given than the market price is, that they must deliver it in bars of the exact size of the species to be coined, and take back and work over again what is amiss, which is usually $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole.

A pound avoirdupois of copper is
coined into 23 π d. in *England*, which
is - - - - - 0 1 11

If the pound of copper cost 0 1 1½
And the coinage - - - 0 0 4½
————— 0 1 6

Remains gain on the coinage 0 0 5½

It is offered to coin at the mint in *England*, copper for *Ireland*, 26 *d.* in the pound avoirdupois $\frac{1}{8}$ farthings, and $\frac{1}{2}$ halfpence, for 5 *d.* a pound, all charges

charges included except 20s. a tun to be given to the Comptroller.

26d. a pound is - - - 0 2 2

So that if the pound of

copper comes - - - 0 1 3

And the coinage - - 0 0 5

_____ 0 1 8

Remains profit on the coinage 0 0 6

Which on 100 tuns comes to 5,600*l.* out of which deduct 20s. a tun to be paid to a Comptroller, there remains 5,500*l.* neat profit.

† N U M B E R I I.

Observations on the calculation of profit to be made by the coinage of 100 tuns of copper in Mr. Conduct's scheme.

AS we propose coining but 25½*d.* a pound instead of 26*d.* a pound of copper, there will be a profit of 5½*d.* so that instead of 56*l.* profit on a tun, deducting a half-penny a pound (which comes to 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a tun) there will remain but 51*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* profit on a tun, out of which deduct 20*s.* a tun to the Comptroller, the remainder is 5033*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Again, as there must 20*d.* a pound be paid in *England* for copper and coinage, that will amount to 186*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a tun to be paid in *England*, this on 100 tuns will amount to 18,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to which add 100*l.* the Comptroller's fee, the total to be paid in *England* will amount to 18,766*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* If we suppose to be paid more in *England* for agency, casks, packing, carriage, and shipping, at the rate of 3
per

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 47

per cent. on the above sum, that will amount to better than 561 *l.* to be answered there, the total will be 20,254 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to be paid there.

As the middle exchange here is 11 *per cent.* the return will cost better than 2123 *l.*

Suppose then the total gain on 100			
tuns to be	-	-	-
			5033 6 8
Deduct from this a-			
gency, &c.	-	-	561 0 0
Charge of remittance	2123	2	0
			<hr/>
			2684 0 0
			<hr/>
Remains still of profit	2349	6	8

Out of which, when freight, landing, and other expences here are answered, probably the remaining profit may be from 2100 *l.* to

2200 0 0

And as we propose to begin with but 50 tuns of copper, probably the profit may be from 1050 *l.* to

1100 0 0

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 24, 1731.

ON *Wednesday* I was honoured with your Grace's of the 14th instant. I wish our treasury had been in a better condition, but as it is, I have taken care to have a year's pension paid in to Mrs. *Spence's* agent, which clears her to *Christmas* last inclusive, and a bill is remitted accordingly to-day. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I received your Grace's commands, which have given me a small opportunity of

of shewing my readiness on all occasions to own the many obligations you have been pleased to lay on me.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 11, 1731.

IT has been a very great surprise to me this winter to hear of the attacks made on the rights of the clergy by two bills brought into the House of Commons, one relating to tythes, the other to the fines for renewal of Church leases.

I find that what always used to be of weight in both houses, that these were manifest attempts on the undoubted right and property of the clergy, was with too many of no weight at present.

I am very glad the storm is blown over for this season, and I hope the open declarations their Majesties were pleased to make in favour of the rights of the clergy, may prevent any new attack being hastily made on them.

If I am not misinformed, your Lordship has been very usefully employed in publishing a short but full vindication of the rights of the clergy as to tythe. To which I have seen an answer, published, as the title says, by a member of parliament. I think we of the clergy are very much obliged to that author, since he speaks pretty plain, that in his opinion the nation ought to pay nothing to the clergy except they please, and that the fewer the clergy are reduced to, the better for the nation.

The rights of a free people seem to be carried a great length by some people in *England* in their writings. In several pamphlets one of their rights has been asserted to be, to publish what they please about religion, and another to publish the same about all affairs of state; and this author has now started a
third,

third, which is, to be eased from the burthen of tythes. I wish the landed gentlemen would reflect, whether the next privilege of a free-born *Englishman* may not be to be excused from the burthen of rents, since the tenants of *England* do almost as much outnumber the landlords, as the laity do the clergy. I must own it is with great grief that I see daily such things published, and those liberties taken with persons in power, and such a disregard to all the rights and properties of the subject, as I think must by degrees end in some publick disturbance.

As to the clergy in particular, I believe there never has been a time, when there has been less reason to complain of any oppressions from the spiritual courts, or disaffection to the constitution than at present; and I cannot but think by what I am informed, that one cause of these attacks made on them; is from those who are very uneasy to see so great a strength on the bench of Bishops supporting his Majesty and his ministry; but of this your Lordship is a better judge.

But at the same time I cannot but believe that if there were fewer pluralities, and more of the clergy discharged their duty on their livings, it would take off a great deal of that envy and malice which seems to be raised.

It is very happy for us of the clergy here, that our brethren in *England* are able to stand their ground; for if you are once borne down, all that may pass in *England* against the clergy, will seem to be acts of calmness and temper, in respect of those warm attacks that would soon be made on us here.

I most heartily wish our brethren in *England* good success in maintaining their rights, and congratulate their having a person so knowing and prudent as your Lordship to assist and conduct them in the defence they are obliged to make of their

property, against so unjust and so unreasonable attempts.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 27, 1731.

I AM very much obliged to your Grace for taking in so good part the late small return made by me for the many favours received of your Grace; and shall always set the highest value on the continuance of your favour and friendship.

I must likewise desire your Grace to acquaint the Dutches of *Newcastle* how much I am obliged to her for the honour of her acknowledgments of my having befriended Mrs. *Spence*.

I am glad the session of parliament is ended so well in *England*, and heartily wish ours may succeed as well.

We are very much obliged to your Grace for your zeal in the promoting of the act for explaining the naturalization act, in which as you rightly observe, the interests of *England* and *Ireland*, and the honour of his Majesty's government are highly concerned. But we are apprehensive here that three clauses which were added to that bill, as sent up by the Commons, will do some mischief here.

As to the *Irish* yarn bill, which was thrown out in the House of Lords, I can assure your Grace, that I am fully satisfied the part you acted in that affair, was not out of any disregard to *Ireland*, but purely that you thought the rejecting of it at present, was for the service of *England**. But at the same time

* The Primate seems to argue like an *Irish* Patriot in this letter, but in truth he argues like a true friend to both *England* and *Ireland*, whose interests, as he thought were inseparable.

I must

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 51

I must beg leave to inform your Grace, that it is my opinion upon conversing with gentlemen of those parts of *Ireland* where most wool is run, that the passing of that bill would have more effectually prevented the running of wool from hence to *France*, than all the laws besides, which you in *England* or we in *Ireland* can devise, to prevent that clandestine trade; since it would have made it the general interest of the landed gentlemen, and of the poor people, every where to have endeavoured to hinder any wool being carried off from hence to *France*; and I believe the gentry in those parts would have done their utmost to prevent it.

But at present, as you have done nothing in *England* to set us an example of what you would expect from us, unless my Lord Lieutenant comes over with instructions what it is that is desired of us, I believe we shall be put to it, to find out what method to take to hinder the running of wool. And after we have taken in the former sessions, one step to encourage carrying our yarn to *England* by taking off a duty amounting to 12,000*l.* *per ann.* which must be made good by some new duties, and after nothing has been done on the other side agreeable to our hopes, not to say to the promises made us, I wish the sessions may prove as easy as *all his Majesty's servants here wish, and will use their utmost endeavours to make it.*

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 29, 1731.

SINCE your Grace was so good as to send orders to have Mr. *Hoskins* presented to the rectory of *Clane*, upon Mr. *Horner's* resigning it, Mr. *Horner* has resigned that living, and I have collated him to

a living in my diocese. But before any thing farther is done about *Clane*, I would beg the favour of your Grace to let Mr. *Daniel* of *Killybegs* be presented to the rectory of *Clane*, upon Mr. *Hofkins* being presented to *Killybegs*, which I doubt not obtaining from the Bishop of *Rapho*, who is patron of *Killybegs*.

It will be for the conveniency of those two clergymen to make that exchange; and I hope your Grace will be so good as to permit it.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 22, 1731.

THE lady that waits upon your Grace with these is relict of Lord *Roche*, as he was commonly called, whose ancestor was attainted and lost his title and a large estate about the rebellion of 1641. His late Majesty was pleased to give him a pension here during his life: I think it was 200*l. per ann.* which I believe was the only support of him and his family. Since his death, his widow being destitute of support, made application to his present Majesty for a pension for the maintenance of herself; and as I understood by her, my Lord *Carteret* gave her hopes that his Majesty would grant her request; but as nothing is yet done in it, she thought proper to go over to *England* to solicit in person. I believe she has some friends there who will assist her with their interest, but as your Grace's good will must be of the greatest service to her, I humbly recommend her to your Grace to help her to somewhat that may be a subsistence for her, since I am fully persuaded she is at present without one. As for the particulars of her case, I refer your Grace to her own relation. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 24, 1731.

MR. *Ransfield* has lately brought me the honour of your Lordship's of the 26th of *April*, recommending him to my protection here. If your Lordship is so good as to speak for him to my *Lord Lieutenant, I shall be very ready to do him what good offices I can with his Grace, as occasions offer. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 26, 1731.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 17th inst. and I shall be obliged to your Grace if you please by the first opportunity to send an order for presenting Mr. *Daniel* to the rectory of *Clane*, that there may be no squabble about tythes, as harvest is just coming on now.

I had to-day some talk with my Lord Chancellor about the copper coinage, and we are both of opinion that it is now too late to do any thing in that affair till we have the opportunity of discoursing with your Grace in person on that subject.

As to purchasing in the rapst†, we are both of opinion that it will be very wrong to do it; nor have either of us heard any body here suggest that such a thing would be proper: and we would both beg that there never may be the least hint dropt of any such intention, since it may occasion the coining of some thousands of pounds more of rapst, the loss

* *Lionel, Duke of Dorset.*

† A base sort of half-pence.

of which will be heavy enough on the poor, as things stand already.

Sir *Ralph Gore* is in the country at present, so that I could not have his sentiments on this subject.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 3, 1731.

I Had designed not to have troubled your Grace about an affair of no greater importance than is the subject of this letter, till I had the honour of seeing your Grace at *Dublin*; but as your Grace may then be in a great hurry, and I am informed you have already fixed several of your chaplains, I take the liberty to recommend to your Grace's favour, to be put in that list, Dr. *Essex Edgworth*, Chancellor of the diocese of *Ardagh*, a bishoprick held by the Bishop of *Kilmore*. I should not recommend him on this occasion, if did not know him to be every way a most worthy clergyman.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 12, 1731.

THE person who waits upon you with this, is Dr. *Delany*, minister of one of the principal * Churches in this city, and one of our most celebrated preachers. He has of late employed his thoughts and pen in the vindication of our most holy Religion, and has some thoughts of printing what he has writ-

* St. Werburgh's Parish.

ten †, if it shall be thought to be of service. I knew of no person to whose judgment it was more proper to submit his performances than your Lordship, who have so happily engaged yourself in the controversy, and seem to have the conduct of the defence of our most holy cause against the present most audacious insults of unbelievers. He comes over with a disposition to submit his writings, and the printing of them, to your Lordship's opinion.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 4, 1731.

I Hope your Grace will have the goodness to excuse my giving you this trouble on account of one of the bills now sent over to be laid before the privy council in *England*, for rendering more effectual an act for the better securing of the government by disarming papists; since the papists here declare publicly, that they have employed agents on the other side of the water to have the bill sunk there.

That your Grace may the better understand the case, I must beg leave to acquaint you that in the 7th of King *William* an act was passed here, entitled, an act for the better securing the government by disarming papists. The intent of which was not only to take away the arms then in the hands of papists, but constantly to keep them and their successors disarmed; and it has been the opinion of the Judges from time to time, that the law had forbid all papists at any time to keep or carry arms. But upon a papist being indicted last summer assizes in the county of *Galway* upon that act, for carrying arms, though it was not

† *Revelation examined with Candour*; the Life of King *David*, and many other Pieces with a Volume of Sermons.

disputed either that he was a papist, or carried arms, yet the jury were pleased to acquit him. Upon this it has been understood by the papists every where, that the said act only concerned the papists then living, and the arms they had in their possession at the time that act was passed; and upon talking with the Judges, we find that act was drawn up so ill, that there is too much room for such an opinion. This occasioned the House of Lords to bring in heads of a bill to render that act more effectual, and this new act is very little more than the old one corrected to what it was originally designed for; only this being thought more prudent than to bring in a bill, which by its very title should have owned the first act to be grossly defective.

The power given in the old act to the government to license such papists to bear arms as they thought proper, is here continued, with a power of revoking such licenses, when they shall think fit, which was forgot in the former act. The chief additions to this new bill are, that no protestant servant to a papist shall have any arms whilst he is in that service; for this was one way of eluding the act, whilst it was thought to be in force, to keep a protestant servant, who pretended to be the proprietor of all arms found in the house of his popish master. That the proof of a person being commonly reputed a papist, shall be sufficient to convict such person offending against this act, except he prove himself a protestant, for on some trials it was found very difficult to prove a man to be a papist, though the whole country knew him to be so.

And another is, that no papist shall be on the jury in any trial upon this act.

My Lord,

As what has happened has in a manner repealed the act of the 7th of King *William*, so far as relates to the disarming of papists; and as the papists in *Dublin* have upon it put on swords, and those in the country in *Connaught* at least travel publickly with swords and fire-arms, we cannot think ourselves nor the government here safe, unless the act we now send over be passed. The papists by the most modest computation, are about five to one protestant, but others think they cannot be less than seven to one. And what use they have formerly made of their arms in this kingdom, our histories give too melancholy an account of.

And I can assure your Grace, that the papists in the country, before the defects of this act were discovered, were so formidable, that scarce any magistrate durst put any of the laws against regulars, &c. in execution, for fear of being murdered, or having his houses fired in the night. And if our present bill miscarries, they will grow much more formidable and insolent; nor have the papists scrupled often giving threats against every magistrate that was more active on any occasion than his neighbours.

They had found out several evasions of the act of the seventh of King *William*, which we would willingly have prevented, but as some difficulties arose in drawing up proper clauses for that purpose, and too many in the House of Commons shew a disposition to favour the papists more than is consistent with the protestant interest here; we have omitted all such clauses, and confined ourselves to what was the undoubted intention of that act, and to some new clauses which nobody can well object to, to make it in some measure effectual.

And

And I must beg of your Grace to use your interest with the council, to return us this bill without any ways weakening it; since without this bill his Majesty's government will be in great danger here if any unhappy occasion abroad should give the papists a little more boldness than they have at present, and the protestants will not be safe in their persons.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 20, 1731.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 11th instant, and am very much obliged to your Grace for your answer to mine of the 21st past.

What my Lord *Carteret* had done with the resolutions of the House of Lords and Commons, which he took over with him, we had no account of before. But judging it probable they were referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, we were for serving the nation in their present extreme want of copper money, by a method that might avoid any enquiry into so complicated an affair, as the setting the value of the gold and silver coins current here, and the considering whether it were more proper to have a mint erected here, or to have leave given us to have copper money to such a quantity, coined at the tower; which method was, by an address from the Lords Justices and Privy-council for leave to have fifty tuns of copper coined at the tower, without any relation to any thing done either by the Lords or Commons here. Whereby all that would have been brought before the Treasury had been, whether his Majesty would please to let us have fifty tuns of copper coined at the tower, at such a rate as answers to the *English* copper coinage, and to permit the gain made by it to come to the use of the publick.

And

And I can assure your Excellency that I have never heard of any application made by any but the privy-council here to the King on any occasions relating to the coin, till last session. And so far were the House of Commons from thinking it a point belonging to them, that Mr. *Conolly* acquainted my Lord Chancellor and me that a few years before I came hither there had been a committee appointed by the House of Commons, to consider at what value gold and silver coins ought to pass here; but after some time spent in it, they dropped making any report to the House of what resolutions they had come to in the committee, as thinking that an affair wholly belonging to his Majesty's prerogative. Nor had they meddled with it last sessions but that the remitters and merchants of *Cork* thought it more to their advantage to have things continue in their present bad state, than have them reformed according to the rational scheme designed by the privy council: and they were the persons who engaged some members in that house to drive them to the resolutions they came to: and the resolutions of the House of Lords * were designed only as a ballance against the hasty resolutions of the other house.

After these hints, I shall rest the affair with your Grace. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 4, 1732.

AFTER the difficulties and dangers your Grace met with in your first attempt for *England*, it was a great pleasure to hear to-day, that your second voyage proved so favourable.

* Those resolutions were framed by his Grace, and supported by him in the House of Lords.

By

By the accounts we have from *England* there is no doubt of your Grace's having time to lay before his Majesty what you shall judge proper for the service of this country before he sets out for *Hanover*; and we are all satisfied we cannot desire a better solicitor.

I take this opportunity to make my acknowledgments to your Grace for all the favours I received from you here, and desire I may be honoured with the continuance of them. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 11, 1732.

WE have wrote to your Grace by this mail, recommending Mr. *Meredith* for the deanery of *Ardfert*. The deanery is of little value, and is rather desired for the dignity than the profit of it.

Mr. *Agmondesham Vesey* is father-in-law to Mr. *Meredith*, and he came to me with him, and took occasion to assure me of his readiness to concur in all measures the government could desire next session, which a man of honour could possibly join in. I told him I was very sure the government would never desire any thing a man of honour could not comply with, and assured him I would write to your Grace in behalf of his son.

As your Grace had been mentioning Mr. *Vesey*, as one proper to be gained, I was glad of his applying on this occasion: since the boon he asks is not great, if he should fly off. But I hope this may open a way to fix him against another session.

He has given the same assurances to other friends, whom he employed to speak to Sir *Ralph Gore* and me. As this is the state of this affair, I must desire
your

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 61

your Grace to be so good as to recommend Mr. *Meredith* to his Majesty for the said deanery. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 27, 1732.

IT was with very great pleasure I received the account from your Grace, of your family being all arrived at *London* in good health.

I am sensible the loss of time your Grace suffered by your troublesome passage, must have hindered your knowing his Majesty's pleasure about some of our *Irish* affairs; but the distress we are in for want of copper money, and the ready concurrence that affair was likely to meet with from the ministry, make me hope your Grace has found an opportunity of consulting his Majesty about the copper coinage. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

A

M E M O R I A L

T O

His Grace the DUKE of DORSET.

May it please your Grace,

THE want of copper money is so great in this kingdom, as to put the more ordinary sort of people, particularly the soldiers, under the greatest difficulties in all their little transactions: obliging them to pay for the exchange of silver, and to take
raps

raps that are not of a fourth part of the value of an *English* half-penny. And their necessities have encouraged several wicked people to make counterfeit copper money at this time, which must end in the great loss of this nation.

We therefore think it would be of great service to his Majesty, and of great advantage to his good subjects here; if a quantity of good copper money were, as soon as conveniently may be, coined for the use of this kingdom. And we desire your Grace will be pleased to obtain his Majesty's permission, that we may have fifty tuns of copper coined at the mint, of the same fineness as the *English* half-pence are coined of, part in half-pence, and part in farthings; and that as the *English* shilling passes with us for 13 *d.* and out of a pound of copper is coined at the mint 23½ *d.* *English*, we may be permitted to coin out of a pound of copper 25½ *d.* that our copper money may be as near as may be of the same proportionable value as the copper money of *England*: and that no private person may make any advantage of this coinage, we desire that his Majesty may be pleased to order that after the expence of the copper, coinage, exchange for remittance, carriage, and other necessary expences, the remaining profit may go to the use of the publick here.

It is proposed that this copper money should have his Majesty's head on one side, and the *Irish* harp and crown on the other. The sum of copper money that will arise out of 50 tuns coined after this proposal, will amount to 11,900*l.* *Irish*. The money that may be necessary to set this coinage a going, will be little more than 1000*l.* which is proposed to be advanced here without any profit to those who advance it.

As our present calamity for want of good copper money is very great, and grows every day greater, and as the design will take up some time in executing, after his Majesty has graciously given us the permission

we

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we desire, we humbly beg your Grace will take the first opportunity to obtain his Majesty's leave, that we may immediately set about an affair that will be of so great service to the ordinary people of this kingdom.

The HOUSE of LORDS, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 22, 1732.

I Was in hopes to have given your Grace the trouble of a letter relating to the copper coinage sooner, but it was not before *Thursday* last that we could finish the affair, and sign a letter. I am sorry it is in so perplexed a manner, with so much regard to what passed in the two houses two sessions ago: but your Grace will see that in the opinion of the council, our necessities require such a coinage, and that speedily. I first opened the affair upon receipt of Mr. Cary's * letter, in council, on *Wednesday* the 12th instant, when we appointed a committee to consider the matter and make a report. My Lord Chancellor seemed to have a little courage then, Sir *Ralph Gore* was not then returned out of the country, last *Saturday* we received the report from the committee, when my Lord Chancellor expressed great fears of offending the House of Commons, and the affair was re-committed. Sir *Ralph Gore* spoke very plainly that he had last sessions talked with several members about what was designed, that except Mr. *Stephenson*, who wanted to have the coinage himself, every one approved the design; and thought it best to be done by the council, for fear of any unreasonable addition, if the affair was moved in the House of Commons. I likewise assured them

* Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

I had

I had promised some members to get the thing done, if they would keep it out of the house, which was accordingly done. However, my Lord Chancellor insisted on not concluding till the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron returned from the country; and that notice should be taken of the resolutions of the House of Lords and Commons two sessions ago. Against *Wednesday* the 19th the committee had the report ready agreeably to my Lord Chancellor's desire. In the debates we had, every body allowed it was the most reasonable scheme as to the goodness of the halfpence, and most advantageous, as the publick was to have the profit: that the necessities of the nation required a speedy remedy, and this was the only one; but as some few were afraid of offending the Commons, I put them in mind that we were to act for the King's interest, without regard to the sense of either house; and that though the Commons, in a sudden heat had come to a resolution, yet as they had sat since for four or five months, and never meddled with that affair, it was a tacit retraction. Several of the members in town, that usually are in the opposition, have been spoke to, and highly approve of the affair.

I must beg that we may be favoured with leave to have 50 tuns coined at the mint, of the same fineness as the *English* copper coin, at $25\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound avoirdupois, and that the profit may go to the publick here.

We are not sure whether we should in our letter desire your Grace to apply to his or her Majesty, but we mean to have it obtained as soon as may be. The want of good change is so great, that the sooner we may set about it the better. As 1000 or 1500*l.* may be wanted to set the affair a-going, care will be taken to provide it: there is no doubt but we shall want about 100 tuns more.

About

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About letting the old half-pence circulate; I believe there wants no order from *England*, but if your Grace approves it, as it is necessary, and is a sort of condition of the new coinage, we can do it by proper orders to the Vice-Treasurer. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 15, 1732.

I Had some time ago a memorial transmitted me by Mr. *Cary*, that had been laid before your Grace by the Bishop of *Meath*, relating to the archdeaconry of *Kells* granted to him in commendam, in order to have part of the endowment of it annexed to the bishoprick in lieu of several impropriations he is willing to give up, to the several parishes they are in, desiring to know my sentiments of the matter.

As I know how poorly those parishes are provided for at present, I cannot but approve the design, as do my brethren the Lords Justices.

But to prevent any misunderstandings or exceptions; I desired the Bishop of *Meath* to deliver in a memorial to the Lords Justices, that we might in common consider the matter, and recommend it jointly to your Grace; but as my brethren have been lately out of town at Sir *Ralph Gore's*, and I am going this week on my visitation, where I shall be absent for a fortnight, nothing can well be done in it till my return. However I promised the Bishop of *Meath*, that I would in the mean time acquaint your Grace with my approbation of it, and would give it all possible dispatch at my return; with which he was well satisfied. And I hope at my return to *Dublin*, we shall jointly recommend it to your Grace. He

propofes by your Grace's affiftance to have the affair fettled by an *Engliſh* act of parliament next ſeſſion; but it is neceſſary he ſhould have the archdeaconry in commendan in the mean time, that it may not lapſe. When the affair is fettled in better form, I ſhall trouble your Grace with a more particular account of it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the ſame.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 27. 1732.

THE bearer, Mr. *Horan*, is a gentleman whom I preſented to your Grace in this kingdom, when he gave you a memorial of his caſe.

He is the perſon who had a trial here with a deſcendant of one of thoſe who went to *France* upon the ſurrender of *Limerick*, and afterwards followed the cauſe to the Houſe of Lords in *England*; and was encouraged by thoſe in power here to ſolicit an application of the 7^o and 10 of *Queen Anne*, by a new act in *England*, ſo as to ſecure proteſtant purchaſers againſt the deſcendants of thoſe who choſe to go and ſerve *France*, rather than ſtay in their own country.

On this occaſion he has taken ſeveral journies to *England*, and been at very great expences, and has certainly been a conſiderable loſer, the eſtate of which he had been a purchaſer, not making him amends for his expences. He therefore hopes that as he has ſtood the expence of a law-ſuit here, and an appeal in *England*, and been at great trouble and expence in ſoliciting an affair, the well ſettling of which is of conſequence to the proteſtant intereſt of this kingdom, your Grace would be ſo kind as to recommend him

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him to his Majesty's favour for some place in this kingdom.

Most of the facts he mentions since 1724, I know to be true, and I am thoroughly sensible he must have been a sufferer in this affair, which I think it is a pity he should be, and therefore I recommend him to your Grace's favour.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 17, 1732.

I Had owned the honour of your Grace's sooner but that I found by it there were very little hopes of any thing being done in the affair of our copper coinage, till his Majesty's arrival brought the several great officers to town. As that is now done, and the hurry of compliments on that occasion is now over, I must beg of your Grace to forward that affair as much as you can. I hope what is so reasonable in itself, so necessary for us, and of no damage to *England*, will meet with no difficulty on your side of the water.

Your Grace most justly thought it could have met with no objections here, especially after what you had heard on that subject from so many of the principal persons here. Nor had there been any obstacle here, but for the timorousness of one person*.

But as the thing is so much wanted, and the method proposed for doing it, in itself so reasonable and just, I make no doubt but when it is once well executed every body will applaud it.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* Lord Chancellor *Wyndham*.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 28, 1732.

SINCE I came to town to settle, there have been with me my Lord Mount Alexander and Lord Strangford, to desire I would put your Grace in mind of them, now upon his Majesty's return.

The case of the first your Grace knows is that he has nothing at all to subsist upon, and is ready on all occasions to attend his Majesty's service at the House of Lords. The case of the latter is, that there is a pension granted for the maintenance of my Lord and his mother; but as he is now of age and learning fit for the University, he would willingly prosecute his studies at the college here, but without an additional pension from his Majesty's bounty, he is unable to be at the expence. I am told he is a good scholar, and soberly disposed; and I should think it is a pity he should not be encouraged to go on and improve himself.

As this is their case, I take the liberty to recommend them to your Grace for your intercession with his Majesty, that he may be pleased to grant to each of them some mark of favour out of his royal bounty *. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 2, 1732.

SINCE we wrote yesterday to acquaint your Grace with the death of General † Stern, my Lord Cavan is come to town, and has delivered in his

* The Primate's request was granted.

† Governor of the Royal Hospital, or invalid Soldiers at Kilmaham near Dublin, and much on the same Foundation as that of Chelsea near London.

memorial

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memorial relating to the mastership of the hospital. I believe there is no one applies on this occasion, that has been longer in the service than his Lordship, and that more constantly attended his duty whilst he was in the army. Your Grace very well knows he is the only Lay-Lord that is a man of business in the House of Lords, where he is never wanting to serve the government: and I should hope it will not be thought amiss to consider one of that house, for a post now vacant. And if he has this preferment, he will always be at hand to assist in the Privy-council. He is very willing, if this provision be made for him, to drop the pension he at present enjoys of 400*l. per ann.* which will be an ease to our establishment, and that your Grace knows is of some consequence here. On these considerations I cannot but heartily recommend him to your Grace, for his Majesty's favour on this vacancy.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 7, 1730.

AS we have not yet had any intimations of his Majesty's pleasure about the mastership of the hospital here, I just take the liberty to put your Grace again in mind of my Lord *Cavan*, as I cannot but think, if the place is disposed of to any person here, it would be of service to his Majesty in the House of Lords, to bestow it on his Lordship. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 11, 1732.

I Had the honour of your Grace's of *Dec. 28*, last Sunday.

I do not question but there were good reasons why my Lord *Cavan* could not be provided for at present; but I hope some care will be taken of him on another opportunity. We shall to morrow have a meeting of the governors of the hospital, when we shall take care to appoint Colonel * *Bragg* master of the hospital, whom I heartily wish joy of this promotion.

My Lord † *Albham* has within this post or two written to your Grace to have somewhat farther done for him by his Majesty, and I promised him to write to your Grace on his behalf. His present pension is 200 *l. per ann.* which I fear is pretty much anticipated by debts he had contracted for his subsistence, before his Majesty was pleased to grant it him. But if it be not anticipated, as he has a lady and three children alive, and one coming every year, it will be very hard for him to carry the year about with his present pension. If your Grace could prevail on his Majesty to make some addition to what he has at present, it would be a very seasonable relief to one who I am certain is at present reduced to such necessities, as it is a pity a peer of this kingdom, and who may possibly be a peer of *Great Britain*, should be reduced to.

I am, &c.

* Supposed to be the natural Son to the late E. of *D.* and Brother to his G. the D. of *D.* then L. L. of *I——d.*

† Nephew to *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesea*, and presumptive Heir to that Title and Estate, who died before his Uncle. He was succeeded in both Titles and Estate by his Brother *James*.

To the same.

My Lord, Dublin, Jan. 25, 1732.

I Am very forry I am obliged to trouble your Grace on an occasion so melancholy to myself. My wife's breast has been very bad for some time, but of late is grown much worse, which makes me very desirous to carry her over to *England*, to see whether I can meet with better advice there than here. But I am sensible, as I am in the government here, I cannot stir without his Majesty's leave, whether by his letter, or by signifying his pleasure to the government here by your Grace, I cannot tell. I must therefore beg of your Grace to obtain his Majesty's leave for my coming to *England*, as soon as may be, for I am under apprehensions, that if my wife is not removed soon, her breast may be so bad, that it may be dangerous for her to travel.

I think there will be no difficulty in letting the government stand as it does, or that an order from his Majesty may be lodged here to grant a commission to my Lord Chancellor and Sir *Ralph Gore* to act jointly or separately, in case either of them should be taken ill. I do not speak this upon my own account, since I shall not reckon myself entitled to any salary from the day I leave *Ireland*. I have communicated this affair to my Lord Chancellor, but no farther; and I can assure your Grace I shall not stay needlessly in *England*, if his Majesty pleases to give me his gracious leave to take this journey. And it may happen, that after leave obtained, I may find it impracticable to stir.

Your kind and speedy interposition with his Majesty on this occasion, will be a very great obligation to,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 12, 1732.

I Humbly thank your Grace for procuring me his Majesty's leave to come to *England*. I hope by the next mail to receive his Majesty's letter in due form.

If I had been apprehensive of their wanting a form at the secretary's office, which I fear has occasioned some delay in my affair, I should at first have sent them the King's letter, granted to his late Grace of *Dublin*, on a like occasion, but it was not suggested to me till late, and I sent it to Mr. *Delafaye* *, this day se'nnight. But I hope they will have found a form before that comes to hand.

As soon as his Majesty's letter comes, I shall make what haste I can to *London*, if my spouse is able to undertake the journey; when I hope to have the honour to wait on your Grace.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 24, 1730.

YOUR Grace so well knew Sir *Ralph Gore*, and the deserved esteem he had, that I need say nothing of his character, or the loss the publick will have by his death. For my own particular, it has put me in my present circumstances, under the greatest distress.

I thank your Lordship for obtaining for me his Majesty's leave to come over to *England*, and his

* One of the Under Secretaries of State.

Majesty's

Majesty's letter to alter the quorum here to make my absence the less inconvenient. When the letter came, Sir Ralph was in a very bad way, so that if the new commission had passed, there was I believe a necessity of passing it before his death, which would have made it the more practicable for me to go to *England* though he died; not that I would have done it, without first knowing his Majesty's pleasure. But as the government was in danger of being in a case unforeseen when that letter was granted, and your Grace enjoining me not to produce that letter except my journey was certain, I did not think myself sufficiently authorized to have a new commission passed, and accordingly nothing was done it, and I believe now nothing can be done in virtue of that letter.

As Sir Ralph Gore is dead, there seems to be an opportunity, without any offence, of putting the General in as the third person in the commission†, who I remember your Grace thought was the proper person, and that it was inconvenient and even dangerous to let the government keep on too long with the office of the speaker.*

My Lord Chancellor and I shall very soon trouble your grace with our opinion, whom we think it will be most for his Majesty's service to recommend for speaker.

As I cannot but wish that I may be at liberty, if her health will permit it, to carry my wife over to *England*, for advice, I would humbly offer, that if my Lord Shannon be added to the commission of Lords Justices, and the clause for enabling one Lord Justice to act in the absence or sickness of the others, though my Lord Shannon could not be here so soon, yet, as one of this country would actually be in the commis-

* Of the Army.

† Of Lords Justices.

§ ——— Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon, general and commander in chief of the forces in *Ireland*, whose daughter married the Earl of *Middlesex*, eldest son to Lionel the first Duke of *Dorset*.
sion,

sion, and might be expected here in a little time, I might be able to go to *England* in less than three weeks, if my wife should not by that time be too ill to travel. But if my journey at this time be thought prejudicial to his Majesty's service here, I entirely submit.

The point is a matter of great moment to the peace of this kingdom, not only during your Grace's administration, but probably under several successors to your Grace; and I hope will not therefore be too hastily determined.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, March 6, 1732.

IN the letter from the council to your Grace, notice is taken that no answer is come to their former application for the currency of the old copper money for some time: and it is apprehended that without some order on that head there may, upon issuing out the new species, be such a stagnation of the old copper, as may occasion great distress, if not some disturbance among the meaner people. It was therefore the opinion of the council that his Majesty should be desired to give such orders as he shall in his wisdom judge proper in that affair, to prevent a sudden stop to the currency of the old species. The raps were by all thought to be out of the question. And this was so much the sense of the council, that till somewhat of this nature be done, I am satisfied my Lord Chancellor will not advance one step in this affair.

I have since talked with the commissioners on that subject, whose opinion is, that as in *England* the collectors are not obliged to receive more than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in any one payment in copper, as 6 d. is there the least

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 75

least piece of common silver money; so here, where 6½*d.* is our least piece of silver coin, they should not be obliged to receive more than 6*d.* in copper in any one payment; though they may be left at liberty to receive more, if they please.

But I cannot but think it will be necessary to put some restraint upon that liberty, so that they may not *e. g.* at the most take more than one shilling in the pound in copper in one payment, to prevent as much as may be, the fraud of collectors.

There is another trouble I must give your Grace in this affair: I think the directions your Grace sent us in your letter, to give what orders were proper in this affair, were sufficient to authorize us to appoint an agent, or take any other necessary step; but my Lord Chancellor is grown so much more scrupulous since the death of Sir *Ralph Gore*, that at first he talked of appointing no agent, except such agent would be security to indemnify him in case of any accident or mismanagement: but I have since brought him, upon the advice of my Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson*, to consent to appoint an agent, and set the work a-going, if your Grace will signify to us that it is his Majesty's pleasure that we should appoint an agent in this affair: I think it would not be amiss if it were expressed *such an agent or agents as we shall judge proper either here or in England.*

Mr. *Gardiner* is willing to undertake the agency of this affair, and will answer the calls for money out of his own cash; and as the bankers here stand obliged to him for his favour on many occasions, he hopes to engage some of them to get a correspondent of theirs in *London*, to negotiate the contract, and do what else is necessary there, without being paid for agency. He was even willing to have indemnified my Lord Chancellor, but that I thought was too much.

I should

I should be glad if we had his Majesty's pleasure signified to us to those two points, as soon as may be conveniently, because I fear no material stop will be taken here till that is done.

Mr. *Gardiner* will in the mean time write to a proper person in *London* to enquire about the price of copper, and prepare matters there but till his Majesty's pleasure be signified, we shall not be able to advance farther here.

I am very sorry your Grace should have so much trouble in an affair that every body allows to be even necessary for carrying on all smaller transactions here. And if it were in my power, I would save your Grace this trouble. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, March 15, 1732.

WE received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 10th instant, and write again in the same manner, that what passed on this occasion, may as far as in us lie, be a secret to all persons here.

In our last we represented to your Grace our thoughts concerning the several candidates, and that Mr. *Boyle* appeared to us to have by much the best personal interest, and such as could not without difficulty be opposed, if he persisted in his pretensions. If this was not the case of one of the candidates, it might be advisable to wait for such accidents as time may throw in the way, before his Majesty favoured either of them with his recommendation; but as it is a thing hardly to be expected that any number of persons should keep themselves disengaged for so long a time as six months, and as there may not be wanting those who may endeavour to persuade Mr.

Boyle

Boyle that he has not been kindly used by the government's taking no favourable notice of his applications, we are very apprehensive that such delay may give room to the forming some party, which may raise a dangerous opposition to so late a recommendation as your Grace proposes. We should be very unwilling to disoblige either of the candidates, as being persons for whom we have a great regard, but we beg leave to observe, that since such declaration must be made before the election, the effects of any resentment on that account may be worn out the sooner it is made, especially if it be in favour of one, who it is generally thought cannot fail of success. It may be proper to take notice that it is almost a general notion, that if Mr. *Boyle* was once recommended by the government, all other opposition would be at an end.

People have not been wanting to surmise here that Mr. *Boyle's* standing was only in order to transfer his interest at a proper time to some other. The effect of this has been, that Mr. *Boyle* has by his friends, discountenanced any such suggestion, and many of his friends have declared against any such transfer.

We assure your Grace we continue in the same opinion we were of when your Grace was here as to the filling up the third place in the government, and this seems a favourable opportunity for putting that scheme in execution.

Your Grace must be sensible that 500*l.* a session cannot be a sufficient provision for the expence of a speaker, and therefore he will be apt to expect some other support from the government. Whether the chancellorship of the Exchequer be a post proper for a speaker not otherwise provided for, is a matter we shall not presume to meddle with; but we cannot help taking notice, that from the nature and duties of that office, it may be for his Majesty's service that it should be given to some person of weight, who usually resides here.

We

We shall use our best interest and endeavours to keep the friends of the government disengaged till his Majesty's further pleasure is known.

Your Grace will excuse us for being so particular in an affair wherein his Majesty's service, the ease and honour of your Grace's administration, and the quiet of this kingdom, are highly concerned*.

We are, my Lord, &c.

*To Mr. Walter Cary, Secretary to the
Lord Lieutenant.*

SIR,

Dublin, Apr. 7, 1730.

I Have received yours of the 24th past, and hoped to have answered it sooner, but that we are still starting difficulty after difficulty in the matter of the copper coinage, which made me willing to see them all through if I could, before I give you any farther trouble: and I hope we shall upon the return of the Judges from the circuit, be able to settle them all. As for money, I had taken care about that, but I find now it is doubted whether any private person may advance it with safety, though he desires to get nothing by doing so. However in whatever way the money is advanced, there can never be more than about 2000 *l.* paid before hand. I thought all was over when my Lord Lieutenant was pleased to signify to us that it was his Majesty's pleasure we should

* The two principal candidates were Mr. Prime-ferjeant *Singleton*, (afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which he resigned; and was in a short Time after appointed Master of the Rolls in the Room of Mr. *Carter* who was deprived of that office) and Mr. *Boyle*, who was created Earl of *Shannon*; and it was generally thought that the Primate turned the scale in favour of Mr. *Boyle*, who was chosen speaker. Mr. *Boyle* was a stanch whig, and a steady friend to the House of *Hanover*, and ever acted in perfect harmony with the Primate.

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name an agent, but I find myself mistaken. I have begged hard that all may be thought of at once, and as there will be a necessity of a King's letter for keeping on the circulation of the old half-pence, and circulating the new, and as the Commissioners answer to what was referred to them is now come to our hands, I flatter myself we shall draw up the form of a King's letter, that will contain all the powers we *fancy* we want, and set this affair a going at last. I must beg the favour of your assistance to expedite the passing of the King's letter, when we send it over. I shall then trouble you again on this subject. In the mean time I thank you for putting my Lord Lieutenant in mind of Mr. *Warren's* affair; and I shall by this post thank his Grace for his favour on that occasion. I am,

Sir, your humble servant,

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 7, 1733.

I Humbly thank your Grace for your favour in giving leave to Mr. *Digby* to resign his place of Porter to the Castle in favour of Mr. *Warren*. But though I was desirous to serve Mr. *Warren*, yet had I known what Mr. *Cary* has informed me of, *viz.* the solicitations Mr. *Digby* had used not long ago to get into that place, I should have staid for some other opportunity to have served Mr. *Warren*. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 3, 1733.

I Hope your Grace will have the goodness to excuse my giving you this trouble. One Mr. *Godly* is chaplain to Brigadier General *Dormer's* regiment on
our

our establishment, and I am disposed to bestow on him a parsonage in my gift, but as I have several of the clergy here on my hands, I must at the same time make some provision for one to whom I lye under a promise of preferment, his name is *John Richardson*, Dean of *Kilmasduagh*; so that the removal of Mr. *Godly* depends upon the Brigadier General being so good as to permit Mr. *Godly* to resign his chaplainship in favour of Mr. *Richardson*. I am sensible there is usually upon these occasions a present to the Colonel for his consent, but as the chaplain who quits cannot well make any such present, and the person I propose to succeed him, is too poor to make it, I must beg the favour of Mr. *Dormer* to permit the resignation without any present. He will have one advantage by the change; that Mr. *Richardson* is at least 25 years older than Mr. *Godly*. As I have not the happiness to be acquainted with the General, I cannot apply to him myself for this favour, but I am assured your Grace's kind solicitation in this affair will obtain what I desire. I therefore make it my request to your Grace; that you would interest yourself for me in this exchange; and add this to the many obligations I already lye under. As the living I design for Mr. *Godly* is already vacant, I should be glad the sooner the resignation were agreed to.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 25, 1733.

AS the summer is advancing apace, I cannot but beg leave to renew my application to your Grace for obtaining the King's letter relating to our copper coinage; though it will be impossible to finish it before the parliament meets; yet as we may easily have 2 or 3000*l*. worth of copper coin over before that

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that time, I think the surest way to prevent any wrong votes about that affair, is to let the nation see what good copper they are to have, and to let it appear by the King's letter, that the publick and not any private person is to have the benefit of the coinage. And I am fully persuaded that the determining this affair by the King's letter, and putting it in part in execution, is the most likely way to prevent what probably may otherwise be voted, an address to his Majesty for erecting a mint here; and I can assure your Grace several members of parliament with whom I have discoursed, think with me in this affair.

I have by this post wrote to Sir *Robert Walpole*, to desire his assistance in dispatching the King's letter.

I have lately received the honour of your Grace's letter recommending Sir *Daniel M'Donald*, to whom I shall be ready to shew all proper favour.

I shall be obliged to your Grace, if you will please when you see a proper occasion, to remember Mr. *Moland**, one of my family, for a pair of colours.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, May 25, 1733.

AFTER his Majesty had been graciously pleased to give us leave to coin what copper we wanted at the Tower, and to issue his warrant to the master of the mint to coin for us, I was in hopes we should immediately have set about a copper coinage, but I find that it is still apprehended here, that his Majesty's letter to the government is wanting to authorize us to name an agent for carrying on that coinage, and for circulating it here, and providing for a proper

* Mr. *Moland* was his Grace's gentleman, but a man of good family, who had an Estate left to him some Time after.

circulation of the copper now current here, that has been coined under former patents.

I have sent my Lord Lieutenant, who I hope will apply to you on this occasion, a draught of such a letter as we want, as well drawn up as we could get it done here, though I do not question but in point of form it is very deficient, but by it will however appear, what are the things we apprehend we want to receive his Majesty's commands for, and in the Treasury it may easily be put into a right form, and any thing else added, that shall be thought necessary there. As the summer is now advancing, I think it would be of service to have such a letter dispatched soon, that we may have a quantity of the new copper coin over here, before the meeting of parliament, that it may be seen how much better it is than any that has yet been coined, and that by such letter it may appear no private person is to have any benefit by this coinage. And I am the more desirous to have the matter settled and in part executed before the parliament meets, because it will be the most effectual way to prevent any votes about a coinage in the House of Commons, where I think, and I find others that know the House very well, are of the same opinion, they are very likely, if this affair be not first fixed by such a letter, and in part put in execution, to vote an address to his Majesty for erecting a mint here, which though it may appear a very idle project in itself, yet is a very popular thing here.

I must own it would have been better if the whole copper coinage could have been over by this time; but it is so much wanted and so much enquired after by all people in business here, that it is to be wished it may now be dispatched as soon as may be.

I should have troubled you sooner on this account, but the hurry of affairs in *England*, made me unwilling

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willing to interrupt any thing of greater consequence.

But I hope you will be able in a little time to find leisure to cast a thought on the wants of this kingdom, and I am sure the distress the trading people here are under for want of copper money is so great, that we shall be very much obliged to you if you will be so kind as to give some dispatch to the King's letter, without which we can make no farther advance in the affair of our copper coinage.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 7, 1733.

I Thank your Grace for the honour of your's of the 19th past. I am sorry I should have occasion to apply to your Grace for your kind assistance, at a time when your Lordship cannot well ask Major General *Dormer* for the leave I desired, since I make no doubt of your readiness to comply with any request of mine, that may not happen to be improper.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 21, 1733.

THE bearer is Mr. *Lafont*, who was educated in this College, where he took his master's degree five years ago, and was two years ago admitted *ad eundem* in *Oxford*. I am assured from very good hands, that he is a good scholar, and one of a sober life and conversation. As he has some relations at *London* from whom he has some expectations, he is going to settle there, and designs for orders. On

this occasion he desired me to recommend him to your Lordship for your countenance; which from the good character I have of him, I believe he will very well deserve.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Aug. 25, 1733.

I Make bold to trouble you in behalf of Mr. *Ambrose Philips*, a gentleman who came over to this kingdom with me, and for whom I have not been able hitherto to make any provision. He is member of parliament for *Armagh*, and very zealously affected to his Majesty. As there is now a Collector's place vacant at *Maryburrow*, in the Queen's county, by the death of the late Collector, I would beg the favour of you to name him for the said collectorship* to his Majesty's Commissioner's here, which will be a great addition to the many favours I have already received from you. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 1, 1733.

I Heartily thank your Lordship for the effectual care you have taken of Mr. *Stephens* †, upon the death of Dr. *Burton*. He has in his letters to me expressed

* Mr. *Philips* was not provided for on this occasion, but his Grace made him ample amends afterwards, by giving him a considerable place in his own gift, which was that of Judge of the Prerogative Court.

† He was made a Prebendary of *Winchester*.

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his grateful sense of the obligations he lies under to your Lordship on this occasion.

I am obliged to your Lordship for sending me an account of the amendments deligned in the bill about ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and I think you was putting things upon a right foot; but I do not wonder that the officers of the spiritual courts were against it.

Since the opening of our parliament several dissenting ministers are come from the north to solicit the repeal of the test; they are rather sanguine in their hopes of success, if the government here lay its whole weight to it. But by the best information I can get, the success in the House of Commons will be very doubtful with all the help that can be given them: and if it be brought in, whatever be the event of the bill, it will throw the whole country into very great heats.

Our sessions, as far as it has gone, has been pretty uneasy, though I hope all will end well. I have no doubt but yours will be very warm; nor will the people be suffered to cool till the new election is over. I hear the success the applications from without doors had last sessions will bring on petitions to the Commons about reducing the army, &c. except the present state of *Europe* prevents it. We here look upon a war as unavoidable, which may possibly make things more quiet at home.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 18, 1733.

AS an affair of great consequence is just over with us, I mean the push for repealing the test in favour of the Dissenters, I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace how that affair stands.

G 3

When

When my Lord Lieutenant first came hither this time, he let the Dissenters and others know, that he had instructions, if it could be done, to get the test repealed; and he has since spoke to all any ways dependant on the government, as well as to others, whom he could hope to influence, to dispose them to concur with the design, and so have others done that have the honour to be in his Majesty's service.

But it was unanimously agreed, that it was not proper to bring that affair into either house of parliament till the supply was secured. However as the design could not be kept secret, and as the Dissenters sent up agents from the north to solicit the affair among the members of parliament, it soon occasioned a great ferment both in the two houses and out of them, and brought a greater number of members to town than is usual. There came likewise many of the clergy from the several parts of the kingdom to oppose the design; and a pamphlet war was carried on for and against repealing the test, in which those who wrote for it shewed the greatest temper.

And thus the persons who came to town to oppose it, by degrees heated one another, and visibly gained ground, and the members of the House of Commons were, by adjourned calls of the House, kept in town.

There were daily reports spread, that the bill would be brought in such or such a day; and some in the opposition gave out, they would move for it, that the point might be decided one way or another: till at length, after much impatience shewn on the occasion, on this day se'nnight, a very unusual, and I think unparliamentary motion was made, that after the next *Friday* the House would neither receive bills nor heads of bills, for repealing any part of the acts to prevent the growth of popery, in one of which the sacramental test is enacted. There was some opposition made to the shortness of the time, and the next *Monday* moved for, but the warmth of the House

House, which was a very full one, against any farther delay, and indeed against any repeal of the test, appeared so great and so general, that it was thought most prudent not to divide about that resolution.

And upon considering what then appeared to be the sense of much the greater part of the House, and what was found to be the disposition of the members by talking with them, it was concluded at a meeting at the Castle on *Wednesday* morning, and another on *Thursday* morning, where some of the agents for the Dissenters were present, to be most for the credit of the government and the peace of the kingdom, not to push for a thing which plainly appeared impracticable: and it was thought a very dangerous step to unite a majority of the House in an opposition to the intentions of the government, since it was not so certain when such an union might be dissolved.

And at a meeting of several members of the House of Commons, who were disposed to repeal the test, it was agreed that in the present state of affairs, it would be wrong to push for a thing that would certainly miscarry.

Whilst this affair has been depending, there have been great heats in the House of Commons, and a more than usual obstruction of publick business; and the House of Lords has had their share in their coming to some resolutions, though not on this subject, which would scarce have been carried or moved at another time. And I am fully of opinion that though the repeal had passed in the Commons, it would have miscarried among the Lords. But I hope now this uneasiness and handle of discontent is over, things will gradually cool, and return to their former course.

I find some of the Dissenters now say, the thing ought to have been tried sooner in the session. But, as I mentioned before, it was the opinion of his Majesty's servants that the supplies ought to be secured before any danger was run of raising heats in the

Houſe: and beſides, in the method of our parliament, no bill can be carried by ſurprize, becauſe though the heads of a bill may be carried on a ſudden, yet there is a time for a party to be gathered againſt it by that time a bill can paſs the council here, and be returned from *England*, when it is again to paſs through both Houſes for their approbation before it can paſs into a law.

What has happened here will probably the leſs ſurprize your Grace, becauſe the Archbiſhop of *Dublin* in *London* acquainted the miniſtry that he thought ſuch a repeal could not paſs here: which has been my opinion from the beginning of the ſeſſion.

What representation the Diſſenters here may make of this affair I cannot tell: but I believe their agents from the north had at firſt met with either ſuch encouragement or ſuch general civil answers, that they had given greater hopes of ſucceſs to their friends in the country than there was juſt reaſon for. And ſome of them at the meeting at the Caſtle * laſt *Thursday*, were for pushing the affair at all adventures, urging that they thought they ſhould not loſe the cauſe very diſhonourably, though upon what paſſed there they ſeemed to have little hopes of its ſucceeding, in which I think they looked more at their own honour than his Maſteſty's ſervice. But this I am ſure of, that all preſent in the ſervice of the crown, were of opinion, that the puſh ought to be made, where there was no probability of ſucceſs.

I am, &c.

To

* The Caſtle meant here is the King's palace in *Dublin*, where in the abſence of the Lord Lieutenants the Lords Juſtices meet, have their levies, and do the publick buſineſs.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 20, 1733.

THE affair of repealing the test is now over with us: whilst it was carrying on it occasioned very great heats in the Commons: and your Lordship will easily guess that many of the * Clergy were not wanting in their zeal to raise what opposition they could against it. I am apt to think that there were near three to two against it among the Commons; and the majority was so clear, that I question whether many who were for it would not have absented themselves or have voted against it, if it had come to a division, to avoid marking themselves to no purpose. And I am fully satisfied that in the House of Lords, there would have been at least two to one against it.

My Lord Lieutenant was not wanting in his endeavours to dispose those in the service of the government, or whom he could any ways influence, to promote the repeal. But for two days before the day fixed in the House of Commons for bringing it in, if at all, there was a meeting at the Castle of those of distinction in his Majesty's service, and at the second meeting the principal agents for the Dissenters from the north were present, when it was the unanimous opinion of those in his Majesty's service, that the repeal could not be carried in the House of Commons, and that therefore no such bill ought to be brought in, since a fruitless attempt would be to the dishonour of the government, and would probably bring about such an union among opposite parties as might not soon

* Dr. Synge Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Swift, Dr. Tisdell, and many other Gentlemen of great Abilities wrote several excellent Pamphlets on this occasion. Besides, the Ministry and Clergy of England were violently against it.

soon be dissolved. Some of the agents of the Dissenters there present, seemed satisfied, but one or two of them were for having the thing hazarded, insisting it would not be lost by a dishonourable majority. I hear some among the Dissenters, especially among their ministers, are very angry on this occasion.

I am apt to think one reason of it may be, that when they first canvassed among the members, they mistook civil answers for promises, and wrote to their friends in the north with greater hopes of success than they had reason for; and now do not care to own that they were mistaken in their calculations. Though besides I am satisfied they were mistaken in their numbers, because several who had promised them at first, upon seeing such a heat raised by it, fell off.

Another reason given by them to several for pushing it, when it seemed desperate, was that their friends in *England* instructed them to push it at all adventures.

The heat among the churchmen here will, I think be soon over; but I do not hear of much disposition to temper among the Dissenters. It is certain their preachers are drawing up a memorial to send over to their friends in *England* to throw the blame of the miscarriage on my Lord Lieutenant, though unjustly, since he was not wanting in his endeavours to serve the Dissenters, but really it was not at all practicable, at least at this time. But some of their laity, those especially of more temper and prudence, are endeavouring to hinder it, but with what success is not yet known.

As this is an affair of some consequence, I thought proper to give your Lordship a short account of it.

I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 6, 1733.

ON New-year's day died Dr. * *Ellis*, Bishop of *Meath*. As that Bishop by his station, is the first Bishop in *Ireland*, and usually a privy counsellor, the person thought most proper to fill that see by my Lord Lieutenant, my Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of *Dublin* and me, is Dr. † *Price*, the present Bishop of *Fernes*; and the person most proper to succeed him is thought to be Dr. *Synge*, the present Bishop of *Cloyne*; they are both firmly attached to his Majesty, and of great service to the House of Lords, and I think they are both in the *English* interest: I would therefore most humbly recommend them to his Majesty's favour for the said translations.

As to a successor to the bishoprick of *Cloyne*, my Lord Lieutenant looks upon it as settled in *England* that Dean § *Bekerley* is to be made Bishop here the first occasion. I have therefore nothing to say on that head, but that I wish the Dean's promotion may answer the expectation of his friends in *England*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Dr. *Welbore Ellis*, who had been chaplain to *James Butler* the last Duke of *Ormond*.

† Dr. *Price* had been chaplain to Mr. *Conolly*, and Dr. *Synge*, was a son of the Archbishop of *Tuam*.

§ Dr. *George Berkeley*, Dean of *Derry*, author of the *Minute Philosopher*, and many other learned Works, among which were *Queries* relative to *Ireland*, and other useful Papers on that Occasion, published by *George Faulkner*.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 25, 1733.

AMONG other bills sent over for passing the privy council in *England*, is one for the relief of the creditors of *Ben. Burton* and *Francis Harrison*, &c. which I must beg leave to recommend particularly to your Grace's care, that it may return to us. The several bankers mentioned in the title of the bill, continued the same bank without interruption with great credit; but as appears at last, had drawn off unreasonable dividends, and *Ben. Burton* and *Fr. Harrison* had bought great estates, so that the bank was worth nothing at the time of *Harrison's* death, but the succeeding banks paid off the former bank with the money of the new creditors, till at last payment was stopped. The equity of the bill is founded on the first bankers having had their debts of the bank paid with the later creditors monies; and an act 8 *Georg.* 1. by which the unsettled estate of any banker is liable at the time of his death to all the bank debts; so that when *Harrison* died his estate was liable to pay all the debts of the bank as well as *Burton's*, since they were answerable jointly and severally. His estate is since got into the hands of strangers, from whence it could by long and expensive suits be fetched out by the 8 *Georg.* 1. but as this would be very tedious and expensive, and no little creditor could have any benefit that way, this act vests the estates of the several bankers in trustees, who are to determine all claims in a summary way, and to sell as much as will pay the debts of the several banks; but as to *Harrison* they are not to sell more than will answer the debts of the bank at the time of his death; and if by such sale he has paid more than his share of those

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those debts, it is to be made good out of the unsold estates of the other bankers, or the remaining debts and securities belonging to the bank; since that is not an affair between the creditors and the bankers, but between the bankers themselves to adjust their several proportions.

When this bank stopped payment last *June*, it had very nigh overturned all our paper credit here, and if this bill miscarries, it is not doubted but our bankers will all be blown up. And at the same time, we have so little specie here, probably at the most not above 500,000 *l.* that without paper credit, our trade cannot be carried on, nor our rents paid.

Your Grace may have seen my name in the votes, as a petitioner for this bill; but there is little more than 200 *l.* owing to me on my own account, and I can assure your Grace that it is not any regard to my own concern in the bank, which is a mere trifle, but a regard to the publick credit of this kingdom, which is in danger of being sunk if this bill should miscarry, that occasions my pressing your Grace to get us this bill returned.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 2, 1733.

THE traders in silks and stuffs here have been with me to desire I would write in behalf of a bill gone from hence to prohibit the wear of *East India* goods in this kingdom. They assure me the silk weavers and others at *London* will solicit for the bill before the privy council, as what will be of advantage both to the *English* and *Irish* manufacturers.

I do not pretend to be a very good judge in the matter, but must refer your Grace to what the manufacturers in *England* have undertaken to make out;
and

and if it is probable the bill may be of service to both nations, I heartily recommend it to your Grace's countenance. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Mar. 28, 1734.

BY the last two mails are come several private letters that talk doubtfully of the success of *Burton's* * bill, and insinuate that there have been letters from great persons in *Ireland* representing that the passing it would be of great detriment to this kingdom.

That the Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson* should have written against that bill is not strange, since whatever is taken from *Harrison's* estate towards paying the debts of the bank is taken from Mr. *Creighton* who married the Lord Chief Justice's daughter; so that the Chief Justice's letter is not from an indifferent hand.

But the truth of our case, and what every man of sense here knows, is, that if this bill miscarries, it must put an end to our paper credit here, by an immediate run upon the bankers or gradual forbearing to lodge money there: and it is certain we have not cash enough in the nation to carry on our common trade or pay our rent or taxes: and I very much question whether if our paper credit fails, it would not be with the utmost difficulty that our army could be subsisted. And as this is the opinion of every body here, the miscarriage of this bill cannot but make a great disturbance in both Houses of Parliament.

It is likewise reported that the bankers bill is likely to be lost. If there is any hardship in it, it was

* For the Relief of the Creditors of *Benjamin Burton*, *Francis Harrison*, *Charles Burton*, and *Daniel Falkiner*, Esqrs, Bankers in *Dublin*, which Bill was passed into a Law.

by

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by the consent of the bankers here; and all new in it is, that they cannot settle any part of their estate upon a marriage, &c.

There was a clause offered in the council, that their estates should be discharged from the debts of the bank within a term of years after the death of a banker, or his giving notice that he was quitting the business; but it was thought, considering that if this had been a law at the time of Mr. *Harrison's* death, the creditors of the bank would have lost about 40 *per cent.* it was there apprehended that if such a clause passed, the first banker that died or gave notice of his designing to quit the business, would occasion all the notes of that bank being called for, and that might bring a run on the others, so it was not thought safe to venture such a clause.

The banker's bill will please, and yet gives no such great security to the creditors more than before; but if it is lost it may do mischief.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 4, 1734.

MR. Dean *Marsh*, Dean of *Kilmore*, died yesterday morning: his deanery is reckoned worth 300*l.* *per ann.* As I have not had an opportunity of talking with the other Lords Justices about a proper person to recommend to your Grace for this deanery, I shall not mention any till we meet at the castle next *Friday*, but only desire the favour of your Grace not to engage for any body till we can write about it.

I take this occasion to put your Grace in mind of the kind promise you was pleased to make me of providing for Mr *Robert Moland* in the army.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 11, 1734.

I LAST week we troubled your Grace with a recommendation of Mr. *White* to the deanery of *Kilmore* upon the request of Mr. Justice *Gore*. As nobody else applied, we recommended him for the deanery, though Mr. Justice would have been very well satisfied if some other person had had the deanery, who might have left some other thing to provide for Mr. *White* with. I have since had a letter from Mr. *John Richardson*, Dean of *Kilmacduagh*, that he would be very thankful if I could get him the deanery of *Kilmore*, which is within two or three miles of his parish of *Belturbet*, for the deanery of *Kilmacduagh*. As this would be a very advantageous change to him, and as he at present lies a very heavy burthen upon me, till he has somewhat better than the deanery of *Kilmacduagh*, which your Grace was so kind as to give him on my recommendation, it would be a very great obligation laid on me, if your Grace would be pleased to obtain the deanery of *Kilmore* for Mr. *Richardson*, and the deanery of *Kilmacduagh* for Mr. *White*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 14, 1734.

I Had the honour of your Grace's with an account of your having taken care of Mr. *Moland*. I have lately been to visit my diocese, or I had sooner returned my thanks to your Lordship for obtaining his commission, which is since arrived here; and I do not

not question but he will behave himself well in his post, if any occasion offers.

I thank your Grace likewise for remembering the Bishop of *Kildare*, who has since taken his place in council. As for the deanery of *Kilmore*, if Dr. *Wucomb* has it, or it is any ways disposed of for his service, I shall not any ways desire to break any such scheme.

I must beg leave to put your Grace in mind of my Lord *Albani*, that he may have an addition made to his pension, since what he has at present is too little for him to subsist upon, though he were a better manager than he is. Your Grace knows he never was wanting to attend the King's service at the House of Lords.

The Bishop of *Derry* continues much in the same way as formerly, only that he must be weaker than he was. I hope as to the translations that may be proper, whenever it pleases God to remove him, they continue as your Grace was pleased to settle them when you was here; though I find by what is said here from good hands, there have been some endeavours used to alter them, but I would flatter myself, without success, since I think it cannot be done without creating a general discontent on the bench of Bishops. I am,

My Lord, &c.

† To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 9, 1734.

MR * *Auchmuty* has every way answered the good character your Lordship was pleased to give of him. He has had the misfortune to be ta-

* Had been Chaplain to the army and garrison at the island of *Minorca*.

ish ill, as he was spending some time among his friends in the north. It is possible this climate did not agree so well with him, after having been so long in a much warmer. I find by him Mr. *Shaw*, a * fellow of *Queen's*, is publishing his travels, which are likely to be curious, and that your Lordship gives the author your countenance on that occasion. I have taken some of Mr. *Shaw's* receipts, and shall endeavour to dispose of them here, but we are very little given to promote subscriptions here, and especially for what is going on in *England*.

We are here very uneasy about the superiority of the *French* arms, and I can assure your Lordship the papists here are more than ordinarily insolent on that occasion. I have no doubt but the government are doing what is most prudent in the present situation of affairs. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 14, 1734.

AS my Lord *Alibam* is by the advice of some of his friends in *England* going thither, to solicit an addition to his pension, and as his principal hopes are in your Grace's recommending his case heartily to his Majesty, he desired me to give him a letter to your Lordship on this occasion. Your Grace may remember he was by the House of Lords recommended to his Majesty for some farther provision; and your Grace knows he has on all occasions constantly attended at the House of Lords to carry on his Majesty's service. He has a wife and several children, and is likely to have more, and his present pension

* He was afterwards King's Professor of Greek in *Oxford*, and a Head of a House there.

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of 200*l. per ann.* is what, with the best management must be a very scanty maintenance for a nobleman. I would therefore humbly beg of your Grace, that you would recommend his Lordship to his Majesty for some other provision. It ought not to be forgot, that at the death of my Lord *Anglesea*, he will be a peer of *Great-Britain*, whether he be able to succeed to his Lordship's estate or not.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 28, 1734.

I Was in hopes your Grace had perfected the affair of removing Ensign *Pepper* in Colonel *Hamilton's* regiment, to Lieutenant's half-pay, and bringing Mr. *Wye* into his room; but I have lately heard from the Colonel, that it is not yet done: I must therefore renew my most earnest request to your Grace that you would bring that affair about in favour of a son of a deceased clergyman of my diocese, and one who it is believed by those who know him, will make a very good and diligent officer in his Majesty's service: the doing of which will be esteemed a great favour, by

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 27, 1734.

I Nclosed I take the liberty to send your Grace the memorial of the bearer Lieutenant *Cunningham*, in which he desires on account of his long standing in the army, and his constant zeal for the House of *Hanover*, to be advanced to a Captain's commission up-

on a proper occasion. I believe what he affirms of his zeal for the present family, and the dangers he ran on that account in *Queen Anne's* time, to be true; and do make bold to recommend him to your Grace for a better commission, when your Grace shall meet with a convenient opportunity,

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 14, 1734

THIS morning died the Bishop of *Derry* after five or six days extreme pain and weakness.

As your Grace was pleased to settle it with my Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and me, that in this case the Bishop of *Kilmore* should be translated to *Derry*, and the Bishop of *Killalla* to *Kilmore*, the Speaker is come into that recommendation in our publick letter; and the Lord Chancellor and I shall by this post write to Sir *Robert Walpole* to promote those translations. And I hope as there can be little more than 200*l.* *per ann.* difference between those bishopricks, neither Mrs. *Clayton* nor any other person will be for removing the Bishop of * *Killalla* directly to *Derry*, which considering his years, and how few juniors he has on the bench, must certainly create great uneasiness among the other Bishops.

As to the bishoprick of *Killalla*, we have in our publick letter, named three for it, whom we all think to be well affected to his Majesty. But I cannot but

* This was that Dr. *Clayton* who soon afterwards removed to *Cork*, and some time after to *Clogher*, afterwards made such a noise in the world, by his *Essay on Spirit*, and who actually sickened and died upon being informed that he would certainly be attacked in the House of Lords in *Ireland* on account of that book. *London* Edition.

think

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think with my Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of *Dublin*, that it will be very dangerous to let the majority of natives, who are already twelve on the bench, grow greater : and we cannot but be apprehensive that as they grow stronger there, they will grow more untractable. I have therefore by this post wrote to Sir *Robert Walpole*, and I make it my earnest request to your Grace, that some prudent *English* divine of good character, may be thought of to be sent amongst us ; since we have not any *Englishman* here at present of that age, prudence, and good character, as to avoid a clamour if he were made a Bishop.

I think I am obliged to tell your Grace that the affair of Dr. *Whitcomb's* * having a royal dispensation to hold his fellowship with the living of *Lowth*, begins to make a great noise here ; and so far as I can see, is likely to make a much greater, as hindering the succession in the college, and opening a door to farther dispensations, when they say, as the living is probably better than 500*l. per ann.* he has no occasion for such a favour.

I hope your Grace will excuse my taking this liberty to let you know what I take to be for his Majesty's service in the present juncture.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Jan. 14, 1734.

EARLY this morning died the Bishop of *Derry* : his death has been long expected ; so that when the Lord Lieutenant was here, upon the translation of the Bishop of *Fernes* to *Meath*, and the Bishop of

* College Tutor to Lord *George Sackville*.

Cloyne to *Fernes*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and I agreed with his Grace, that if he would come into those translations, we would very readily join with him in recommending Dr. *Hort*, Bishop of *Kilmore* to be translated to the bishoprick of *Derry*; and Dr. *Clayton*, Bishop of *Killalla* to the bishoprick of *Kilmore*: and we have accordingly this day, with the Speaker, sent such a recommendation. We have had some reports here, that a push is making at *London* to pass by the Bishop of *Kilmore*, and remove the Bishop of *Killalla* directly to *Derry*. As the Bishop of *Killalla* is very young for a Bishop, and has but four juniors on the bench, I am satisfied it will create a great uneasiness, if he should be translated to the best bishoprick in this kingdom. And as there can be but about 200 *l. per ann.* difference in the two bishopricks, I would hope Mrs. * *Clayton*, if she were talked to, would not make a push for a point that may very much distress us here.

As for those we have recommended to succeed to the bishoprick of *Killalla*, I think them all to be well affected to his Majesty's service; but as there are already twelve of this country on the bench, I must beg leave to represent it as a thing of very great consequence, that the last in the remove should be an *Englishman*, that by degrees we may at least be an equality on the bench, for I fear if the majority increases on the other side, we shall soon find them unmanageable. I could therefore most heartily wish that a prudent person of good character were sought for in *England* to be sent over for the bishoprick of *Killalla*; as the bishoprick is worth full 1100 *l. per ann.* it is no contemptible thing in this country. But I would at the same time beg that we may not have one sent over who may be a burthen or a disgrace

* A very favourite Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen *Caroline*, Consort of *George II.*

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to us. You will have the goodness to excuse this freedom, which I take to be wholly for his Majesty's service. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 31, 1734.

AS by the death of the Lord *Santry* the government of *Londonderry* is become vacant, I cannot but take this occasion to recommend the Earl of *Cavan* to succeed him.

Your Grace knows very well of what service he has been in the House of Lords, and how necessary he is to carry on his Majesty's service there: when he was put by the Masterhip of the Hospital, your Lordship seemed disposed to remember him upon Lord *Santry*'s death; and I think as it was the only government possessed by a Lord, it may occasion an uneasiness among the Lords, if this post should be given to a Commoner.

I find my Lord *Cavan* is willing to quit his present pension of 400 *l. per ann.* from the crown, if he may have this government, and a pension of 200 *l. per ann.* for his son Lord *Lambert*, to enable the father to be stow a proper education on him.

I cannot but represent it as a thing highly for his Majesty's service, that his Lordship should have this government. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 1, 1734.

THE bearer is Mr. *Hansard*, Secretary to the Charter Society of Protestant Schools in this kingdom. As there is a much greater spirit in *Lon-*

don towards promoting any good and pious design, and they are much abler to do it than we are in this country, we have sent him to *London* to promote subscriptions for carrying on our good designs, and we are the more encouraged to do so, because we find the like society in *Scotland* have in a few years got about 3000 *l.* in *London* for the like charity in *Scotland*. And we hope as we have the same established church as *England*, and are of the same blood, we may reasonably expect greater assistance than has been given to the *Scotch* society. And besides, we have a particular claim on the noblemen and gentlemen of this country that live in *England*; who we think ought to contribute to any good design that is carrying on in their country.

We have on this occasion directed our secretary to wait on your Grace, to receive any commands you shall please to give him, and in hope of your Lordship's countenance.

The greatest part of our society are for applying to his Majesty for his bounty to our corporation, as he was pleased to give the *Scotch* society 2 or 3000 *l. per ann.* but I have differed from them in my sentiments as to applying to his Majesty at present, and have told them both in private and publick, my reasons for it, That as the nation is at present very much in debt, I do not know but if his Majesty should give us a grant of a handsome annuity, it may occasion some clamour and uneasiness in the House of Commons; and besides that I am desirous we should by repeated trials, come to such a method of educating the children of poor papists and others in Christian knowledge and honest labour, as to be able boldly to say, that we only want a greater fund to be able to make so useful a design more general. And I hope in two or three years we shall make those experiments, and meet with that good success, as to pitch upon a settled method

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thod of instructing and usefully employing the poor children.

But this whole affair I entirely submit to your Grace's better judgment. Your Lordship will likewise be the best judge whether it may be proper at this time to apply to the * Queen and the rest of the Royal Family for their bounty, or stay till a farther season. And if your Grace shall judge it proper to apply now, we must entirely depend on your Grace's directions in what manner it is best to be done, and on your assistance in doing it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 20, 1734.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of *Jan. 23.* and *Feb. 13.* I am obliged to your Lordship for your kind information, that there was room for accidents in *England*, in relation to the bishoprick of *Derry*, which otherwise was likely to go as was desired from hence. But till you knew somewhat certain, I thought there was no occasion to trouble your Grace with another letter. I hope your Grace will be so good as to forward the removes in Colonel *Hamilton's* regiment, as soon as there is a Secretary of War settled.

I confess I am very sorry to hear that the publick service has made it necessary to give the bishoprick of *Derry* to Dr. *Rundle* †, because your Grace cannot but

* *Caroline.*

† Notwithstanding what my Lord Primate mentions in this place, when he came to be personally acquainted with the Bishop, he entertained the highest esteem for him, and the good Bishop was by no means behind his Grace in his affection towards him.

Dr.

but be sensible it will give a handle to some clamour here. But to be sure our affairs must give way to the more weighty concerns in *England*. I hope however the new Bishop will soon come, and settle amongst us.

There is a favour I have to ask of your Grace, which is that if, by procuring a resignation, I can make a vacancy in the entire rectories of *Killarglin*, *Knockane*, *Killtallogh*, *Killgarrinlander*, and the rectory of *Currens*, worth about 200 *l. per ann.* in the present possession of Mr. *Elias Debuts*, in the diocese of *Ardfert* and *Aghede*, in the county of *Kerry*, all in the gift of the Crown, your Grace would be pleased to order Mr. *George Palmer* to be presented to the said rectories. Mr. *Palmer* is a clergyman of a very fair character in my diocese, and was born in that neighbourhood, or he would hardly have the courage to think of removing into *Kerry*. The granting this request will be esteemed an obligation by him, who is,

My Lord, &c.

Dr. *Rundle*, as Mr. *Pope* says, *bad a heart*; and he shewed it much to one of my Lord Primate's relations, when his Grace was deceased, and incapable of making him any return: this good man had been most abominably abused, and my Lord of *London*, the Primate's old friend, had given too much ear to that abuse, so that it may easily be imagined, that his Grace was prejudiced against the Bishop of *Derry* at the first; but my Lord Chancellor *Talbot*, who was perhaps not only the best, but also the most able and discerning person of his time, could never have recommended an improper person; and it was a pity that my Lord of *London*, who certainly meant well, had not taken the Chancellor's recommendation in that light. Dr. *Rundle* would undoubtedly have made as good a Bishop of *Gloucester* as he afterwards did a Bishop of *Derry*, where to his own honour, and to that of those who promoted him, he obtained the well merited applause of all good men.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 13, 1734.

I Should have been glad if it had been thought most consistent with his Majesty's service to have bestowed the government of *Derry* on my Lord *Cavan*, because I fear we may have some occasion for his help in the House of Lords, except he is made some way easy, which I hope from what your Grace is pleased to say, will not be forgot, if an opportunity offers,

I have had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 20th past, and had answered it sooner but that I was willing to make the best enquiries I could relating to Dr. *Whitcomb*'s affair, before I wrote to your Lordship. And I must beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that as far as I can learn, the apprehension of his holding the living of *Louth* creates much uneasiness, as it at present will stop a succession in the College, and may probably be used as a precedent for holding any the greatest preferment with a fellowship for the future; and if the dispensation be granted, is likely to raise so much clamour, that I cannot but think it most adviseable not to interpose his Majesty's authority in his favour at present: and I hope your Grace will have it in your power on some other occasion, to make him amends for this disappointment.

On *Tuesday* the Visitors cited the Provost, Fellows, &c. to a visitation of the College, to be held on the 20th instant. There have been such difficulties started from the College, and so much listened to by their Vice-Chancellor, the * Bishop of *Clogher*, that I fear the visitation will not prove such as will answer expectation. I have taken all opportunities of desiring the fellows and their friends to avoid all needless

* Dr. *Stern*.

disputes and oppositions for fear of their falling into the hands of worse Visitors next session of parliament. I hope and wish the best, but things do not promise very well. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 14, 1734.

SINCE I wrote to your Grace yesterday, I have received a letter from Mr. Cary, expressing your Lordship's readiness to present Mr. *George Palmer* to the entire rectories of *Killorglin*, *Knockane*, *Killtallogh*, *Killgarrinlander*, and the rectory of *Currens*, now possessed by Mr. *Elias Debuts*, and in the gift of the Crown, upon Mr. *Debuts* resigning them. I most humbly thank your Grace for this favour; and I shall by to-morrow's post write to Mr. *Debuts* to resign them immediately: and if your Lordship please to signify your pleasure to the Lords Justices to present Mr. *George Palmer* to the said rectories, upon such resignation, I believe your Grace's order and the resignation will arrive at *Dublin* near the same time. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 20, 1734.

I Thank your Lordship for your kind and patient attendance on my Lord *Doneraile's* cause, I am glad things went so unanimously in the House. Mr. *Horner*, whom your Lordship mentions, is since dead at *London*. I esteemed him a very good man, and had removed him from another diocese into mine. If he had lived, your Lordship's good opinion of him would have

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have been an addition to what I had before conceived of him.

Though the prints tell us that *France* seems to come into our plan of pacification, I can hardly believe a peace so near at hand.

I am glad to hear things go so well in parliament in the main. There is no doubt but the committee of elections will increase the majority: I hope as your Lordship does, that the strong opposition which has been made, will keep people in some reasonable bounds. It is to us here a melancholy consideration, that there seems to be so great a disposition to attack the most eminent persons in the Church, and to strip them all of their just rights. *But I think the same spirit prevails against all governors alike, and indeed against every thing that is serious and orderly.*

I am glad the Dissenters are disposed to be quiet this session; what may be the state of affairs another year, God only knows.

I find your House has pretty well got through the affair of the petition of the *Scotch* Lords, only we have not yet heard what is done upon the protest made in *Scotland*.

If your Lordship can find leisure, it will be very obliging if you would now and then send an account of what passes.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 8, 1735.

I Thank your Grace for your orders to present Mr. *Palmer* to Mr. *Debutts's* livings, upon his resignation, which I expect every day from *Limerick*. Your Lordship will be so good as to excuse my putting you in mind again of *Dillon Wye's* affair.

Mrs.

Mrs. *Humphreys* the housekeeper of the Castle and *Chappel-Izzod* has some time ago delivered in a memorial about rebuilding the gardener's house at *Chappel-Izzod*, which is so ruinous that Sir *Edward Pearce* (in whose time *Carter* the gardener applied either to have it repaired or rebuilt) and Mr. * *Dobbs* have both reported that they thought it not worth while to repair it, because there were those cracks in it, that they could not answer for its standing when repaired.

It is proposed making it a little better than it need have been, if the housekeeper did not design to live in it: but as by her patent she is to have lodgings there as well as in the Castle, it may not be thought amiss to be at a small expence more for her convenience than a meer gardener would have required.

There has been a scheme drawn of the intended building, and a calculation of the expence, which Mr. *Dobbs*'s clerk assures us will not exceed the computation, which we shall speedily transmit to your Grace: for as the expence will amount to 280*l.* we are unwilling to do any thing in it without directions from your Grace. I should not have given you the trouble of this, but that Mrs. *Humphreys* is now in *London*, as well as Mr. *Dobbs*, who has seen the house, and knows the affair, so as to be able to inform your Grace fully of the matter; and Mr. *Humphreys* is afraid Mr. *Dobbs* may leave *London* before our letter can wait upon your Grace, as we shall not meet this week: I submit the whole affair to your Grace's pleasure, and am,

My Lord, &c.

* *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq. who succeeded Sir *Edward Lovett Pearce*, Master of the King's Works, who was the Designer and Architect of that superb Structure the Parliament-House in *Dublin*.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 18, 1735.

THE occasion of my troubling your Grace at present is, that we have this week learned that there is a bill brought into the House of Commons with a specious title, that it is apprehended here may be of great prejudice. The title of the bill is, A bill for securing the title of Protestants, &c.

On this occasion I must beg leave to observe to your Grace, that it must be dangerous to give way to passing bills originally in *England* relating to private property in *Ireland*, where the interest of *England* and his Majesty's service no ways calls for it, where the legislature are wholly unacquainted with the laws, and the reason of enacting them. And it can hardly be supposed, that such bills are not moved for with some private views, which the persons concerned in promoting such bills know would be immediately discovered here, but cannot easily be guessed at there.

And the time of bringing in this bill is the more suspicious, as it must needs be hurried through now towards the latter end of a session, before there is sufficient time, for those who are likely to suffer by it here to know that any thing is going on in parliament, that may affect their property, or having time to make a proper opposition to it. If this be often practised, it must needs create great uncertainty in our property here, and give great and just cause of uneasiness without the least service to the Crown, or benefit to *England* *.

I have sent your Grace inclosed a copy of some particular remarks, by some of our ablest lawyers here,

* The Primate shews himself in this letter to be a true friend to *Ireland*, and to the proper distribution of justice to all parties.

of the particular inconveniencies that will follow from it; but they are what only offer themselves at first view to them, having but just received a copy of the bill this week.

I must beg of your Grace that if this bill be not dropped in the House of Commons, it may be effectually opposed in the House of Lords, as it will overturn the property of many protestants here. I have heard of one this very afternoon that will be stripped of an estate of 2000 *l. per ann.* if this bill passes into a law.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London

My Lord,

Dublin, May 20, 1735.

I Am obliged to your Lordship for your late letter, and am glad that the best pieces against popery, written in King *James's* time, are designed to be reprinted. I think it is much better than what was intended here some years ago, to reprint all that was then published.

I shall very cheerfully promote subscriptions here, into which I think the Bishops will generally come, and several of the clergy, and some few of the College. I think I cannot fail of getting forty or fifty subscriptions, but little can be done in it till the parliament brings people to town in the winter. We are very much troubled with popery here, and the book cannot but be very useful, but we are not over-much given to buy or to read books.

I thank your Lordship for the assistance and encouragement you are pleased to give Mr. *Hansard*, in getting subscriptions for carrying on protestant working schools here: I am sure we can hardly hope to get any ground of the papists without them.

I am

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I am glad to hear from your Lordship that those attackers of all Church establishments, are less regarded than formerly. I am very sure if the notions every day printed about liberty, can get much ground among the people of *England*, things will not continue quiet many years.

The *Persian Traveller* is reprinted here, but I do not hear any great character of the performance, but scandal sells the best of any thing with us, as well as in *England*.

We think that if the quarrel between *Spain* and *Portugal* goes on, *England* must be drawn in.

I find by yesterday's mail that your session is over: I heartily wish you may have the next session as easy.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 2, 1735.

I Humbly thank your Grace for the kind compliments you were pleased to make me by my Lord Lieutenant: I am truly sensible of your favourable regard at all times to any requests or representations I have had occasion to make from hence, and promise myself the continuance of your protection and countenance.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I heard from his Grace your good dispositions in favour of Mr. *Esle**, my chaplain: as the poor Bishop of † *Offory* died here last *Saturday*, there is now an opening for him on the bench of Bishops, and my Lord Lieutenant is so kind to him as to recommend him for successor

* Mr. *Esle* had been a Student of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, and succeeded to the bishoprick as then recommended.

† Dr. *Edward Tennison*, who died in *Dublin Nov. 29, 1735.*

to the late Bishop. I most heartily concur with the recommendation, and do assure your Grace that Mr. *Este* is one heartily well affected to his Majesty and his family, and who has by his behaviour here gained a general love and esteem. I must beg your Lordship's kind concurrence and assistance in this recommendation, which will be owned as a new obligation laid on,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 27, 1735.

IN the last transmits of bills we have sent over one entitled, "An act for rendering more effectual an act to amend and explain an act to encourage the building of houses, and making other improvements on Church lands, and to prevent dilapidations."

As what is enacted in this act, and those referred to in it, is wholly different from any law in *England*, I must recommend it to your Grace's protection, that it may not be thrown out by the gentlemen of the law on your side, by reason of their not knowing the necessity and use of it here.

By the wars in this country in 1641 and 1688, most of the Bishops palaces and the parsonage-houses were destroyed; and as it was found that people were unable or unwilling to rebuild them, where the whole expence was to light on the builder, there was an act passed in the 10th of King *William*, to encourage the rebuilding of houses, and making other improvements on Church lands, in which the encouragement was to divide the expence or loss equally among three successive incumbents, so that the builder or his executors should recover two thirds of his expences of his next and immediate successor, and that successor one third of

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of the original expence of his immediate successor, and so the affair stopped.

As this encouragement had not much of the desired effect, and few parsonage-houses had been then built, farther encouragement was given by a new act passed the 12th of *George 1.* by which the loss was divided among four successive incumbents, and the builder or his executors, &c. were to receive three-fourths of the original expence of his immediate successor; and such successor two-fourths of his successor; and such successor one-fourth from his successor; and there the affair stopped.

In thus distributing the expence this bill makes no change, but endeavours the better to secure to the builder or his successors, such money as they were by that act designed to be reimbursed. Now by the former act, the builder or other person entitled to a payment from the successor, had no remedy but against his immediate successor, nor could that next successor sue his successor, except he had entirely paid his predecessor; so that whenever the successor proved insolvent, the builder, &c. lost all the money he or his executors were not paid. By this act the builder, &c. may come upon the second successor for what was unpaid by the first, so that it do not exceed what the first successor could have demanded of him, if he had made his entire payment to the builder, &c. and if the successor to the builder had paid more than he was to lose, he is allowed likewise to sue the second successor for what he had paid more than he was to lose. And because it sometimes happens that an incumbent dies before he has received so much of the profits of his living as may at all assist him to pay his predecessor, this act enacts, That no incumbent shall be deemed a next successor for the purpose of paying to his predecessors, for any buildings or improvements made in virtue of those acts, who was not before his death or removal, entitled to a year's profits of the benefice,

but that the first person so entitled, shall for this purpose only, be reckoned the next successor.

There is then a clause to make the act of a piece, that as it cannot be seen till the end of a year, who is the next successor as to payments, it allows even in case of the death of the builder, &c. which was not allowed before, a year for the payment of half what was due, and the rest to be paid the year following in two half yearly payments.

The next clause relates to an omission that may have been made in the Bishop's certificate settling what was *bona fide* laid out, of an account of the clear yearly value of the benefice on which the building or improvement was made, and allows the time of two years to rectify such omissions by an additional certificate, containing an account of the clear yearly value of the benefice.

There is another clause that enacts, that though an account of the intended building had not been given in to the Bishop three months before it was actually begun, yet this omission shall not invalidate any certificate; and for the future enacts only a fortnight as necessary to deliver in an account of the intended building.

There is another clause for security's sake, and to cut off subterfuges for not building; which enacts, that bishopricks that have usually gone together, shall be reckoned but as one preferment for the purpose of settling the two years income, beyond which no person by the 12th of *George 1.* can certify for any building or improvement on Church-lands.

As these several things were settled by the unanimous consent of the Bishops in town before the bill was brought into the House of Lords; as necessary to encourage the building on Church-lands, I must beg of your Grace that the bill may be returned without any alteration that may defeat the intention of any of the clauses. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

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To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 20, 1735.

IN several parts of this kingdom our parishes are very large, and run to a great length, with no proportionable breadth, so that we find it would be very convenient to divide many parishes, and to erect new parishes out of parts it may be of two or three parishes; and to this purpose we have an act for the real union and division of parishes. But upon considering that bill it is found, that where a new parish is formed out of the parts of two or three old parishes, there can be no presentation to such new parish, till all those old parishes become void, which may possibly be a course of many years. As this is a great discouragement to erecting new parishes, how much soever they may be wanted, we have sent over a bill, entitled, An act for explaining an act for the real union and division of parishes: which is wholly designed to enable patrons upon erecting new parishes of pieces of old parishes, to present upon any one piece being vacant, and to direct how such incumbent is to be inducted, &c. still saving to the surviving incumbents all the rights they had during their respective incumbencies. And as no union nor division can be made without the consent of the patrons, and it has been found that the consent of his Majesty, either under his sign manual or great seal, where he is patron, is both troublesome and chargeable to get, and till a new parish can be presented to, which cannot be till after an union already made takes place, there is no person to be at that trouble and expence; by this act the chief governor or governors for the time being are empowered to consent for his Majesty, who can be no loser by any such union or division,

because

because the patronage continues where it was before, after every union or division,

As this will be of great service in this country, I beg of your Grace that you would get it returned to us. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 9, 1735.

THE bearer is the Rev. Mr. Cox *, one of a very good family here, and of a good character. The occasion of his going to *England* now is, the apprehension he is under of the attainder of the late Lord *Clancarty* being reversed. He is in possession of about 400 *l. per ann.* bought by his father from the Hollow-Sword-Blade Company, who had bought great estates here of the *Irish* trustees, which they afterwards sold, and obtained a particular act in *England* to secure the titles of those who purchased under them; so that his title is under the faith of two *English* acts of parliament, the *Irish* trustee act, and the act obtained by the Hollow-Sword-Blade Company.

But the purchasers under either or both acts are very much alarmed here at the talk of the Lord *Clancarty's* attainder being reversed; since they do not know how far it may affect their titles, who are thought to possess amongst them to the value of 60,000 *l. per ann.* as they have improved their estates. Nor are they the only people alarmed here, but all that are the purchasers of forfeited estates, apprehend that if one attainder is reversed, other forfeiting families may from time to time, obtain the like favour,

* * The present Archbishop of *Casbel*, formerly of *Christ Church, Oxford*.

which

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which may affect above half the estates now enjoyed by protestants. The House of Commons have made an address on this occasion to his Majesty, and the like about two sessions ago was made by the House of Lords, which they did not repeat now, because his Majesty then gave them a very gracious answer, and nothing has been since done of that nature.

I can assure your Lordship any thing of this nature will be a great blow to the protestant interest here, and will very much shake the security protestants think they now have of the enjoyment of their estates under his Majesty and his Royal family. As for either the general case, or his case in particular, Mr. Cox will be able fully to inform your Lordship; and I think the affair of the last importance to the protestant interest here, which makes me take the liberty to lay the case before you.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord, *Dublin, Feb. 9, 1735.*

THE bearer is the Rev. Mr. Cox, one of a very good family here, and of a fair character. He goes over to *England*; to oppose the reversing of the Lord *Clancarty's* attainder, if any such thing should be attempted this session: he is in possession of 400 *l.* *per ann.* part of the *Clancarty* estate, which his father bought under the faith of two *English* acts of parliament, the *Irish* trustee act, and a particular act obtained by the Hollow-Sword-Blade Company, who had bought great estates here of the trustees, to make good the titles of those who purchased under them. He will be best able to give your Lordship an account of these several acts. But as not only he, but great numbers of protestant purchasers, who have improved the *Clancarty* estate to near 60,000 *l.* *per ann.* think

they may be affected by such a reversal, I need not tell your Lordship what a ferment the discourse of it has occasioned in those parts where the estate lies. But I must farther add, that as probably two-thirds of the estates of protestants here, were popish forfeitures originally, the uneasiness is universal; since they think if the attainder of any family be reversed now, another family may at another time obtain the same favour, and another at another season; so that no possessor of such forfeited estate can tell how long he or his may continue in the quiet enjoyment of what they have bought under the faith of *English* acts of parliament, and on the improvement of which they have laid out their substance. The House of Commons here have represented their sense of this matter to his Majesty, as the House of Lords did two or three sessions ago, to which they then received a most gracious answer, which was the reason they did not address now.

As a step of this nature would give great uneasiness to his Majesty's protestant subjects here, I desire your Lordship would, where you shall judge it proper, represent the importance of the case.

I have wrote a letter on this subject to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and sent it by the same hand.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 18, 1736.

THE clergy here have been attacked in a violent manner, in relation to the of agistment, and associations over a great part of *Ireland* have been entered into against paying it. We intended to have applied to your Lordship and our other friends in *England*

England for proper help on this occasion; but to our great surprise, we find the clergy of *England*, and the Bishops in particular, in a worse state than we are yet come to. I am sorry they have been so ill supported by those from whom they might so justly expect help, and whose interest it was to have given it them.

But I cannot help thinking that one great occasion of this rancour against the clergy, is the growth of atheism, profaneness, and immorality. God in his good time put a stop to it.

I see very little more to be done by us, than endeavouring to discharge our several duties consistently, and recommending ourselves and the cause of religion, to the divine protection.

I am sorry to hear your Lordship has had so great a share in what abuses have passed on the Bishops. I have, I think, disposed of most of the receipts your Lordship sent me for the subscriptions, and received most of the money: as soon as I can settle those accounts with one or two that have undertaken to dispose of some of the receipts, I will send your Lordship an account of it, with the persons who are to be called on for the second payment, and shall be ready to pay the money received.

I am, my Lord, &c.

P. S. My Lord Lieutenant embarked yesterday for *England*.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

Sir,

Dublin, May 25, 1736.

MY Lord Lieutenant takes over with him an application from the government and council here for lowering the gold made current here, by proclamation, and raising the foreign silver.

My

My Lord *Carteret* has formerly talked with you about the distress we were then under for want of silver, and some steps were then taken to lay that evil and the remedy before his Majesty; but the opposition then made by the bankers, and the change of the Lord Lieutenant, was the occasion of the design dropping at that time. But as the evil has since increased, and has been by some of the best understanding and most disinterested persons fully laid before my Lord Duke of *Dorset*, he has been so kind as to join with the privy council here, in a representation of our deplorable case for want of silver, and what we apprehend to be the proper remedies for our present calamity.

It is certain that silver is so scarce with us, that the lowest price usually paid for 20*s.* in silver, is 4*d.* premium; but it is more commonly in the north (which is the seat of our linen manufacture) 6*d.* and 7*d.* in the pound. And the occasion of this want of silver is, that our several species of gold made current here by proclamation, pass for more silver here than they do in *England*, e. g. a guinea passes here where an *English* shilling goes for 13*d.* at 23*s.* *Irish*, or 21*s.* *English* and 3*d.*

A moidore, which is worth about 27*s.* in *England*, passes here for 30*s.* *Irish*, or 27*s.* *English*, and 9*d.* and the rest of our gold is in the main in proportion to the value of the moidore. And whilst this is our case, no man in trade will carry a moidore from hence, to instance in one piece of gold, if he can get silver, when he loses 9*d.* by the moidore as soon as he lands at *Chester*; nor will he bring from *Chester* 27*s.* *English*, when he can gain 9*d.* by bringing a moidore.

And to express this in greater numbers; if a merchant brings with him 100*l.* from *London*; if he brings it over in *English* silver, that will be 108*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* here, which arises from the shilling passing here for

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 123

for 13*d.* but still that is the same money under another name : if he brings it in guineas, he will put them off at 109*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* *Irish*, if in moidores or other *Portugal* gold, he will put it off at 111*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* So that by bringing over what is only 100*l.* in *England*, in guineas he will gain 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* and by bringing it over in moidores, &c. he will gain 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and on the contrary by taking over guineas to pay 100*l.* *English* on the other side of the water, he will lose 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* and by taking over moidores, &c. to pay 100*l.* there, he will lose 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* And as the merchant in all his importations and exportations will mind his gain, the effect of this is, that no trader will take gold out of his country if he can help it, but silver ; nor moidores, &c. if he can get guineas.

So that in our present state our silver daily decreases, and the gold grows upon us. And the distress the want of silver must occasion to our manufacturers, labourers, small retailers, and all the lesser transactions of trade and business, I need not expatiate upon.

But this is not our only calamity, but unfortunately the value of the new species of *Portugal* gold has been so settled here, that there is 2*d.* profit in bringing over a 4*l.* piece, as we call the larger pieces of *Portugal* gold, rather than two 40*s.* pieces ; and 2*d.* profit in bringing over a 40*s.* piece, rather than two 20*s.* pieces ; and so on with respect of the silver pieces of that species ; besides which, as the least want of weight in the foreign pieces of gold, or even their not turning the scale, carries an abatement of 2*d.* a piece, there may be a loss of 2*d.* on every lesser piece on that account, and consequently so much greater as the number of smaller pieces is to make up a greater of the same value, *e.g.* upon eight, 10*s.* pieces, there may be a loss of eight 2*d.*, if the 4*l.* pieces do not turn the scale : so that

it is to the profit of the merchant to import the larger pieces of gold rather than the smaller; and they have gone on in using this advantage, till half the money we have at least is in 4*l.* pieces, which are of no service at the market, and in all lesser transactions of trade; and the next species with us is the 40*s.* piece; and to be sure above three quarters of our money is in those two species, and without some remedy we shall in two or three years have scarce any money but 4*l.* pieces.

And there is another inconvenience that follows from our scarcity of silver, that we suffer from 2 to 2½ *per cent.* in the exchange, and are really paid so much less in the price of what we sell to foreign merchants, and lose so much in paying for what goods we buy from abroad.

And it is certain that all the noblemen and gentlemen of this country, who live in *England*, lose from 2 to 2½ *per cent.* in the remittances of their money to *England*, which is used as a popular argument against the proposed reduction, that the absentees will get so much *per cent.* by it; whilst they will not consider that the nation at present loses five times as much in the export and import of goods, and the absentees will gain by this reduction of the exchange.

Now the remedy we propose in our representation to his Majesty, is a very easy and obvious one, that we may have leave to reduce our gold, to go for as much *English* silver as it is worth, in proportion to the guinea going for 21*s.* *English*; and accordingly we have calculated what we reckon the several species of gold ought to go for, according to their weight and fineness, in *Irish* money valuing an *English* shilling at 13*d.* *Irish*; and to get rid as much as we can of the larger pieces of foreign gold, we have set the lesser pieces about a penny a piece above their value in respect of the larger piece above them. And
this

this reduction of the gold is the more reasonable, because gold has in effect reduced itself the 6 *d.* in the pound we propose in our scheme, since 6 *d.* is about the middle price that is paid to get 20 *s.* in silver.

There is no doubt but it would be absolutely right when we are reducing, to reduce the *English* shilling to 12 *d.* which it went for here before the recoinage of the silver in King *William's* time ; but as the shilling is in effect the measure of all payments, and as the *English* shilling has gone so long for 13 *d.* we think that cannot be done without an act of parliament to settle an answerable reduction in the rents and debts.

Our bankers and remitters here continue to make great opposition to this reduction, since our present inequality of gold and silver is an article of great profit to those through whose hands all the money of this nation passes ; and we make no doubt but they will, by their partners and correspondents in *England*, make what opposition they can to the scheme proposed by the council, and we apprehend they may think it worth their while to advance money, if they can find persons to take it among the number thro' whose hands this affair must pass, to obstruct it ; and that many merchants who deal in *Ireland* will join with them, to keep up the advantage they have by the exchange being always from 2 to 2½ *per cent.* against us.

But as we are almost on the brink of ruin, by the present unhappy state of our money, and as by the farther want of silver, and the increase of our larger pieces of gold, our linen manufacture must soon decay, and our inland trade be at a stand ; I most earnestly beg of you to give us your utmost assistance on this occasion to have our gold reduced, and put us in a possibility of carrying on our trade and manufactures, by having a tolerable proportion of silver, without which we must soon be a ruined nation.

I have

I have now explained our reasons and views in the scheme we proposed for reducing gold, but if we have been any ways mistaken in our calculations, those errors will be easily corrected by the abler hands this affair must pass through in *England*.

In relation to the other branch of our scheme, about raising the price of foreign silver, I believe there will be great room for amendment. It was a scheme more come into to gratify the bankers and merchant remitters, who clamoured for it, and by what I can learn, they have misinformed us about the price of foreign bullion, which they affirmed to be *5s. 4½d. English per ounce*; whereas I have been since told it has not been above *5s. 3d. per ounce* for two years past; but this will be before those who know how the fact is.

The great thing we want is, the reduction of our gold, which I beg we may obtain leave to do by your powerful intervention.

The importance of the affair to this nation, and your goodness, will I hope, excuse the length of this letter*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Anglesea.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 27, 1736.

THE knowledge your Lordship has of the want of silver in this country for some years, the causes of it, and the attempts made to remedy the evil

* This letter in some time produced the desired effect, which was looked upon by the Lord Primate and his friends, as the most useful, and therefore the most important transaction of his life. It is scarce conceivable, considering the clearness of the case, what a bitter opposition was made by Dean *Swift* and others; and how poorly

evil in my Lord *Carteret's* time, your Lordship is so well acquainted with, that I need not repeat them; all that I need inform your Lordship of is, that the evil has gone increasing as it could not but do, but with one unhappy circumstance that was not apprehended when I talked with your Lordship on that subject, which is, that one half of our money here at least, is in 4*l.* pieces, some think three quarters; but by the best accounts I think there can be little less than three quarters in them and 40*s.* pieces, so that the bulk of our money is useless at markets, and for paying all the manufacturers; 4*d.* is the lowest price that is paid for 20*s.* silver, and very often 2*s.* 8*d.* and 2*s.* 10*d.* is given for changing a 4*l.* piece into all silver.

The occasion of our money running into the larger pieces is, that as the not turning the scale loses 2*d.* in the piece, that loss is but single upon a larger, but is repeated in the number of lesser pieces that make up the same value, *e.g.* it can be but 2*d.* on 4*l.* but it may be 8*d.* on four 20*s.* and 16*d.* on eight 10*s.* pieces. We have lessened this loss in our scheme by proposing to make use of the half quarter, and allowing 1*d.* for that, so that where the loss used to be 2*d.* for not turning the scale, it will be but 1*d.* for the future.

And besides, our new species of *Portugal* gold has been so unhappily settled, that there is 2*d.* profit by bringing over a 4*l.* piece, rather than two 40*s.* pieces, and so on in that line; so that if some remedy be not applied, in two or three years more we shall scarce have any species but 40*s.* pieces.

poorly the Primate was assisted, nay he was even opposed by some who ought to have been his supporters from reason, from interest, and from the duty they owed to their country, and to government.
London edition.

This

This has been so effectually represented to my Lord Lieutenant, that he has joined with the council in a representation to his Majesty of our calamity, and the remedy we desire to be applied to it: which is setting the foreign gold at the proportional value that the guinea has to the shilling in *England*, agreeably to the scheme formerly intended in the council, only that to obviate an inconvenience not observed before, we propose giving about a penny advantage to every lower piece of gold, in respect to the piece immediately above it.

The bankers and remitters have raised the same clamour as formerly against it, and the most popular plea against it is, that this reduction of the gold will fall the exchange at least 2 *per cent.* which will turn to the advantage of the absentees. I have endeavoured to satisfy them that if the absentees get 2 *per cent.* by this reduction, the nation will get 2 *per cent.* in all their exports and imports, which will be four or five times as much as the absentees will gain by this reduction: but all arguments are nothing against the prepossessions of the bankers.

As I know your Lordship's concern for the good of this kingdom, and your sense of our distress and the proper remedy, I thought proper to acquaint your Lordship in what posture this affair stands, that as we have got the matter on the other side of the water, whither I could never get it before, your Lordship may be pleased to solicit our having orders for issuing a proclamation to reduce gold, &c. I am but little solicitous about the raising of foreign silver, and am rather apprehensive of the bankers having misrepresented things to us, in affirming silver bullion sells usually at 5*s.* 4*½d.* *English*; whereas several tell me it has not for two years past sold for 5*s.* 3*d.* And if silver bullion is over-rated here, the bankers will in time carry our gold out; and we shall be over-run with foreign silver; but that will be

be a much less evil than what we labour under at present; but what has been the price of silver bullion in *England* for some time can easily be known there. I take the liberty to recommend this affair of our coin to your Lordship, as of the utmost consequence to this kingdom.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 31, 1736.

HIS Grace the Lord Lieutenant has taken over with him a representation to his Majesty from the government and privy council here, giving an account of the deplorable condition we of this kingdom are in through the want of silver, and the method we apprehend will relieve us; which is, the lowering of gold to pass here for what it is worth in *England*, at the rate of 21*s.* *English*, or 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* *Irish*, where a shilling passes for 13*d.* for as gold is over-rated with us at present, whoever brings over foreign gold hither, gets 2½ *per cent.* and whoever carries out gold from hence, loses 2½ *per cent.* and whilst this is our case, we must every day grow worse: and indeed by some particular advantages attending the 4*l.* pieces of *Portugal* gold, above half our money is run into those pieces, and in a little time we shall hardly have any other money. If we continue in this case, our linen manufacture must decline, and our inland trade every day sink.

It already costs from 4*d.* to 8*d.* or 9*d.* in the pound to get silver, so that what we desire to reduce gold to by proclamation, is in reality already done.

I shall not run through the particulars, because they are sufficiently explained in our memorial, and

the remedies. But I must beg your Grace to help us to have orders for the proclamation, or we must be a ruined people soon. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 1, 1736.

I Thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that it is supposed Mr. *Harrison* the commissioner is past recovery: how far it may be proper, if he dies, to send over some *Englishman* that understands business, and has spirit enough not to be too much over-awed here, I leave to your Grace's consideration.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, June 4, 1736.

I Take the liberty on occasion of the death of Mr. *Harrison*, to represent to you the absolute necessity there is, if a successor to him be sent from *England*, to send one that has a good skill in the affairs of the revenue, and that is a man of application and courage; the more weight he is of in himself the better.

If one be appointed to succeed him that fails either in skill or diligence, the revenue, which is at present rather in a declining condition, will most certainly fall still more, and this will draw on a deficiency in the provision made for the establishment here: and increase our debts, which cannot but make every following session of parliament more uneasy.

You

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You will be so good as to forgive the freedom I take. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 4, 1736.

I Am very glad to hear of your Grace's safe arrival at *London*, but could have wished his Majesty had staid a little longer, that the affair of our coin might have been put in some method before his departure; but I hope the same thing may be done under her Majesty. My Lord *Granard* gives me great hopes from the discourse he had with some of the great men, that if the affair be pushed it will certainly be granted. I am afraid the bankers have over-reached us in the value of foreign silver: I shall trouble your Grace with a particular letter on that subject before I go on my visitation, which will be in about ten days.

Mr. Harrison died yesterday, and the only person that has applied to us to succeed him is Dr. * *Trotter*, whom I think the fittest man in this kingdom for that post; but as I take it for granted some person will be sent from *England* for that employment, I beg your Grace would be pleased to represent the necessity that the person they send be one well versed in the business, and a man of probity, courage, and application: if they send us a weak or indolent man, the revenue here will certainly fall, and your Lordship knows better than any body the trouble a Lord Lieutenant has with a parliament upon the increase of our debts.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* *Thomas Trotter*, Esq; a Civilian, Vicar-General of the Diocese of *Dublin*, and a Member of Parliament.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 10, 1736.

BEFORE your Grace left this kingdom, I acquainted your Lordship that I feared the bankers had misinformed the council about what was the middle price of bullion in *England*, which they affirmed was 5*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *English* per ounce; but I am since assured that for two or three years past, it has hardly reached 5*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ounce; and if this be the case, I must beg leave to desire that the reduction of the gold may go on without any alteration of the present proclamation price of foreign silver, or that at the highest it may not be set higher than at 5*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per ounce, or 5*s.* 3 *d.* *English* at most.

To state this matter in a tolerable light, I must observe, that the reason of thinking at all of raising the price of foreign silver was, that by setting it at a price that might make it worth while to utter it as money here, we might have some of it as it was brought in, circulate here as money; whereas whilst the proclamation price is less than the bullion price, it will still be carried into *England* or *Holland* as a commodity: and if 5*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* were that price, though it was sometimes as low as 5*s.* 3 *d.* yet if at other times it sold for 5*s.* 6 *d.* there was no fear of our being over-run by it, for though it might be imported here at 5*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *English* as long as it bore a less price at other markets, yet when the price came to 5*s.* 5 *d.* or more, our bankers would pick it up, and send it where it bore a better price than that given by proclamation.

But if things are so altered that in *England* it seldom is above 5*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and or at most 5*s.* 3 *d.* *English* per ounce, there will always be a gain of three halfpence for carrying it to *England*, and often 2 *d.* per ounce: the effect of which will be that the bankers will

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will change all our gold when reduced into foreign silver; for in that case by buying up foreign silver at 5 s. 3 d. with gold from hence they will gain 2 l. 7 s. and near 2 d. *per cent.* If they can buy it at 5 s. 2½ d. they will make 3 l. 4 s. *per cent.* profit, and this is gain enough to carry out all our gold, and furnish us with only foreign silver. This evil indeed will not be so detrimental to our trade and all the lesser transactions of life, as our present case is, but is an inconvenience worth our guarding against.

Your Grace knows the original intention here was only lowering the gold, but that as some of their petitions against that pressed for raising foreign silver, it was thought it could do no hurt to gratify them in that point, if it was set at the middle market price in *England*; but in that the merchants here have deceived us, representing it at 5 s. 4½ d. *English*, when it is really but 5 s. 3 d. at highest.

I have with this sent your Grace two calculations of the several pieces of silver mentioned in the memorial sent by the council; one upon the bottom of an ounce of silver passing for 5 s. 2½ d. *English*, or 5 s. 7 d. 708. *Irish*; the other at 5 s. 3 d. *English*, or 5 s. 8½ d. *Irish*.

In the memorial the *Maximilian*, *Leopold*, *Holland*, *Bear*, *Cross*, *Danish* and *Lion* dollar, are left at the old proclamation price, because as they are below standard, they are more liable to be counterfeited; and therefore the council did not like to give any encouragement to their importation.

If any thing is done about raising the price of foreign silver, I would hope it may not be set above 5 s. 3 d. *English*, at the highest; but I think it would be better if it were left at the present proclamation price: but if we are not permitted to reduce our gold, we shall soon have none but great pieces of gold, which are entirely useless in all lesser commerce.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 31, 1736.

I Have been often thinking that Mr. *Gardiner* would be a very useful person in the privy council here, but I questioned whether any in his station, had ever been of that body; but as I now understand that Sir * *William Robinson*, who was in the same station, was at the same time a privy councillor, that difficulty is removed: and as we now hardly know when the government is secure of a question, I apprehend it would be for his Majesty's service, if he were made a privy councillor. As Mr. *Tighe* is dead, this would not increase the number of the council, and I think he stands upon a bottom that few others could plead for being admitted to the council. But I submit all to your Grace's better consideration, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 3, 1736.

I Am very glad to hear from your Grace that our affair of reducing the gold is likely to go on, which I hope will be done very speedily, since Sir *Robert Walpole*, according to the prints, is returned to *London*, and that the affair of the rate foreign silver ought to be set at, will at the same time be taken into consideration. I understand by my wife's † brother, who has been here to see me, that for six or seven

* Deputy Vice-Treasurer.

† Mr. *Savage*, an eminent Merchant in *London*.

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years foreign silver has seldom risen to 5 s. 3 d. *per ounce in London.*

I must beg of your Lordship to press this affair to the utmost : at the same time I must likewise beg of your Grace to give Mr. *Gardiner* leave to go on with the copper coinage, which wants no reference, and only a compliment to be made to her * Majesty for leave to go on with what has been already granted. I can assure your Lordship the distress in the north for want of silver and copper, is inconceivable, people for want of better small money, taking pieces of copper not worth a half-penny, and promissory notes on cards for 3 d. or 4 d. that are issued to the value of some hundred pounds, by persons worth nothing, and that will certainly run away when they are called upon to change them.

Sir *Marmaduke Wyvil*† brought me a recommendation from your Grace, on which account I will shew him all the respect I can.

Since we wrote to your Lordship about the death of Mr. *Vesey*, my Lord *Cavan* has wrote to the Lords Justices singly about succeeding to the Hospital, and is willing to quit his pension of 400 l. *per ann.* for it, which will be a saving to the nation*. I have nothing new to add to what I formerly wrote to your Grace on the like occasion,

Colonel *Ticbourn* has likewise desired the same post, by which the government of *Charlemont* fort would be vacant. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Queen *Caroline*, Consort of *George II.*

† Deputy Post-Master General in *Ireland.*

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 28, 1736.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 15th instant, and am glad to hear our representation is gone to the Treasury, though at present it cannot be hoped it can be very much expedited; but I would beg of your Grace to direct Mr. * *Cary* to forward it as much as may be.

As Mr. *Gardiner* has your Grace's leave to proceed in the affair of the copper, I believe he will make what dispatch he can, for our want of it is very great. As to his being admitted of the privy council, I am glad your Grace thinks the same of his usefulness there as I do, and I hope your Lordship will find a way to let him in, and yet keep the door shut against the numbers that have asked for that favour; and in that view I must acquaint your Grace, that by the deaths of Mr. † *Parry*, Mr. § *Tighe* and Sir || *T. Tylour*, who were always at hand to make a number at the council, we are now hardly able to get a council, especially when the Chief Judges are on their circuits, so that there will be a necessity of making two or three privy counsellors that always live at *Dublin*.

I am sensible of your Grace's constant regard to the low circumstances of this kingdom, and do not doubt but what additions are ordered to the powder magazine, were thought necessary upon advising with the

* Secretary to the Duke of *Dorset*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

† Publick Register of deeds and wills. He was a *Welshman*.

§ Right Honourable *Richard Tighe*.

|| *Sir Thomas Tylour, Bart.*

proper

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proper officers. And as for any thoughts of a citadel, the barrack with the regiments quartered there, without any offence or grumbling, is another sort of a citadel than this can ever be represented to be. I hope I shall manage it so, as that your Grace may hear no more of that affair.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sep. 28, 1736.

MR. *Dillon* has brought me the favour of your Grace's. I am glad to hear he has behaved himself so much to the satisfaction of all who knew him in *England*; and doubt not but his behaviour here will be answerable: and as your Lordship is pleased to recommend him, I shall most readily favour him with my good offices on all proper occasions. I am with the greatest truth and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 11, 1736.

SINCE I had the honour of your Grace's last commands, the building of the magazine has not been stopped for want of money. But of late one of the arches has fallen in, which they are endeavouring, as I hear, to repair, so that what was intended to be finished against the winter, will yet take up some time.

I must again renew my request that the affair of our coin may be forwarded as much as possible, that it may be over before his Majesty's return, when greater
affairs

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I may be able
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Hofkins now
great favour.

My Lord,

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ingly. But still, if the copper company could supply a greater quantity than one tun *per* week, and the mint could coin them, it would be better for us. I shall write to Mr. *Bowes* about the former, and if the company can perform their part, I must desire you to prevail on the mint to do theirs. I could heartily wish that 50 tuns at least were coined some time before the parliament met, if a second fifty were not then going on, though I should be more glad of the latter: and indeed I am fully satisfied, that less than 150 or 200 tuns will not make things easy here, and that it is of great consequence to have them with all possible dispatch.

The Solicitor-general gave me a copy of a letter from Mr. *Conduit*, relating to our gold and silver coins; on which I would beg leave to make the following remarks.

1. If there be no objection to that part which relates to the reduction of gold, I wish they would report that clearly.

2. As to my letter, I do not apprehend there is any occasion to take notice of it in their report, and it is only to put them in mind that we in our representation went upon a supposition that silver bore such a price, which afterwards I learned was greater than it really bore; and indeed in our representation, we mention that we suppose silver to bear such a rate, but at the mint they could not but know it was the true middle price of it.

3. That though 5*s.* 4½*d.* may be the middle price of silver in bars, yet if foreign silver coin has for some years sold but for 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 3½*d.* *per* ounce, that ought to regulate the price intended to be given to the value of foreign coins here, because it is their value, and not that of silver in bars which is to be settled.

4. That the settling such a price on old pieces of eight, and another on new, will produce confusion here,

here, where the ordinary people will not soon learn the difference betwixt the one and the other.

5. That I am sensible the value of the *Mexico* piece and the *French* crown in the old proclamations, is less than they will sell for as a commodity, that value having been fixed by the advice, as I have reason to believe, of the bankers, on the bottom of the *English* silver coin, at the rate of 5*s.* 2*d.* *English* per ounce, the effect of which has been, that by getting the gold raised, they are all carried out of the kingdom.

6. As to the weight of the *Mexico*, *Seville*, and *Pillar* pieces of eight, and of the *Portugal* gold, we have set them at the weight the generality of those had that came amongst us; and as the weight of those pieces both of silver and gold is reckoned higher in *England* than we have fixed them at in our proclamations, it is plain we have set each piece at a higher value than it bears in *England*.

7. In distinguishing the *Pillar* and *Peru* pieces of eight, we follow the former proclamations.

8. As to the *Maximilian*, *Leopold*, &c. dollars, or ducatoons of *Spain*, they may well enough be omitted, if they are scarce in *England*, for they are all vanished from hence.

9. I am sensible it is a disadvantage to have foreign coins current as money by weight, but absolute ruin to have them current by tale; and therefore could wish we had as little of them as may be.

In our case, foreign gold is necessary, but I would gladly prevent foreign silver from being set at such a price as to make it worth our bankers while to exchange our gold for foreign silver, by raising it, as they have already changed all our silver for gold, by raising that.

As for the affair of a coinage of silver at the tower, for the use of this country, it is what will require
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mature consideration, and is more than I shall pretend to speak to on so short a warning.

As you know our present distress for want of change, I must beg of you to press the reduction of our gold, if possible, before his Majesty's return, after which it will not be easy to get the council to attend to *Irish* affairs: and if our silver is raised, I beg it may not exceed the middle value of foreign silver coin; but I could heartily wish the foreign silver were left as it is, and then a small pittance of *English* silver money with the copper would answer our purpose.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 25, 1736.

WHEN your Grace was in *Ireland*, I delivered your Lordship a petition, including her case, from the Widow *Feilding*, relict of * Col. *Feilding*, and sister to the late Lord *Santry*. I have been since very much importuned by her and several of her friends to remind your Grace of her application. I am satisfied she is in a very poor and miserable condition, and in danger of being arrested by some of her creditors. I shall say nothing farther on this occasion, but submit the whole to your consideration.

I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Governor of the Royal Hospital near *Dublin* for invalid Soldiers.

† To the Earl of Granard.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 29, 1736.

AS your Lordship thoroughly knows the distress we are in for want of silver, and the advantage the bankers make of the inequality of our gold and silver; and as the representation of the council here is now before the officers of the mint, I must beg of your Lordship to follow this affair close with Mr. *Conduit*, and get a report from the mint, and afterwards to forward that business before the committee of council, that if possible, we may receive the necessary orders before his Majesty's return; after which, I fear we must expect but little dispatch in any *Irish* affair from the ministry, till the session of parliament is over in *England*.

By what I can learn, they have no difficulty at all at the mint about the reduction of gold, but about the silver they seem at a loss how to take any notice of a letter I sent to my Lord Lieutenant on that subject, to shew that we had over-rated foreign silver in our representation, and rather to wish nothing was done about the silver coins; which letter my Lord Lieutenant has communicated to them, but it was not referred to them by the council. As to that, I would observe, that I do not apprehend there is any occasion of any notice being taken of that letter in their report from the mint; but if that suggests any hints to them that may be of use, they may make use of them as of any other knowledge they have in that affair: and there is the more room for it, because in our representation we observe, that in our calculations we reckoned 5s. 4½d. *English* as the middle price of foreign silver, but refer ourselves to the mint as knowing that better than we do.

I find

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I find likewise that it is suggested on the other side that 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is the middle price of silver in bars, but that of late, because of their being somewhat baser than formerly, the price of pieces of eight has been from 5 s. 2 d. to 5 s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *per ounce*, and that therefore there ought to be a distinction between old and new pieces of eight, and that the old at least may be set at 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *per ounce*.

To this I observe, that we shall not easily bring the people here to know the old from the new pieces of eight, and that we are not fixing the price of silver in bars, but of foreign silver coin.

They say they do not find any calculation of the * *Leopold, Maximilian, &c.* dollars, among any of Sir *Isaac Newton's* calculations, and therefore think they are not to be met with in *England*. On this I observe, that we have none of them now in *Ireland*, and if they have none of them in *England*, they may very safely be omitted, for we only put them in because they were in former proclamations here, when they were more common.

What your Lordship and I both think is, that it were to be wished that by degrees the gold and silver current here, was chiefly gold and silver *English* coin: that if our gold was reduced we might hope to get rid of our present inundation of foreign gold; and that there is a necessity of not over-valuing foreign silver coins, which will make it worth the bankers while to carry out our gold and over-run us with silver coins from abroad. And the surest way of preventing that would be by leaving the foreign silver coins at their present value here; but if somewhat must be done about them, I hope they will not be set higher than at the rate of 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. *English per ounce*, which I hope would not hurt us.

* *German Silver Coins.*

I should

I should not have troubled your Lordship with so long a letter, but that I know your heart is thoroughly set on redressing our present deplorable estate; and if by your Lordship's diligent solicitation of this affair, it can be brought to bear whilst the ministry is at leisure before his Majesty's return, your Lordship will do one of the greatest pieces of service to this nation.

Our copper coinage is I believe before this, actually begun at the mint; all I could wish about it is, that it could receive greater dispatch than I fear it is likely to meet with. I am,

My Lord, &c.

Article relative to the gold, delivered to Lord *Granard*.

WE desired it might be reduced according to the value of the *English* guinea.

We desired that the lesser species of each sort of gold might have about half a grain advantage allowed to make it worth while rather to import the lesser pieces than the greater pieces.

But if it be considered that the least want of full weight causes a deduction of a grain according to the present way of allowing for a grain, and half a grain according to what we proposed in our application to his Majesty, it is possible a little more should be allowed; since to exemplify in the 4*l.* piece, though the 40*s.* piece be set half a grain lower than half the weight of the 4*l.* piece, yet this does little more than answer the allowance of half a grain for any want of weight in a 4*l.* piece, and of two half grains for the least want of weight in two 4*s.* pieces; and so of the other lesser pieces in that and other species.

But at the same time, if too much be allowed for the small pieces, they will be imported instead of silver.

Article

Article relative to the silver species, delivered to the same.

WE have from the representation of the merchants and bankers, and from what was the middle price of foreign silver or bullion at *London*, when we were endeavouring to make application before, desired to set foreign silver at *5 s. 4 d. per ounce English*; but I have since learned that foreign silver in *England* since the year 1728, has seldom been higher than *5 s. 2 ½ d. English per ounce*, and never higher than *5 s. 3 d. English per ounce*.

But if foreign silver be worth at the highest but *5 s. 3 d. English per ounce*, and we have made our calculations upon *5 s. 4 d.* there will be a profit of *1 l. 5 s. 4 d. 8 c. decimals* in importing *100 l. English* in foreign silver.

If foreign silver be worth but *5 s. 2 ½ d. English per ounce*, there will be a profit of *2 l. 2 decimals per cent.* by importing it.

And in either case it will be worth the bankers while to change our reduced foreign gold into foreign silver so advanced.

We have indeed referred this matter to the consideration of the mint, who can best tell what is the middle price of foreign silver at *London*.

I have since our representation sent to my Lord Lieutenant a full state of this matter, desiring that if there are difficulties in this matter of settling the price of foreign silver, they would drop this part of our application relating to foreign silver, and only order the reduction of foreign gold as desired.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 13, 1736.

WE this day troubled your Grace about a living in the diocese of *Offory*, vacant by the promotion of Mr. *Tisdall*: it consists of three denominations, the rectory of *Gaulskill*, and vicarages of *Dunkit* and *Kilcollum*, worth about 100 *l. per ann.*

Of the three persons we recommended, I cannot but wish your Grace would bestow it on Mr. *Samuel Henry*, who was recommended to your Grace by the Bishop of *Kilmore* and myself, when your Grace was last in *Ireland*; he came over from the Dissenters to the Church some years ago, and has hitherto got nothing but a curacy of 40 *l. per ann.* and that rather precarious. He is one of a good life and conversation, and a most diligent curate: he is about 60 years old, and has a son and two daughters on his hands to maintain, and has been obliged to sell a small paternal estate he had for their support, so that his necessities are very pressing: but I submit the whole to your Grace's judgment. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 23, 1736.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 22d past, but it did not come to hand till last week; and we had long before appointed one Mr. *Herbert* Sheriff for *Kerry*; and as this gentleman was formerly in a pressing manner recommended by Mr. *Herbert* of *England* for that office, but was then put by for reasons that have now ceased, I doubt not but Mr *Herbert* will

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will be as well satisfied with his name-fake being made Sheriff, as if Mr. *Markham* had been so.

Had there been room I should have been on this, as I shall, on all other occasions be, very forward to acknowledge the obligations I lye under to your Lordship.

I cannot conclude without pressing your Grace to get the affair of lowering the gold here expedited, for want of which we are in the last distress in this country. I am with the greatest truth and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 29, 1736.

THE bearer is Mr. *Wye*, who has had an affair long depending in the army about removing one Mr. *Pepper* out of the army into the room of one upon half-pay, and putting him into commission in Mr. *Pepper's* place, in Col. *Hamilton's* regiment: the particulars of the case he will inform your Grace of. The business had probably been done two years ago, but for the ill state of health Sir *William Strickland*, then Secretary of War was in. As the person in half-pay may chance to die, if the affair is still depending, which will raise new difficulties, and as Mr. *Wye* has long ago done all on his part, I must intreat your Grace to bring the affair about as soon as it can conveniently be done, or Mr. *Wye* will be in danger of being ruined. I am very sorry I have been obliged to give your grace so much trouble in this matter both here and in *England*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the * Earl of Granard.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 2, 1736.

I Learn from *London* that the representation of the council has been some time before the officers of the mint, and that as to the reduction of the gold, they seem to make no difficulty, and I believe they are not against reporting as to the silver, agreeably to the representation; but as in a letter I wrote to the Lord Lieutenant on that subject, which they have before them, they are at some loss what notice they can take of it, as it has not been referred to them by the council, I think they need not in their report take any notice of it, but only attend to what it suggests.

They say silver bullion is about the price of 5*s.* 4½*d.* but pieces of eight about three half-pence lower. I have wrote to Mr. *Cary* that it would be a difficulty here to distinguish between the old and new pieces of eight; that we are settling the price of foreign money not bullion; that if we over-rate it, the bankers will change away our gold for foreign silver.

My Lord,

I must beg of your Lordship, as you know the case, and have the interest of this nation at heart, which is in the last distress for want of silver, that you would follow this affair close with Mr. *Conduit*, that if possible, it may be done before his † Majesty's return,

* This Nobleman was an Admiral in the *English* Fleet, of great Experience and Bravery, a Privy Counsellor in *Ireland*; a *British* Member of Parliament; an Ambassador to the Court of *Russia*; and Governor of the Counties of *Westmeath* and *Longford*.

† King *George* II. who frequently made Journeys to *Hanover*, his native Country, as did also his Father *George* I.

when

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when there will be such a hurry of *English* business, that it will be in vain to hope for any thing till the session of parliament is over.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 8, 1736.

AS Major *Don* in Sir *James Wood's* regiment is lately dead, and there may probably be several removes in the regiment on this occasion, I shall be much obliged to your Grace if you would please to bestow a first lieutenancy on *Robert Moland*, at present a second Lieutenant in the said regiment by your Grace's favour. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Earl of Anglesea.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 8, 1736.

I Am very much obliged to your Lordship for your kind letter, and the concern you express both for this kingdom in relation to our coin, and for the rights of the clergy.

I am sorry my letter did not come to your hands till you was in the country, since I make no doubt but your Lordship's representations would have a good effect both with my Lord Lieutenant and the ministry.

I have not been wanting in my endeavours to get our evil remedied, and the memorial of the council is referred to the officers of the mint: and I hear those in power seem all convinced that we are in a very bad way, and that our gold ought to be lowered; but nothing is yet done, and I hear my Lord Lieutenant is too much disposed to make the reduction at twice, which will defeat the cure; for there will be above 1 *per* cent. to be got by importing gold upon a half

reduction, so that it will help us to no silver, and the bankers are so much masters of the House of Commons, that I apprehend if the affair be not quite over first, they will get some idle votes to prevent any farther reduction.

I shall represent this to my Lord Lieutenant as soon as I have an answer to my last letter to him on that subject.

I have sent your Lordship the resolutions of the House of Commons, in relation to agistment, but there were some other votes ready to have been passed, one particularly to fall on the Barons of the Exchequer on that subject, which though they were stopped by some of the House that were wiser, yet seem to have intimidated that court almost as much as if they had passed. After these votes were over, associations were entered into by most of the Lay-lords and Commoners, to join against agistment; and the like associations were sent down to most counties against the assizes, and signed in most counties, though refused in some. In some places they went so far as to talk of chusing a country treasurer, and supporting any law-suit on that subject against the clergy by a common purse.

I was told by some of sense that went the circuits, that there was a rage stirred up against the clergy, that they thought equalled any thing they had seen against the popish priests, in the most dangerous times they remembered.

I could not forbear telling my Lord Lieutenant on occasion of these associations, that though the rights of the clergy were in particular attacked at present, yet this method was of most dangerous consequence to the government, since by the same method that was now taken to distress the clergy, the execution of any law or act of parliament might be effectually obstructed.

As some that were more prudent than others amongst them, said they would endeavour to settle things

things another session in some reasonable way, and hoped the clergy would let things rest in the mean time, and as the latter part of the last resolution seems to promise somewhat of that nature, the Bishops thought it most adviseable to persuade the clergy to be quiet till next sessions, that it might not be said things would have been amicably settled if it had not been for the heat of the clergy. I expect nothing from them, but the clergy have behaved themselves with a temper that has surprized their enemies. I believe they will bring in a bill next sessions, that will half ruin the clergy here, which there will be no possibility of stopping here, but I hope the friends to the constitution in Church and State, will sink such bills in the council in *England*.

We generally suppose this ferment is encouraged from *England*, as are our great out-cries for a common-wealth. What things will end in God only knows, but I am very much surprized to hear from *England*, that the young noblemen that travel abroad, come back zealous for a common-wealth, as some of our young noblemen here shew themselves to be. I cannot but think by the experiment that has been made formerly, the nobility have very little reason to hope they shall keep their ground, if monarchy be once ruined.

I have likewise sent your Lordship the covenants Lord * *Piefly* has inserted in the pieces lately made on his father's estate, which if followed, must disable the clergy from gathering their dues, or having more, for them than the tenant is pleased to pay.

There was likewise a paper delivered by Lord *Piefly* among his tenants, which though strictly legal, will, considering the number of tenants concerned, in small pieces of ground, very much distress the clergy.

* Eldest son to the Earl of *Abercorn* in *Scotland*, and Lord Visc. *Strabane* in *Ireland*.

I shall not be wanting to write to our other friends in *England* to support us there, for here no stand can be made.

What has been already done, is but the beginning of what is intended, for several of them speak out, that the present claims of the clergy, even those about the legality of which there is no dispute, are matter of frequent controversy, and breed quarrels between the clergy and laity, and which ought to be taken away, and they mention in particular small dues, tythe of flax, and potatoes, the last at least to be reduced.

All we desire is, that we may be upon the bottom of other subjects as to our dues, and enjoy the like benefit of the courts of justice as others do, for the recovery of our just rights.

I must beg of your Lordship to forgive the length of this letter, and to continue the same good friend to the clergy both of *England* and *Ireland* that you have hitherto been.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Mr. Walter Cary.

SIR,

Dublin, Jan. 13, 1736.

Yesterday I received yours of the 4th instant, and the intended report, together with nine mails more. I am sorry to hear you have been so much out of order, and are not yet quite well, but I hope as the spring advances, your health will improve.

I am glad the affair of our coin is in so good a way, and that no time may be lost, have returned my observations on the report and memorandums of Mr. *Conduit*, by which you will see I am very well satisfied with this report, and desire little or no change to be made, and what I do I submit to him. I have
likewise

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likewise returned the report and paper annexed, as his Grace intimated.

I shall communicate the affair to none but such as I can absolutely trust, and hardly to them. I hope it may be pushed on as fast as may be, on the return of the report, that the good effects of the reduction may be sensibly felt before the end of the summer.

I am sorry any accident has happened about the copper coinage; I should be glad if the mint and the company could furnish us with a greater quantity *per week* than has been hitherto talked of.

My * Lord Chancellor is not yet come, but expected from *Chester* the first fair wind.

I heartily return your good wishes, and many happy new years, and am,

Sir, your humble servant,

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 13, 1736.

I Had not the honour of your grace's of the 1st instant till yesterday, when we received the mails together.

I am glad to find the affair of our coin is in so good a way, and think Mr. *Conduit* has dropt the business of foreign silver in a very decent manner. And I cannot desire he should speak more fully of the necessity of reducing our gold than he has.

As to any difference in their valuation of the gold coin and ours, I am very easy about it since though I had ours from the best hands here, I make no doubt but they of the mint are better skilled in that matter, and have more frequent opportunities of examining the weight and intrinsic worth of foreign gold coins than any here can have.

* Lord Wyndham.

I have drawn some few remarks on the memorandums, at the bottom of the valuation paper, which I have sent to Mr. Cary, to be communicated to Mr. Conduit, which will make no difficulty in the affair, let him judge as he thinks proper.

My Lord Chancellor is not yet arrived and the wind at present is against him.

I shall endeavour to have the magazine finished as your Grace desires, and hope it may be done without giving your Grace any farther trouble.

I thank your Grace for your kind intentions to Mr. Henry.

I thank your Lordship for your kind wishes, and am sure nobody can with greater sincerity and heartiness, wish your Grace many happy new years than,

My Lord, &c.

* *To the Bishop of Down.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 15, 1736.

MR. O'neal has called upon me with your Lordship's letter and the certificate of several clergymen. I know not what to say to what they have testified, but I must acquaint your Lordship that for several reasons your brethren on the bench here think, if you have any regard to your character and the notions every body has of the occasions of your original design, you will certainly drop it. And I must assure your Lordship, that I so far concur with them, that I declare to your Lordship, if you go on with it, no part of the blame or clamour shall directly or indirectly lye on me.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* Dr. Hutchinson, author of a book on witches, and an almanack.

To

* *To the Bishop of Rochester.*

My Lord, *Dublin, Jan. 25, 1736.*

I Have had application made to me in behalf of *James Shiell*, at *Westminster* school, lately removed with great credit as I am informed into the fifth form. I am assured he is a very good lad and a good scholar ; he wants to get upon the foundation † the approaching election, but fears without some friend appearing for him he may be postponed. His father is proctor of the prerogative court here, of a very fair character, and very desirous his son may have the advantage of being educated under his good discipline. If the lad answers the character I have of him, I heartily desire your favour in his behalf, that he may be brought into the college next election.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of Elphin.

My Lord, *Dublin, Jan. 27, 1736.*

WE had this day a navigation board, where we were informed your Lordship must by this time be at *Bath*.

As we have dismissed ‡ *Mr. Cassel* from that work, and are making enquiries about a proper person from

* *Dr. Wilcocks.*

† He did get on the foundation, and was afterwards Student of *Christ Church*, and now is an eminent Lawyer, a King's Council, and one of the Commissioners of appeal in *Ireland*. (*February 1770*)

‡ One of the greatest Architects in *Europe*, who designed that noble Edifice of *Leinster House*, in *Dublin* ; the *Lying-in-Hospital* ; the *Musick-Hall*, and many other superb Structures in *Ireland*. He was born in *Germany*, and made the grand Tour, which gave him the most elegant taste.

England

England that has been concerned in works of the like nature, and is able and willing to undertake the conduct of that affair, I was desired by the board to prevail with your Lordship to discourse with Mr. *Allen* †, who made the *Bath* river navigable, whether he can recommend a proper person for that undertaking, and on what terms such person or persons would be willing to come. Mr. *Lucas's* brother has had some discourse on that subject with Mr. *Allen*, but as your Lordship has usually been present at those boards, you will be better able to talk with Mr. *Allen*; and the account you send us will be more satisfactory. And as Mr. *Allen* is very understanding in those matters, whatever lights you can get from him, which I find he is not backward to communicate, may be of service to us.

Your Lordship can conclude nothing with Mr. *Allen*, but only get the best lights you can: for we are at the same time making two other enquiries of the same nature, and intend to employ him whom we apprehend to be most capable of executing the work, and who will come on the most reasonable terms.

As I know how much your Lordship has the interest of this kingdom, and in particular the success of the work at heart, I need not press you to undertake the trouble we desire you to be at.

It will be of service to us to have an answer with all convenient speed, that we may be able to determine on somewhat before the season advances too far.

I am,

My Lord, &c.

† This is the celebrated *Ralph Allen*, Esq; of *Pygry-Park*, near *Bath*.

* *To Sir William Chapman.*

SIR,

Dublin, Feb. 19. 1736.

I Am almost ashamed to write to you so long after the receipt of the letter you favoured me with, together with the resolutions of our corresponding society, in favour of Mr. † *Hansard*. But I was then in the country, and unfortunately mislaid your letter, and have but lately found it: the resolutions I immediately communicated to the society, where, though they were of weight, yet they had not all the success I heartily wished they might have had in his favour. For my part I did him all the service I could.

We are very much obliged to you and the other gentlemen of the society for so heartily espousing our interest; I am sure what our charter society are labouring after, is the most rational push that has been made for establishing the protestant religion more universally in this kingdom, than it has hitherto been. And I hope that through the blessing of God, and the assistance of charitable persons in *England*, joined with our endeavours here, there will be a sensible change made here in a course of some years.

I am very glad of this opportunity of renewing a correspondence with so worthy a gentleman, whom I had the happiness to know in *England*.

I must beg of you and the other gentlemen who are so kind as to correspond with us in our design, to promote as much as in you lies, the contributions of well disposed persons in *England*, that we may

* Merchant in *London*.

† Was Agent for the Protestant Charter Schools in *Ireland*, sent to *England* to solicit Subscriptions for this most religious and useful Undertaking, and was very successful therein.

make

make our views the more extensive. And I have no doubt but if we are once able to set on foot about 20 working schools, in the several distant parts of the kingdom, and put them into a right method, we shall meet with support and encouragement here from the legislature.

I am, &c.

* *To the Bishop of Derry.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 19, 1736.

AT our last meeting of the charter society we had before us the minutes of the last meeting of our corresponding members in *London*, with an account of their having appointed † Mr. Cole a salary of 80*l. per ann.* for officiating as secretary, and soliciting for us. There is no doubt that what they did was pursuant to a desire we formerly made to them to chuse such a secretary as they thought proper, and to appoint him what salary they judged reasonable, to be paid out of the monies collected in *England*. However as we had given our secretary here but 50*l. per ann.* it occasioned some heat amongst us. I said what I could to pacify them, that we were very much obliged to the gentlemen there for their kind assistance; that if we had any misunderstanding with them it would very much obstruct our subscriptions there, and that what they had done would oblige them in honour to be the more diligent in raising contributions for our aid, since 80*l.* would make a very large deduction out of 220*l.* annual subscriptions that Mr. *Hansford* had obtained in *England* before his return, and which we did not find

* Dr. Rundle.

† Another Agent, for the Protestant Charter Schools, who resided in *London*.

had

had been yet enlarged : so that upon the whole I prevented their coming to any rash resolution, and especially upon my promising to write to your Lordship upon the subject.

I could heartily wish they had made the secretary a less appointment, but I much fear it would be a dangerous step to desire our correspondents to make an alteration in what they have done.

And though some here were of opinion that one commissioned by us to make collections at *London* would want no other help to obtain large contributions, yet I am fully persuaded, that without being recommended or introduced by some gentlemen of weight, and having the way first prepared for him, such a person would not so easily obtain admission, nor meet with the same encouragement. And besides, gentlemen among their acquaintance have those frequent opportunities of opening the nature and probable good effects of our design, that a meer secretary at a single audience could not possibly promise himself. As this is the case, I think it absolutely necessary to court the assistance of those gentlemen, and to get as many more as are willing to join with them, and think we must avoid whatever may offend those who have already engaged to assist us.

I have told your Lordship what others have said, and what are my sentiments in this affair : your Lordship who is on the spot will best judge what is most proper to be done, and will accordingly either wholly conceal what has happened here, or communicate so much as you think may be without damage to our design communicated. And you will be so kind as afterwards to write me such a letter on the occasion, as I may lay before the society here.

Your

Your Lordship knows how ignorant we are here of what passes in *London*, that I should be thankful for a little intelligence from thence.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the London Society.

Gentlemen,

Dublin, Mar. 8, 1736.

I Have been favoured with your letter relating to the disputed * election at *Londonderry*, and think you are acting very honourably in endeavouring to support your rights and privileges there, and was in hopes that I might have had interest enough in the council to have both elections declared void, that the citizens and Freeholders of *Derry* might have proceeded to another election, when they fully understood what was your sense about that affair; but I found there was such a number of privy counsellors come prepossessed about that election, that there was no room for opposing so great a torrent. And I rather think your surest way of supporting your privileges, will be by due course of law, if things should take a wrong turn at another election.

I can assure you I have always had a disposition to serve you, and maintain your privileges to the utmost of my power; and shall on all proper occasions shew that I am so disposed.

I am, &c.

‡ *To the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 8, 1736.

THOUGH I am late in my congratulations on your Grace's promotion to the see of *Canterbury*, yet I am behind none in my heartiness and sincerity. I

* Of Magistrates for that City.

‡ *Dr. Potter.*

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am glad to hear from *England* that your character, learning, and prudence has made all parties well pleased with your advancement. And I question not but your caution and temper will be of great service to the Church, at a time when she seems to be so violently attacked on all sides. I pray God to direct you in that high station, and grant that you may long enjoy it to the benefit both of Church and State.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 17, 1736.

I Have lately received a letter from Lord *Cavan*, renewing his application for the government of *Derry* upon the present vacancy, with the condition of giving up 400*l.* *per ann.* of his present pension. Your Grace remembers what then past, and knows how serviceable he is in the House of Lords.

How the affair of the Hospital stands I do not know, but if Colonel *Tichbourn* be thought of for it, I believe the several candidates on the late vacancies might all be made easy; and I cannot but wish my Lord *Cavan* were considered, or we may find the want of him in the session of parliament. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Mr. Walter Cary.

SIR,

Dublin, Mar. 26, 1737.

I Received yours of the 8th, and am glad to hear Mr. *Conduit* has delivered in to the Lords of the Treasury his report. Your postscript about his relapse, has somewhat alarmed me, but I hope the

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account we have since had in the prints, that he is recovered, will hold true.

Two tuns of our copper half-pence are arrived here, and four tun more has been shipped some time, which we hope speedily to receive; and since that a tun and half more. As soon as we have received about 2000 pounds worth, which we compute will answer the wants of *Dublin*, we shall issue a proclamation about their circulating. Dean *Swift* has raised some ferment about them here, but people of sense are very well satisfied of the want and goodness of them. I must beg the continuance of your good offices both as to the silver and gold, and to push on coining the copper as fast as may be.

We all talk of an exchange of places between the Dukes of *Dorset* and *Devonshire*. I hope it is to the satisfaction of our present Lord Lieutenant; but I fear I shall be a loser in my interest at the Castle by the exchange.

I thank you for your kind compliments, and in return wish you all health and happiness, and shall, as you give me leave, trouble you on occasion, for what may be of service to this country. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 9, 1737.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 2d instant; and as his Majesty has thought fit to ease you of the fatigue of our government, I am glad he has been pleased to restore you to your former station.

I have heard from others a very good character of the Duke of *Devonshire*, but it is a great satisfaction

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faction to me to hear it so fully confirmed by your Grace.

I have not the honour to be personally known to our new Lord Lieutenant, and shall therefore be obliged to your Lordship, if you will please to speak to him about me as you shall think proper; and his Grace may depend on my poor assistance in whatever may promote his Majesty's service here, and the true interest of this kingdom.

We are very much obliged to your Grace that you quit us with an intention still to promote our good by your interest on the other side of the water; *and I am sure we want from time to time such powerful patrons to help and protect us.*

I return your Grace my most hearty thanks for the many civilities and favours I have met with from you, in the course of your government; and shall always own it as a great addition to them, that you are pleased to give me leave to continue a correspondence with your Grace, and to apply to you for your assistance on proper occasions.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

P. S. I find Mr. *Dillon Wye's* affair is not yet completed. If, as I fear, it cannot be done before your Grace entirely quits the management of *Irish* affairs, I should be glad your Grace would recommend it to our new Lord Lieutenant, and, if you shall think proper, recommend him at the same time to be a gentleman at large to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, that he may have the better chance to be remembered.

To the Lords Justices of Ireland.

My Lords, *Piccadilly, Apr. 18, 1737.*

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased by letters patent under the great seal of *Great Britain*, dated the 9th instant, to appoint me Lord Lieutenant of his kingdom of *Ireland*, I take this opportunity to acquaint your Excellencies therewith, and that there is inserted in the said letters patent, a clause continuing your Excellencies to be Lords Justices of that kingdom, during my absence, with the same powers and privileges, as were granted by letters patent under the great seal of *Ireland*, appointing you to be Lords justices in the absence of the late Lord Lieutenant.

It is a sensible pleasure to me that your Excellencies are continued in the government of *Ireland*, as during your former administration, your Excellencies conducted the affairs of that kingdom with ability and integrity, and with zeal and affection to his Majesty's person and government: I assure myself that the honour and interest of his Majesty, and the welfare and prosperity of his subjects, will be the constant care and concern of your Excellencies, and I shall on all occasions make a faithful representation to his Majesty of your zeal and regard for his service.

I desire to hear frequently from your Excellencies concerning all matters relating to his Majesty's service, and that you will order the proper officers to lay before you, as soon as may be, the following particulars, *viz.*

- I. An account of the present state of the revenue, and of the expence of the management thereof, each distinguished under its proper head.

II. The

- II. The establishment both civil and military of the expence of his Majesty's government, as it now stands, with the particular dates, as far as the same can be collected, of the time when every particular charge was brought upon the establishment.
- III. A list of the officers both civil and military, in his Majesty's service, with the dates of their respective patents, (distinguishing those that are for life or lives, during good behaviour, and during pleasure) Warrants and Commissions.
- IV. A list of all the officers upon the establishment of half-pay, with the dates of their commissions, and an account also, as far as the same can be collected, of their ages and places of residence.
- V. A state of his Majesty's regiments of foot, horse, and dragoons in *Ireland*, with their complements; a state of the cloathing, off-reckonings, effectives, &c. together with a list of the present quarters of the army.
- VI. A list or lists of the governors and custodes rotulorum of the several counties of *Ireland*, of the justices of the peace, deputy lieutenants, and officers of the militia, together with a list of the independent companies and troops of militia.

All which several accounts and lists I desire your Excellencies will be pleased to transmit to me as soon as conveniently you can.

Having appointed Mr. * *Edward Walpole* to be my chief secretary, I desire your Excellencies will favour

* Second Son of Sir *Robert Walpole* Knight of the Garter, who was many Years first Minister of State in *England*. Mr. *Edward Walpole* was afterwards made a Knight of the Bath.

him with your correspondence on all proper occasions.

I am, my Lords,
 With great truth,
 Your Excellencies,
 Most faithful humble servant,
 DEVONSHIRE.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 28, 1737.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 25th past, by Mr. *De Ioncourt*; and since his arrival we have had a linnen board, and have furnished him and his brother with money to go with their workmen to *Dundalk*, where we have fixed this new manufacture *, which I hope will turn to good account to this nation, and deserve our further encouragement. I shall still be ready to give them what further support may be necessary upon your Grace's recommendation, and shall always be proud to receive your Grace's commands.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Horace Walpole, Esq;

SIR,

Dublin, Apr. 28. 1737.

MR. *De Ioncourt* has lately brought me the favour of yours of the 4th instant. On account of your former recommendation, I did him what service I could at the linnen board, where we

* This manufactory was established by a voluntary subscription of 30,000*l.* at *Dundalk*, on the estate of lord viscount *Limerick*, afterwards earl of *Clanbrassille*, and is now a thriving manufactory. February 1770.

agreed

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agreed with him and his brother on the terms for which they are to carry on the cambrick manufacture; and gave one of the brothers money to go to *France* and bring over skilful workmen. Before his return we had fixed upon *Dundalk* for the place to settle that manufacture in, with the approbation of his brother, and since his return we have advanced money to send the workmen thither to begin their business.

And whatever support I can give them at the board shall not be wanting. And I have great hopes this manufacture will turn out well to the great advantage of this kingdom, which must in the end be to the advantage of *England*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 28, 1737.

IT was with great pleasure that I saw your Grace's letter to the Lords Justices, notifying his Majesty's having appointed you Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

The great character your Grace has from every body, satisfies me we shall be happy under your administration, if it be not our own fault.

I have made it my endeavour to serve his Majesty faithfully here, and shall always labour to promote his interest and honour, and the prosperity of his subjects; and am glad that I and the other Lords Justices have been rightly represented to your Grace on that head: and I dare answer for them as well as myself, that we shall do our utmost to make your administration here easy.

Beside those publick letters you are pleased to encourage us to write, there will be occasions when it may be for the service of his Majesty and the good of

this kingdom, that I should give your Grace an account of my particular sense of affairs, which I hope you will allow me the liberty to write to your Grace. I can promise that I will never knowingly mislead you, and your Grace will always be judge of what I propose *.

I am glad your Grace has appointed Mr. *Edward Walpole* your secretary, whom, beside the universal good character he supports, I have had the pleasure of knowing here †.

I shall always be very proud of receiving your Grace's commands, and beg leave to subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 7, 1737.

I Heartily thank your Grace for your favourable recommendation of me to the Duke of *Devonshire*. I think I may venture to say he will never find me

* His Grace's administration was the happiest, the longest, and perhaps the most useful that was ever known in *Ireland*, since the House of *Hanover* came to the crown, which was greatly owing to the confidence he placed (advised so to do by his good friend Sir *Robert Walpole*) in my Lord Primate. My Lord Primate died in this administration, but had gone through three sessions of parliament, without losing as it is best remembered, a single government question; but at the same time this is observed, be it also recollected, that his Grace of *Devonshire* did greatly strengthen his own hands, and by that means those of the government, by a double alliance in marriage with the powerful family of *Ponsonby*, who then had great weight, and now are of still greater consequence in that kingdom. This alliance, no doubt, contributed much to making things go easy then, as it did afterwards during the short administration of that amiable, most worthy, and truly noble personage, the last Duke of *Devonshire*.

† Mr. *Walpole* being in a very bad state of health, came to *Ireland* to drink Goats Whey at the mountains of *Moran*, by which he perfectly recovered.

aiming

aiming at any job-work, and that he may depend on my always promoting his Majesty's service, and the ease of his Grace's administration, to the utmost of my power.

I am likewise obliged to your Lordship for your kindness to Mr. *Dillon Wye*, and hope somewhat may offer to be done in his favour by my Lord Lieutenant.

It is very kind in your Grace, and agreeable to the treatment I have always met with from you to give me leave to apply to you on proper occasions.

I cannot help acquainting your Grace, that we yesterday signed a proclamation for giving currency to the new half-pence, after a most tedious course of delays and difficulties; from what quarter you may easily guess: *and I hope this affair will very much sink the popularity of Dean Swift in this city, where he openly set himself in opposition to what the government was doing.* I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 10, 1737.

I Have been several times asked by some of the subscribers to the ^{paper} ~~poetry~~ tracts, when they would be published, and as I hear nothing about them this *May*, when your Lordship in your last seemed to think they would be published, I must again enquire of you when we may hope for them.

I did intend to have waited on your Lordship and my other friends in *England* this spring, but it was so late before our new Lord Lieutenant was declared, that I must lay aside all thoughts of such a journey this year.

I shall be ready to encourage the buying Mr. *Serce's* book here so far as I can; but we are less given to buy books here than can be imagined.

We

We have endeavoured during the interval of parliament, to keep our clergy quiet about agistment, in hopes some reasonable composition might have been thought of, but I cannot find that any of the laity have troubled themselves about it, or are disposed to come into any thing which we might propose as reasonable. And I fear if we should propose any thing, it would create the same ferment as they raised last sessions, so that I am very apprehensive the parliament may push at some bill which may strip the clergy of a great part of their legal dues: and I do not see any possibility of making a stand here; so that our whole hope is in the protection of his Majesty, by throwing out any unreasonable bill in the council of *England*. For my part I shall do what I can to prevent any bill of that nature coming into either house, but with what success I cannot tell.

If we are attacked, we must beg the hearty assistance of our friends in *England*; every body gives us a very good character of our new Lord Lieutenant, so that I hope we shall live easy under his administration. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* *To the Bishop of Litchfield.*

My Lord,

Dublin, May 10, 1737.

IT was with great pleasure that I received your Lordship's. I am very much obliged to you for your civilities to the Bishop of *Elphin*, and am satisfied if he had staid longer in town, your Lordship would have had more full proofs of his being a person of learning.

I am very glad your Lordship is willing to throw a vail over any misunderstandings that have happened

* *Dr. Smallbrooke, who had been removed from St. David's.*
betwixt

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betwixt us formerly. † I can assure you that I have all along been so sensible that in that affair all appearances have been so much against me, that I have never had the least anger or resentment on account of any warmth you may have expressed on that occasion, and I shall be very glad to have a correspondence renewed between two old friends.

I was in hopes I should have had an opportunity of waiting upon you in person this spring at *London*, but the appointing a new Lord Lieutenant was delayed so long, that I have laid aside all thoughts of that journey at present.

I thank your Lordship for your excellent charge, and am sorry to find that you are infested with popish emissaries in *England* as we are in *Ireland*.

My spouse gives her duty to your Lordship, and both of us our service to your good lady.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 16, 1737.

I Have been honoured with your Grace's of the 5th instant, and have written by this post to the Duke of *Devonshire* on the two points your Grace directed.

I have desired the favour of him to make Mr. *Gardiner* a privy counsellor, and given him the just character he deserves, and for further information have referred to your Grace. As I could not tell but the King's letter on this occasion might be kept to be brought over by his Grace, I desired it might be sent over as soon as his Grace pleases, if he complies with my request; particularly that he might be

† See the Primate's former letters of recommendation, where he always names the Bishop of *St. David's* first for the see of *Dublin*.

of service if any dispute should arise about a proclamation for lowering our gold.

On which subject I have likewise written to his Grace, telling him how forward that affair is on the other side of the water, and desiring it may be dispatched as soon as he pleases, that the ruffle which such a reduction must cause, whenever it is done, may be quite over before the session of our parliament draws near. I have likewise desired his Grace that his Majesty's orders on that head may be very clear and express, that we may not be troubled with any delays or difficulties here. I have no doubt but your Grace is sensible why I desire this, from many things that have happened under your Grace's administration.

I have referred the Duke of *Devonshire* to your Grace to be fully informed how this affair of the coin stands, and what has been done in *England* about it, and where it now rests. If your Grace would be so good as to order Mr. *Cary* to give his Lordship a copy of the memorial to his Majesty on that head, I think his Grace would sufficiently understand the merits of the cause.

I am very much obliged to your Grace, and most heartily thank you for beginning a correspondence between my Lord Lieutenant and me, and your kind intentions to cultivate it: and I hope my behaviour to my Lord Lieutenant will be such as to answer what you are pleased to represent to him he may expect from me.

I cannot conclude without acquainting your Grace, that notwithstanding all the opposition and clamour of Dean *Swift*, the papists, and other discontented or whimsical persons, our new copper half-pence circulate, and indeed are most greedily received.

I am, my Lord, &c.

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To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 16, 1737.

YOUR Grace will be so good as to excuse my putting you in mind of an affair now depending in the Treasury, relating to the reduction of our gold. We are in the last distress for want of silver in all the lower parts of business, there being a profit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by bringing *Portugal* gold here rather than silver, and the same loss by carrying gold from hence rather than silver, so that what silver we had has been still exporting, and the return of our exports have been still made in gold: this our condition we represented to his Majesty from the government and council, when his Grace the Duke of *Dorset* was here last, and our representation was referred to the council, and from thence to the Treasury, and so to the officers of the mint, where it has rested by the sickness of Mr. *Conduit*; but as he is now well, as I am told, and has a report ready when called for, I must desire of your Grace to set that affair on foot again, and to get the Treasury to call for that report, and make the report to the council, that we may receive his Majesty's orders for a proclamation for such reduction as he shall please to fix upon.

This is an affair of great consequence to this nation, and the sooner it is done before the session of our parliament, that the little ferment such a reduction must cause whenever it is made, may be quite over, I think the better. If your Grace will be so good as to enquire of the Duke of *Dorset*, he will acquaint you how this affair stands, and of what importance it is to this nation to have it soon settled. I must beg that his Majesty's commands on this occasion, be very express and positive, that there may be no difficulty or delay here when they are sent us*.

* His Grace of *Devonshire* had the honour of carrying this most desirable scheme into execution.

There

There is another affair which I formerly troubled the Duke of *Dorset* about, and which I beg leave to lay before your Grace, which is the making Mr. *Gardiner* a privy counsellor. He is deputy to the Vice-Treasurers of this kingdom, and one of the most useful of his Majesty's servants here; as your Grace will be fully satisfied, when you do us the honour to be with us.

There is nobody here more against increasing the number of privy-counsellors than I am, who think they are by much too numerous; but it is because many have been brought in there without any knowledge of business, or particular attachment to his Majesty's service, merely for being members of either House of Parliament; but we want such an one as Mr. *Gardiner* there, to help to keep others in order, as he is most zealously attached to his Majesty by affection as well as by interest, and is a thorough man of business, and of great weight in this country; and I find he will not be the first in his post of deputy that has been a member of the privy council. And if your Grace pleases, I should be glad the King's letter were sent as soon as you think proper, for his admission, that he may be of the council when the reduction of the gold comes on; though I think, if his Majesty's commands are very express on that occasion, none will presume to make the least opposition.

I have formerly troubled the Duke of *Dorset* about Mr. *Gardiner's* affair, and to his Grace I refer your Lordship to be more fully informed of Mr. *Gardiner's* character, and of what service he may be to his Majesty in the council.

I beg pardon for having trespassed so long on your Grace's patience, but I hope from your own goodness and from my sincere intention to serve his Majesty in what I have written, I may obtain your Grace's excuse. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Mrs. Wall.

MADAM,

Dublin, May 17, 1737.

I Have received yours of the 10th, and have by this post written to the Bishop of *Peterborough**, to secure his favour for your son†. There has for some time been very little correspondence between the Duke of *Newcastle* and me, so that I did not think it proper to write to him on this occasion. I heartily wish your son good success. I am glad to hear your daughter is better than she has been. My spouse and I are well, God be thanked, and give our service to you and your family.

I am, Madam, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 24, 1737.

AS your Grace was pleased to honour us with your presence at the first opening of our charter society, and accept of being our president, and encourage us by your generous benefaction, you will pardon my desiring one favour more of your Grace, which is to recommend us to the favour and protection of our new Lord Lieutenant, and to join with his Grace in recommending us to his Majesty's bounty. His Lordship has already been spoke to on that subject, and is well disposed to assist us, but your Grace's interposition with him will have a weight much superior to any application that has already been made to

* Dr. *Chawering*, at the same time Canon of *Christ Church*.

† This was for a Law Faculty Place in *Christ Church, Oxford*. This Gentleman is supposed to have been a Master in Chancery in *Ireland* some time after this date, which employment he sold, and returned to *England*.

him.

him. And your joint recommendations to his Majesty cannot fail of procuring us his bounty.

His Majesty has been formerly acquainted with our intentions, and expressed his approbation of our design. Her Majesty has likewise been applied to, and is disposed to assist us with her bounty, but as I am informed, is willing rather to follow his Majesty's example than to be before hand with him. And there are several persons of quality and worth about the court, who have expressed their readiness to follow the royal example.

Your Grace most thoroughly knows the unhappy ignorance and bigotry to popery under which the greatest part of this nation labours; and the excessive idleness they are addicted to. And I am sure the push now made by this society in erecting working schools for the education of the children of poor papists, as well as of the meanest of the protestants, both in christian knowledge and some useful business, is the most rational method that has yet been attempted to bring about any reformation in this nation.

And we find that as our design is more known here and our fund increases, gentlemen from the several parts of the kingdom are daily making proposals of giving us land and other assistance to settle such working schools on their estates.

And I make no doubt but when we are once fallen into a well settled method of managing these schools, and have so far multiplied them that the good effects of them are visible in the several parts of the kingdom, the Commons here will very readily assist the good design with an annual fund.

But this must be a work of time, and will require the assistance of voluntary contributions to bring about, which cannot be better promoted than by his Majesty's gracious example; which I hope will not
be

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be wanting upon your Grace's and our new Lord Lieutenant's intercession.

We are printing an account of our proceedings from our first establishment, which as soon as finished shall wait on your Grace. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 7, 1737.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 14th past, encouraging me to give your Lordship my particular sense of any affair that may occur here.

I am very much obliged to your Grace for this liberty, which I assure your Grace I shall not make use of but in what I apprehend may be for his Majesty's service, and for your Grace's ease and honour. Upon the assurances his Grace the Duke of *Dorset* gave me, that your Lordship would not be offended, if I offered my best advice on occasion, I made bold to trouble your Grace about Mr. *Gardiner's* being made privy counsellor here, and about obtaining his Majesty's commands relating to the lowering the value of the gold coins here current, which I hope your Grace will think of when you find a proper season.

I have been applied to by Dr. *St. George* who was chaplain to the Duke of *Dorset*, to serve in the same capacity to your Grace. He has always been well affected to his Majesty and his family. And I hope your Grace will not fill up the list of chaplains before your arrival here, that there may be room for him and several other worthy clergymen who have not yet applied, but I am confident will, when we have the pleasure to see your Grace here.

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We

We have in a publick letter given your Grace an account how the affair of * *Mr. Nugent* and *Capt. Macguire* stands. As for the latter, I believe things may be so managed as to prevent any farther proceedings against him, but the papists here have for some time been so insolent, and there is so general a disposition among protestants and papists to insult magistrates for doing their duty, that we think it proper for preserving the peace of the country, to prosecute any persons indifferently that demand satisfaction of any magistrate for putting the laws in execution. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 18, 1737.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 7th past, and thank your Lordship for your enquiry about our coin, and recommending it to *Sir Robert Walpole*. As the speaker is now in the country, and I find my Lord Chancellor is unwilling to do any thing in that affair without *Mr. Boyle's* name being to it as well as ours, if his Majesty's commands on that subject come to us a little after the middle of next month, it will be time enough; for it will be of service to have a proclamation issued here at once, without giving the disaffected any previous time for clamour.

I thank your Grace likewise for your kindness to *Mr. Gardiner*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* These Gentlemen being Roman Catholics, were indicted at the assizes for wearing swords contrary to law.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 18, 1737.

IT is always with great pleasure that I have the honour of your Grace's commands. We here were very well pleased with the Duke of *Dorset* for our governor, upon repeated experience of his behaviour amongst us: but we receive from all hands so good a character of the Duke of *Devonshire*, whom his Majesty has pleased to appoint to succeed him, that we have no doubt of our being equally happy under his administration: and I am the more confirmed in it by your Grace's authority from your personal knowledge of his Lordship.

I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the good impressions you and other my friends in *England* have been pleased to make on his Grace in my favour. And I can undertake to assure your Grace, that whatever assurances you may have given his Lordship of my hearty zeal for his Majesty's service, and readiness to make his administration here easy, by the best advice and assistance I can give him, shall be fully answered to the utmost of my power. And it is a great pleasure to me to know on what footing I stand with our new governor.

I lie under those repeated obligations to your Grace, that it is the utmost satisfaction to me that you are pleased to think that I have constantly acted here for his Majesty's service and the publick good, since I am sure it would give your Grace a great deal of uneasiness if I failed of my duty in those points; and there is no person by whom I more desire my conduct here should be approved than by your Grace. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 22, 1737.

WHEN *Dunleer*, &c. was last vacant, I took the liberty to recommend for it, *Dr. St. Paul*, a very worthy man of learning, and well affected to his Majesty, and of some standing in the Church. It was then bestowed on * *Mr. Molloy*, who is since dead. I beg leave to renew my recommendations in favour of *Dr. St. Paul*, whom if your Excellency shall prefer, it will make a vacancy in the vicarage of *Carlingford*, which is in my gift, and which I am ready to bestow as your Grace pleases to command. But if it be not taking too much upon me, I would in that case recommend for the vicarage of *Carlingford* *Mr. Hanover Sterling*, who is tutor to the† *Master of Rolls* children, and one whom he would gladly provide for, and who is a young man of worth and good principles. Your Grace's favour on this occasion, will be esteemed a great obligation on,

My Lord, &c.

P. S. I think it proper to acquaint your Grace that *Mr. Molloy* was possessed of the treasurership of *Christ Church* as well as *Dunleer*, yet they have no relation to one another, and probably never were possessed by the same person before.

* *Mr. Edward Molloy*, a gentleman of exceeding good character and great learning, was a Fellow of the University of *Dublin*, and preceptor to *Lord George Sackville*, third son of the Duke of *Dorset*.

† The Rt. Hon. *Thomas Carter*, displaced in the Year 1754.

To the Reverend Mr. Bowes.

SIR,

Dublin, July 23, 1737.

WHEREAS * Mr. *Woolsey* informs me his person is in danger in the neighbourhood of *Dundalk*, where he is obliged to go to let his tythes, I desire you would to the utmost of your power protect his person, whilst he behaves himself harmlessly and prudently.

I am, Sir, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Aug. 9, 1737.

I Am very sorry for the occasion I have to trouble you. But as it is what the King's interest and the peace of the publick here are very much concerned in, I doubt not of your excuse for my so doing.

You have heard from others of the warmth of the House of Commons last session against the demands made by the clergy of agistment, and probably may have read the votes passed there on that occasion.

Several of the clergy had sued for agistment, and the courts of justice here had determined in their favour, and the claim in general was so established, that the only controversy in the several suits for some time, had been about the number of cattle, and the quota to be paid for them: it has been decided to be due by common law; it has indeed been said on the other side, that the claim is new, and so it is in

* This gentleman was thought to be a little crazy at some certain periods.

some parts of the kingdom, but has been regularly paid in the north, where things have been best and soonest settled. But the case of the clergy here is very different from that in *England*, which has been the very antient usage is hard to say; but since the reformation, whilst the lands were mostly in popish hands, the clergy took what they could get thankfully, and very few ever went near their livings to do duty. That I do not look upon law to have had a free course here till since the reformation, and from thence to have gradually come to the knowledge of people. Without this tythe there are whole parishes where there is no provision for the minister: but we do not desire to be judges, but that our rights may stand on the same bottom as those of other subjects, and the judges not be intimidated by votes of either House of Parliament from doing us justice, if we seek for it.

As a great part of the gentry entered into associations not to pay for agistment to the clergy, and to make a common purse in each county to support any one there that should be sued for agistment, and were understood by the common people every where to be ready to distress the clergy all manner of ways, in their other rights, if they offered to sue for agistment, it was thought adviseable to hinder as much as we Bishops could, any of the clergy from carrying on or commencing any suits on that head for a time; and the more so, as several persons among the Commons of more wisdom and temper, promised to think of some reasonable accommodation in this affair against another session.

But though the clergy have been quiet, and behaved themselves during this interval with a temper that has surpris'd their adversaries, yet I cannot find any of the laity have thought of any the least reasonable method of compounding matters, but the bulk of them reckon they have by the votes made last session

carried

carried this point, and are thereby animated to make new attacks on other rights of the clergy. I have in vain represented to several of them that in the south and west of *Ireland* by destroying the tithe of agistment, they naturally discourage tillage, and thereby lessen the number of people, and raise the price of provisions, and render those provinces incapable of carrying on the linnen manufacture, for which they so much envy the north of this kingdom.

It is certain that by running into cattle the numbers of people are decreasing in those parts, and most of their youth out of business, and disposed to list in foreign service for bread, as there is no employment for them at home, where two or three hands can look after some hundreds of acres stocked with cattle, and by this means a great part of our churches are neglected, in many places five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent, who perhaps with all his tithes scarce gets an hundred a year.

I must on this occasion not only observe the illegality of these associations, but the danger of them to the government, and especially to any acts of parliament passed in *England* relating to this country, which may be esteemed hardships here, since I do not well see, if this humour goes on, how such acts can be put in execution here. And how far and to what other purposes such associations may in time extend, I do not pretend to judge, but I find in some counties they already begin to form associations against what they own due to the clergy, but they are encouraged by the success of this first attempt to go on to further steps. The humour of clans and confederacies is neither so well understood nor felt in *England* as it is here.

But by discourses dropt among people and by some papers handed about, there are other undoubted rights of the clergy, that are designed to be voted away one

after another, or taken away by new laws, if they are permitted to go on, and I find we Bishops are threatened to have our fines if not part of our estates taken from us. I need not on this occasion observe what a support the Bishops with the weight of their estates and power are to the crown, both here and in *England*; but I must observe that they are of more immediate consequence here, to keep up the just dependence of this nation on the crown and kingdom of *England*, which too many here are disposed, if possible, to throw off, daily complaining of it as an almost insupportable burthen.

I cannot accuse the bulk of the protestants except the *Scots* in the north here, of being enemies to episcopacy and the established clergy as such, but some gentlemen have let their lands so high, that without robbing the clergy of their just dues, they are satisfied their rents can hardly be paid; and others fall in with them, that they may be able to raise their lands as high; and the controversy here is, not whether the farmer shall be eased of an unreasonable burthen, but whether the parson shall have his due, or the landlord a greater rent. Some hope they might come in for plunder, if the Bishops were stripped, and most of the needy gentry here envy to see the Bishops by a proper frugality, though not without a decent hospitality easy in their circumstances.

Against any attacks of this nature we shall prepare to make as good a provision for defence as we can; we shall not be wanting in our endeavours with those of weight in the House, and that are capable of any moderation, to prevent any new attempts on the rights of the clergy, without bringing on an attack by hastily raising a clamour that we are going to be attacked. But our great and only powerful defence under the divine providence, is from the protection of his Majesty, from whose goodness we would hope

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to be defended in our just rights in common with our fellow subjects.

And I would hope that if some discouragement from the crown were given to what is so unreasonable and unjust itself, and must raise the greatest heats and animosities amongst us, and give the utmost encouragement to the papists to see protestants so violently attacking their own clergy; and that passing the next sessions quietly would with such discountenances very much cool and balk the designs of the ill intentioned, I cannot but make it my request, that you would be so kind as to recommend us to his Majesty's protection, which he has graciously declared in his speeches to parliament he would afford our brethren of *England*, and that when my Lord Lieutenant comes to receive his instructions from his Majesty before his setting out for his government here, he may be directed by his Majesty to signify in what way shall be thought most proper, that the clergy may enjoy their legal rights, and that his Majesty will be graciously disposed to protect them therein from all unjust attacks.

By a paper of queries handed about it looks as if some gentlemen designed to have a committee appointed to examine into the behaviour of the Bishops and clergy in their pastoral cures: I must own we are not saints, nor are we the greatest of sinners; but what a committee set on foot by such as have the views there is reason to fear too many have, may vote concerning our conduct, is easily guessed in general; and I hope will make no bad impression against us with the unprejudiced. But at the same time I cannot but heartily wish that these measures may be prevented, which I have great reason to believe are set on foot from *England*, and designed to be followed there, if they meet with success and encouragement here. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 9, 1737.

I Am satisfied there is no occasion of suggesting to your Grace, that the Church of *England* and *Ireland* are so interwoven in point of interest, that one cannot suffer, but the other will soon fall into the same distress. Your own goodness and concern for a sister church, would sufficiently engage you to help us in our distress, though we were sure the example would not be followed on your side of the water.

This makes me apply to your Lordship in our present and our apprehended distress. The House of Commons here attacked the tithe of agistment last session, and by their votes have so far intimidated the Judges and the Clergy, that they have carried on no suits since, and especially to prevent any further ill consequences; as the gentry here have almost universally entered into an association to support any person sued on that account by a common purse in every county; and as they threatened to distress the clergy in all their other rights, if they offered to sue for agistment. But though some were for venturing all this, and suing for what in the courts here has been declared to be their right, yet as some grave men in that House promised to think of some temper to reconcile the laity and clergy on that point by some reasonable composition to be enacted this session, we prevailed on all the clergy to sit quiet. But instead of any such proposal, the generality of the laity are encouraged to make farther attempts on the rights of the clergy; and several in their discourses and some queries that are handed about in writing seem to design taking away some undoubted rights of the clergy, supposing the tithe of agistment not due in some parts of the kingdom where it has not been demanded till lately,

lately, and among other things they seem to design taking away from Bishops, if not part of their lands, yet at least all fines. How much the crown would suffer, if such things go on, by losing the weight the Bishops must have, by their estates and authority at present, I need only suggest; what I have to desire in behalf of myself and brethren, both on the bench and off of it, is that you would represent our present state to his Majesty and the ministry, that my Lord Lieutenant when he comes soon to receive his instructions from his Majesty before his coming hither, may be directed to let it be known here to his Majesty's servants and others, that it is his Majesty's intention to support the clergy in their just rights, as he has been graciously pleased to intimate in some of his speeches in *England*, and that he will take it ill of those who shall attempt to raise heats and animosities here between the laity and the clergy. I have wrote to the same purpose to Sir *Robert Walpole*, but I make no doubt but your Grace's representations on our behalf will have a much greater weight than any suggestions of mine.

My Lord Lieutenant will come to *London* soon after the 20th instant, to receive his Majesty's instructions. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 16, 1737.

THE countenance and friendship I have met with from your Grace ever since I came hither, makes me give you this new trouble.

The clergy here were last session of parliament attacked in their rights by the House of Commons, who passed several votes against them and their right to tithe of agistment. At the same time several serious
men

men of that House gave us hopes that against the next session some temper might be found out to make that affair easy between the clergy and laity; but instead of any hopes of doing so, evil intentioned persons have raised a worse spirit against the clergy than had been raised then; and if one may guess by some words dropt by some persons, and by a paper privately handed about, some of them are disposed to strip the Bishops of some of their lands, and the rest if not all the clergy, of several of their uncontroverted rights. And till this spirit is laid, it is impossible to hope for any compromise about the affair of agistment. I am sure the oppressing the Bishops and Clergy here, will be very much to the damage of the Crown, and we hope it is his Majesty's intention to defend us and our rights as well as our brethren in *England*. And though I hope it will not be found so easy a work here to run down the Clergy, as some imagine, yet I must own their great security, next under the Divine Providence, to be in his Majesty's protection; but it would be much better to prevent any such attempts and the heats they must occasion, than finally to defeat them.

I wrote to Sir *Robert Walpole* on this subject, and desired that our Lord Lieutenant might be instructed to let it be known here that it was his Majesty's full intention to protect the Clergy here in their present just rights, and that he should be offended with such as attempted to invade them. My request to your Grace is that you would join with Sir *Robert Walpole* in representing these matters to his Majesty, and obtaining such instructions to my Lord Lieutenant; and that you would in virtue of your particular friendship with my Lord Lieutenant, dispose him to be the patron of the Clergy here in their present unhappy situation, and engage him to let me from time to time apply to him in their behalf, as things shall occur. I
can

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can assure your Grace I shall make no other use of such liberty and encouragement, than to promote peace and quiet, and his Majesty's service in this kingdom.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 29, 1737.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's letter relating to the address to his Majesty delivered by the Lord Mayor and city of *Dublin*. I communicated the matter to my Lord Chancellor and Mr. Speaker, who agreed that it was most proper for my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint them that you had been so kind as immediately to deliver their address to the King, and that his Majesty received it very graciously, since we had sent it as the government, and that we could not now return the answer in that capacity. I therefore delivered your Lordship's letter to my Lord Lieutenant, who sent for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and acquainted them with the contents of your Grace's letter, of which probably he may have sent your Grace advice.

The affair of reducing the gold has by the management of the bankers and remitters, and the whole popish party here, occasioned a great deal of heat. The former are very unwilling to part with so considerable a part of their profit, though it visibly tended to the ruin of the country, by running all our money into * 4*l.* pieces. I have in a particular manner been ill used on this occasion, and monstrous stories have been spread about to enrage the people.

* Which then passed in *England* as they do now for 3*l.* 12*s.* and the other *Portuguese* Gold coins in the same Proportion, to which Standard the Currency was reduced in *Ireland*, which is now 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

It is possible some discontented people may endeavour to bring the affair into parliament, and make some reflecting votes on the council here, which by our constitution has a power to check the proceedings of both Lords and Commons. I think they will not be able to carry any vote on that point; but if they do, I am sure the only check here on their heat at any time will be taken away, except his Majesty is pleased to support the council. In the whole affair I am satisfied, the aim of several is to depress the *English* interest here, which the more some labour to depress, the more necessary will it be to support it here by his Majesty's authority.

As for myself, I make no difficulty of retiring if it may be of any use, and indeed have of late been so ill used in this affair, that nothing but his Majesty's service should hinder me from retiring.

The heats in this town begin to cool, and would have been over by this time, if they had not been artfully kept up for a handle in another place*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 10, 1737.

I Heartily beg your Lordship's pardon for not having answered your Lordship's last favour sooner, but I have for some weeks been so constantly em-

* Such a spirit of opposition had been raised on this occasion by Dean *Swift* and the bankers, that it was thought proper to lodge at the Primate's house an extraordinary guard of soldiers; but truth soon got the better of this delusion, and the people returned again to their senses. Dean *Swift* not long after this feeble effort, this *telum imbellis sine usu*, became one of his own meer doting *Stultbrugs*; an event which he was always apprehensive of, in his more melancholy moments; and this way of thinking was the principal motive to that noble charity, which to his great honour he founded in *Dublin* for lunatics and idiots. *London Edition.*

played

ployed about our bills here, to prepare them for the council in *England*, or reject them in our council, that it has put all other business out of my head. I am very glad the popery tracts are at last finished, and as I had 50 receipts for the first payment of the subscriptions, I thought it most proper to return the money to your Lordship to pay the booksellers, and accordingly I have here sent you a bill on my brother Mr. *Savage* for 52*l.* 10*s.* I believe there are about 15*l.* of the money I have not received, though I have given out the receipts, but that is an affair I am to look after. It is expected here that the books should be sent to some correspondent of the booksellers in *Dublin*, where they may be had by the subscribers, on delivering in their receipts and the other guinea; and I guess no subscriber will fail taking out his book, as many of them have been very earnestly enquiring after the books.

I took care to have Dr. *Jenney* made one of the Lord Lieutenant's chaplains, and shall serve him according to your Lordship's desire as occasion offers.

We have got pretty well through the attacks on the Church here in bills; but I cannot answer but the Commons may make some angry votes before their rising, particularly about agistment, on occasion of a clergyman having imprudently given notice to his parishioners to pay it on pain of being prosecuted. He is sensible of his error in not staying till the session was over, before giving notice; but the affair having made a noise, may probably produce some votes.

I am satisfied our people are set on here by some correspondents in *England*; we shall defend ourselves here as well as we can, but our last dependance is on the King and council in *England*.

We entertain great hopes here of an accommodation being concluded with you.

I heartily

I heartily wish the Church may escape all attacks this session; for I think every day it must be seen, that the Church is not attacked purely on its own account.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 11, 1737.

I Have very lately received your Grace's commands in favour of Mr. *Darcey*, to whom I shall very readily do all good offices in my power.

I take this occasion to thank your Lordship in my own name, and that of every honest and understanding person in this nation, for having at last brought about the lowering our gold here. Your Grace has no doubt been fully informed of the clamours raised against it, and the insult on the government by * Dean *Swift* on that occasion; together with the petitions of the House of Commons, and the warm debates there on that subject.

I have had a great share of suffering on this account, as far as the most virulent papers, and the cursers of a deluded and enraged multitude could go: but God be thanked, I am got safe through all. There had been no such usage of me, or opposition to so necessary a step, or insult of the populace, if those joined in power had acted with that courage that became governors. Though I must do them justice, that when it came to be debated in the House of Commons, they were not wanting in engaging their friends to stand by what the government had done.

The

* On this occasion a black flag was displayed on the top of St. Patrick's, and a dumb peal as they call it, was rung, with the clappers of the bells muffled.

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The effect of this alteration is already felt in having guineas, half-guineas, and pistoles very common, instead of 4l. pieces: and silver is in much greater plenty than it was; and the clamour that had been raised is very near over.

I cannot conclude without thanking your Lordship for all the favours received during your government, and of still recommending myself to your protection.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 12, 1738.

THE bearer is Mr. *Strain*, who has served two cures in my diocese, in the first I found him placed by my predecessor, the second I removed him to. He behaved himself very well in both cures, without any reproach either as to his morals or prudence; but as there were reports spread about the country that he was not in priest's orders, and as when called upon he was not able to give a satisfactory proof of his having been ordained by a deprived Bishop in *Scotland*, as he asserted he was, and that the instrument he produced of his being so ordained was not sufficiently supported, there was a necessity of dismissing him from his cure.

-But he says, one Mr. *Cockbourn*, who was a non-juror, but since has taken the oaths, was present at his ordination, and can prove it, if at *London*; or if not, yet he thinks he can find those at *London*, that by their correspondence at *Edinburgh*, will be able to attest those proofs he can have from *Edinburgh*.

As he has thoughts of seeking his fortune in the *West Indies*, and is positive he can clear the imputation he lies under here, he begged me to write to your Lordship to give him an opportunity of vindicating his innocence before your Lordship; and if he does

so, to recommend him to your Lordship to put him in a way of getting bread in some of our plantations. And as he has no crime laid to his charge, but pretending falsely to be in orders, if he is able to prove he is unjustly accused on that head, I cannot but in compassion desire your Lordship to be assistant to him. I am very tender of giving your Lordship any trouble of this nature, but as the case is uncommon, I hope you will have the goodness to excuse my writing to your Lordship in his behalf, if he appears innocent.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 18, 1738.

THE bearer is Mr. Norris, who married a * sister of my wife's; he is agent to Sir James Wood, and comes over to wait upon your Grace to solicit about a vacancy in Sir James Wood's regiment. I do not take upon me to meddle in that affair, but desire your Grace will be pleased to give him a favourable reception, and to do what you shall think most proper.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Dr. Butler †.

SIR,

Dublin, Apr. 29, 1738.

OUR old friend Mr. Morgan was taken ill with a dozing this day se'nnight, and continued pretty much so till he died on *Wednesday* night. Last night he was buried. He left a scrap of a will written in his own hand, by which he leaves to his sister *Catharine Wynn*, alias *Gunn*, living near *Henley* in Ox-

* Miss *Savage*, a Lady of Fortune.

† President of *Magdalen* college, *Oxford*, and Member of Parliament for that University.

fordshire,

fordshire, 100 guineas, to her heirs 100 guineas; for new casting two bells at *Christ Church* 100*l.* to the new buildings at *Magdalen college* 100*l.*

As I know nothing where his sister lives, I desire you would be so kind as to learn where she lives, and acquaint her with it. But besides what he has left her in this will, as I never heard him talk of any other relation he had, she will be entitled, I suppose, to the rest of his estate; which in the whole may amount to 1200*l.* or better.

His papers have not yet been searched, when they have I shall acquaint you whether any other will is found: and send you a more exact account of his effects.

I shall take care to dispose of what few effects in goods he has left. What cloaths he has I believe may be given to the servants that attended him, if his sister thinks proper.

His funeral expences, doctor, surgeon, apothecary, &c. I shall discharge out of his effects, and any thing that appears due from him, which can be very little. I believe it will not be worth while to come over hither about his effects, since I shall take care to have his affairs as well looked after as any one from *England* can do; and the ballance shall be faithfully returned.

Any thing his sister thinks proper to order on this occasion, had better be sent to * Mr. *Philips* under cover to me.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 28, 1738.

THE trouble I give your Lordship is in favour of the bearer, Mr. *Norris*, a Bachelor of Arts, of this college. It seems he went over to *England* in ex-

* *Ambrose Philips*, Esq. Secretary to his Grace.

pectation of some preferment, but has met with a disappointment; but could, if he was ordained, be provided with a chaplainship in one of the men of war designed for the *West Indies*, which he is willing to accept of. But as he is wholly a stranger to any of the Bishops of *England*, and to any one there to recommend him for orders, he has wrote to his friends here to obtain a letter, setting forth his character, that he may have the favour of being ordained. His tutor, Mr. * *Cartwright*, who is a person of worth and honour, gives the following account of him under his hand:

Mr. *Norris* was my pupil, he has taken the degree of Bachelor, and has a testimonium to certify it: he behaved himself with diligence and virtue, during his residence in the college; and since he left it, I am well assured his life has been innocent and industrious.

I find it is not many months since he left the college, and as his character is so well supported, and if he misses this opportunity, it may possibly be a long time before he finds any employment, I take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordship for orders, if you think it proper, and find him as well qualified as I believe you will.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 1, 1738.

AS it is taken for granted here that Col. *Pyot* is dying or dead, Capt. *Vernon* is very desirous that if the Major of the regiment is made Lieutenant Colonel, and the eldest Captain is made Major, he may succeed to the troop that will become vacant.

* A Senior Fellow of the University of *Dublin*.

I am

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 197

I am very tender in meddling with affairs so much out of my province, but I beg leave just to hint to your Grace how hearty he has shewn himself on all occasions for his Majesty's family, and how much he is attached to your Grace: and such a post I believe would fix him amongst us to spend his pay and his own estate in this country. But I submit the whole to your Lordship's pleasure. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Earl of Granard,

My Lord,

Dublin, May 4, 1738.

I Most heartily congratulate your Lordship on your new * government, and make no doubt but it is on those honourable terms as make it agreeable to your Lordship. I thought I could hardly have had occasion to trouble your Lordship about any thing in so remote a part of the world; but it happens that my Chaplain Mr. *Congreve*, who is of a good family in *Staffordshire*, has an uncle in *New York*, in the service of the government, whose circumstances are somewhat particular. The person is Capt. *Charles Congreve*, who about thirty years ago was going for *New York*, Lieutenant and Adjutant, with his wife, family, and all his effects, and a number of recruits, and a brevet for a Captain's commission in one of the independent companies. In their passage they met a privateer, whom they engaged, and hoped to have got off in the night, but were betrayed by the master of the ship, who had insured the vessel. In the engagement the Captain lost his arm, and was obliged at his return to *New York*, by the expences of supporting himself, his family, and recruits, and other misfortunes to sell his commissions of Lieutenant and Adjutant, by which he lost the benefit of his

* Governor of the Counties of *Westmeath* and *Longford*.

brevet, and remained there without any commission till eight or nine years ago, when he was made Lieutenant by the recommendation of the Earl of *Essex*, and is now upon duty in a very remote part of that province.

The favour I have to beg of your Lordship is that you would shew him your countenance, and as your Lordship shall find it consistent with the service, to remove him to a more comfortable situation.

I am, My Lord, &c.

To Mrs. Wall.

MADAM,

Dublin, Dec. 19, 1738.

I Am glad to hear your son has behaved himself so well at the college as to have so many votes for a faculty place.

I am pretty well satisfied I am not so much behind hand in answering your letters as you seem to think in your last; and I believe few or none of your letters have miscarried. I last week sent a bill to Mr. *Gell* for your use. I am sorry to hear you are in so indifferent a state of health, and that your husband is as unkind as ever. It is with great pleasure that I hear your son minds his studies. I understand by you and others, that Mrs. *Sparks* is returned safe to *London*, but neither I nor any of my family have heard from her since she left this place.

My service with my spouse's to you and your family, wishing you all a happy *Christmas*,

I am, Madam, &c.

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